

**PETITION FOR
INCORPORATION OF A
CITY AND BOROUGH OF
WRANGELL**

**PETITION TO
THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
FOR INCORPORATION OF
THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF WRANGELL,
A UNIFIED HOME RULE MUNICIPALITY**

Section 1. NAME OF THE PETITIONER. The petitioner consists of the qualified voters of the proposed borough who signed this petition in accordance with AS 29.05.060(7) in Exhibit A-1 and Exhibit A-2.

Section 2. PETITIONER'S REPRESENTATIVE. The petitioner designates the following individual to act as representative in matters regarding the proposed borough incorporation:

Name: James T. Brennan of Hedland, Brennan & Heideman
Physical/Mailing Address: 1227 West 9th Avenue, Suite 300
City, state & zip code: Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone number: (907) 279-5528
Facsimile number: (907) 278-0877
E-mail address: law@hbhc.alaska.net

Further, the petitioner appoints the following person to act as alternate representative in matters regarding the proposed borough incorporation in the event that the primary representative is absent, resigns, or fails to perform his or her duties:

Name: Sara E. Heideman of Hedland, Brennan & Heideman
Physical/Mailing Address: 1227 West 9th Avenue, Suite 300
City, state & zip code: Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone number: (907) 279-5528
Facsimile number: (907) 278-0877
E-mail address: sheideman@hbhc.alaska.net

Section 3. NAME AND CLASS OF PROPOSED BOROUGH. The name of the proposed borough is the City and Borough of Wrangell. The class of the proposed borough is unified home rule.

Section 4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE OF THE PROPOSED BOROUGH INCORPORATION. This petition seeks incorporation of the borough described herein under the local option method provided for in AS 29.05.060. The petitioner hereby requests that the Local Boundary Commission grant this petition for incorporation of a home rule, unified municipality under the provisions of Article I, Section 1 and Article X, Sections 1, 3 and 12 of Alaska's constitution; AS 29.05.031; AS 29.05.100; 3 AAC 110.045 - 3 AAC 110.065; and 3 AAC 110.900 - 3 AAC 110.990. All exhibits attached to this petition are incorporated by reference.

Section 5. AREA PROPOSED FOR INCORPORATION. A general description of the territory proposed for incorporation is provided below:

The proposed territory is that area identified as the Wrangell Ranger District, except for 1) the northern boundary, which follows the ridgeline separating the LeConte Bay watershed from the Stikine River watershed, and 2) a portion of the southern boundary, which follows the watershed divide, then a side ridge, down the Cleveland Peninsula to Clarence Strait. The proposed territory includes the incorporated boundary of the City of Wrangell and the surrounding unincorporated territory extending east of the City of Wrangell to the Canadian border; extending to the south to the Cleveland Peninsula, first along the common boundary between the USFS Wrangell Ranger District and the USFS Ketchikan Ranger District, then following the watershed divide, then a side ridge, down the Cleveland Peninsula and into Clarence Strait; then northwest through Clarence Strait including the islands east of northern Prince of Wales Island and Kashevarof Passage; then extending northeast through the middle of Sumner Strait; then north through the middle of Dry Strait and Frederick Sound; then northeast to and along the watershed divide between LeConte Bay and Stikine River, to the Canadian border. The territory includes all of Wrangell Island, Etohin Island, Zarembo Island, Woronkofski Island, Dry Island, Farm Island, numerous small islands and the mainland generally lying eastward of these.

Section 6. REASONS FOR PETITIONING FOR INCORPORATION. A statement of the principal reasons for the incorporation proposal is provided below:

The area identified for incorporation is historically and currently tied to the community of Wrangell, and as such is separated from regions to the north and south which have greater ties to other communities.

Residents of the proposed incorporated municipality use and rely upon the public and private infrastructure provided by the current City of Wrangell, and should bear some share of the public cost thereof and have a voice in this municipal government.

A unified municipality will enhance the ability of residents of this region to influence governmental and private land and resource decisions which affect the region.

Incorporation of a unified municipality, along with its ability to select municipal entitlement lands, will give residents of the Wrangell area greater ability to support and enhance economic development in the region, including development of transportation links.

The area proposed for incorporation as a unified municipality constitutes a natural region, with Wrangell as the hub of activities and development. Incorporation will improve the community of Wrangell's ties with the surrounding area and its ability to plan the future use and development of the region.

Incorporation of a unified municipality will result in modestly increased national forest receipts over those currently received by the City of Wrangell, commensurate with the contribution of municipal services already afforded to this sub-region of the Tongass National Forest by the existing city, and with those additional services expected from the proposed unified municipality.

Voluntary incorporation is preferable to the potential alternative of either having a different borough government imposed upon residents by the state or of leaving this entire region, except the existing city, in the unorganized borough. Petitioners are able to describe municipal boundaries which are both cohesive, workable, and acceptable to local residents,

and which are generally accepted by residents of adjacent regions and by governmental agencies as accurately describing the "Wrangell" region. A voluntarily organized municipal government is likely to receive greater local political support and acceptance than one which might be imposed by the State.

Section 7. LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS AND MAPS OF THE PROPOSED BOROUGH.

Subsection 7-A: AREA PROPOSED FOR INCORPORATION. A written metes and bounds legal description of the boundaries of the area proposed for incorporation is presented as Exhibit B-1. A map of the area proposed for incorporation is presented as Exhibit B-2.

Subsection 7-B. EXISTING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY WITHIN THE PROPOSED BOROUGH. A written metes and bounds legal description of the boundaries of each existing municipal government (city or organized borough) located wholly or partially within the area proposed for incorporation is presented as Exhibit B-3. A map of the boundaries of each of the existing municipal governments identified in Exhibit B-3 is presented as Exhibit B-4.

Subsection 7-C. SERVICE AREAS PLANNED WITHIN THE PROPOSED BOROUGH. A written metes and bounds legal description of the boundaries of the one service area planned in the borough proposed for incorporation is presented as Exhibit B-5. A map of the boundaries of this planned service area is identified in Exhibit B-5 is presented as Exhibit B-6.

Section 8. SIZE. The area proposed for incorporation is estimated to encompass:
2582 square miles of land.
883 square miles of tidelands and submerged lands.
3465 square miles of total area.

Section 9. POPULATION. The population of the territory proposed for incorporation is estimated to be: 2,445.¹

Section 10. INFORMATION RELATING TO PUBLIC NOTICE AND SERVICE OF THE PETITION. Exhibit C offers information relevant to the provision of public notice of the incorporation proceedings and service of the petition. Included are details about local media, municipal governments within and adjacent to the area proposed for incorporation, places for posting public notices relating to the proposed incorporation, the location where the petition may be reviewed by the public, and individuals and entities that the petitioner believes warrant specific notice of the incorporation proceedings.

Section 11. TAX DATA. The following is the assessed or estimated value of taxable property in the area proposed for incorporation:

Subsection 11-A. Value of taxable real property:

\$105,569,663 in existing City of Wrangell
\$ 14,400,000 in remainder of proposed borough
\$119,969,663 total in proposed City and Borough of Wrangell

Subsection 11-B. Value of taxable personal property:

\$33,652,000 in existing City of Wrangell
\$ 1,008,000 in remainder of proposed borough
\$34,660,000 total in proposed City and Borough of Wrangell:

Subsection 11-C. Value of taxable real and personal property:

\$139,211,663 in existing City of Wrangell
\$ 15,408,000 in remainder of proposed borough
\$154,629,663 total in proposed City and Borough

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2000 Census, includes total population figures for Tract 3 of Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, Alaska (which includes the City of Wrangell and Thoms Place) and for Meyers Chuck, Alaska CDP. The population figures for the area proposed for incorporation are discussed further in the attached brief (Exhibit H) at section I(B).

The real property estimates are based upon full taxable value as they would be assessed by the Borough Assessor. The State Assessor assesses full taxable value of the real property within the area of the City of Wrangell alone at \$114,749,600, for purposes of AS 14.17.510 and AS 29.60.010. The State Assessor also assesses the personal property in Wrangell city alone at \$33,652,000; the municipal assessor estimates the taxable value of personal property outside the City at \$1,008,000.

Subsection 11-D. Taxes currently levied by city governments within the proposed borough. The type and rate of each tax currently levied by city governments within the proposed borough is listed below:

City of Wrangell:	<u>Tax Type</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	Property Tax	12 mills
	Sales Tax	7%
	Transient Tax	6%

Subsection 11-E. Taxes projected to be levied by the proposed borough. The type and rate of each tax projected to be levied by the proposed borough is listed below.

Areawide property tax	4 mills
Nonareawide property tax (in proposed service area)	8 mills (in addition to areawide tax of 4 mills)
Sales tax	7%
Transient Tax	6%

Subsection 11-F. PROJECTED TAXABLE SALES. The projected value of taxable sales in the area encompassed by the proposed borough that would be subject to borough sales taxes following incorporation is estimated to be \$27,800,000, for FY 2007. At the sales tax rate listed in Subsection 11-E, it is projected that sales tax revenues of the proposed borough will equal \$1,946,000 for that year.

Section 12. PROJECTIONS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CAPITAL EXPENSES. Exhibit D-1 presents a proposed operating budget for the proposed borough, projecting revenues and items of expenditure through the first three full fiscal years of operation. Exhibit D-1 contains an annual estimated capital expenditure of \$150,000 for

anticipated capital projects of a small nature, i.e. the purchase of new police cars. **Exhibit D-2** presents a list of current larger capital projects which will be assumed by the proposed borough. These projects are conducted primarily through enterprise funds, such that their revenues and expenditures are not included in the budget projections set out in Exhibit D-1. Future large capital projects are dependent on additional sources of outside revenue.

SECTION 13. LONG-TERM MUNICIPAL DEBT. The following is a summary of the current bonded indebtedness of city governments within the proposed borough for facilities that will be transferred to the proposed borough following incorporation. The bonded indebtedness associated with such facilities will also be transferred to the borough as outlined in the transition plan addressed in Section 15 of this petition.

Bond Issue or Other Long-Term Debt	Principal Amount of Debt (\$)	Annual Payment (\$)	Maturity Date
2000 School Bond (G.O.)	384,000	49,000 - 51,000	January 2016
2002 School Bond (G.O.)	410,000	44,000 - 46,000	August 2017
2005 School Bond (G.O.)	2,809,000	254,000 - 259,000	February 2021
Sewer Bond (G.O.)	120,000	43,000 - 46,000	October 2009
Electric Revenue Bond	177,135	27,239	June 2012
Water Revenue Bond	227,520	14,270	October 2037
Sewer Revenue Bond	227,520	14,270	October 2037
Water Revenue Bond	16,619	17,270	January 2007
Sewer Revenue Bond	624,952	39,876	September 2023
Water Revenue Bond	1,257,697	96,338	April 2021

All but \$530,000 of the general obligation bond total of \$3,723,000 is qualified for reimbursement by the State at a 70% rate. Of that \$530,000, \$120,000 will be paid directly by sewer rate payers.

Section 14. POWERS AND SERVICES.

Subsection 14-A. AREAWIDE POWERS AND SERVICES. Listed in this subsection are the services proposed to be provided and the powers proposed to be exercised by the proposed borough on an areawide basis.

Areawide
1. Education
2. Planning
3. Platting
4. Land Use Regulation
5. Taxation
6. Search and Rescue Services (provision of equipment and facilities for volunteer organization)
7. Police
8. City Hospital
9. Boat Harbor
10. Library
11. Incarceration Facilities
12. Economic Development Planning
13. Parks and Recreation

Subsection 14-B. NONAREAWIDE (SERVICE AREA) POWERS AND SERVICES. Listed in this subsection are the services proposed to be provided and the powers proposed to be exercised by the borough on a nonareawide basis within the proposed service area. These consist of powers and services that will not be exercised or provided on an areawide basis or those that will be provided or exercised on a higher, lower or otherwise different level than on an areawide basis.

NONAREAWIDE (Proposed Service Area):
1. Road and highway construction, maintenance and repair.
2. Refuse service to portion of service area
3. Fire service to portion of service area
4. Snow plowing service on city streets and non-state roadways which are dedicated right-of-ways, based on a priority listing.

5. Electrical generation and transmission to portion of service area
6. Water and sewer service to portion of service area.
7. Greater police protection, on a routine and/or as-needed basis.
8. Transportation of school students to Wrangell Borough schools, in portion of serviced area.

SECTION 15. TRANSITION PLAN. Exhibit E presents a practical plan demonstrating the intent and capability of the proposed borough to begin providing essential services (as defined by 3 AAC 110.970) to the area proposed for incorporation within the shortest practicable time after incorporation. It also provides a practical plan for the assumption of all relevant and appropriate powers, rights, duties and functions presently exercised by municipal governments, regional educational attendance areas, coastal resource service areas and other relevant entities within the area proposed for incorporation. Further, it provides a practical plan for the transfer and integration of all relevant and appropriate assets and liabilities of existing municipal governments, regional educational attendance areas, coastal resource service areas and other relevant entities within the area proposed for incorporation.

The plan was developed in consultation with officials of municipal governments, regional educational attendance areas, coastal resource service areas and other relevant entities within the area proposed for incorporation. Information about the level of consultation, including specific individuals contacted on particular dates is included. The plan complies with the provisions of AS 29.05.130, AS 29.05.140 and 3 AAC 110.900.

Section 16. COMPOSITION, FORM OF REPRESENTATION, AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY. Exhibit F presents the proposed composition, form of representation, and apportionment of the Assembly for the proposed borough. Exhibit F includes a narrative demonstrating that the plan for assembly composition and apportionment is consistent with the equal representation standards of the Constitution of the United States.

Section 17. FEDERAL VOTING RIGHTS ACT INFORMATION. Information relevant to consideration of the petition in terms of the federal Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1971–1974) is provided in **Exhibit G**. This information includes the following:

1. The affect of incorporation as it pertains to voting.
2. The extent to which the incorporation excludes minorities while including other similarly situated persons.
3. Whether the electoral system of the proposed unified municipality fails to fairly reflect minority voting strength.
4. Participation by minorities in the development of the incorporation proposal.
5. Statement concerning whether minorities within the boundaries of the proposed borough understand English in written and spoken forms.
6. Listing of a minority contact familiar with the incorporation proposal.

Section 18. SUPPORTING BRIEF. Exhibit H presents a supporting brief that provides a detailed explanation of how the proposed incorporation satisfies the standards set out in Article X of Alaska's constitution; AS 29.05.031; AS 29.05.100; 3 AAC 110.045 - 3 AAC 110.065, and 3 AAC 110.900 – 3 AAC 110.980. The brief references each of these standards and explains why the proposed incorporation is good public policy and is in the best interests of the state as required by AS 29.05.100. The brief demonstrates that:

1. The proposed incorporation promotes equal rights, opportunities, protection and obligations among all Alaskans in accordance with Article I, § 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska
2. The proposed incorporation promotes maximum local self government with a minimum of local government units in accordance with Article X, § 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.
3. The boundaries of the proposed borough maximize the area and population while maintaining common interests to the maximum degree possible in accordance with

Article X, § 3 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

4. The borough incorporation proposal serves other constitutional principles relating to boroughs set out in Article X of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.
5. The social, cultural, and economic characteristics and activities of the people in the proposed borough are interrelated and integrated as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(1) and 3 AAC 110.045(a)
6. As required by 3 AAC 110.045(b), there are at least two bona fide communities, as defined by 3 AAC 110.990, in the proposed unified municipality, unless a specific and persuasive showing is made that a sufficient level of interrelationship exists with fewer than two communities.
7. The communications media and the land, water, and air transportation facilities throughout the proposed borough allow for the level of communications and exchange necessary to develop an integrated borough government as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(4) and 3 AAC 110.045(c).
8. All communities within the proposed borough are either connected to the seat of the proposed borough by a public roadway, regularly scheduled airline flights on at least a weekly basis, a charter flight service based in the proposed borough, or sufficient electronic media communications as required by 3 AAC 110.045(d). Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing is made that communications and exchange patterns are sufficient to operate an integrated borough government.
9. The population of the proposed borough is sufficiently large and stable to support the proposed borough government as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(1) and 3 AAC 110.050(a).
10. The population of the proposed borough includes at least 1,000 permanent residents as required by 3 AAC 110.050(b). Alternatively, a specific and persuasive

showing is made that the population of the proposed borough is sufficiently large and stable enough to support the proposed borough government.

11. The economy of the proposed borough includes the human and financial resources necessary to provide essential borough services on an efficient, cost-effective level as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(3) and 3 AAC 110.055.
12. The boundaries of the proposed borough conform generally to natural geography, and must include all land and water necessary to provide the full development of essential borough services on an efficient, cost-effective level as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(2) and 3 AAC 110.060(a). Also, in accordance with 3 AAC 110.660(d), the area proposed for incorporation is contiguous and would not create enclaves. Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing has been made that such noncontiguous areas or enclaves are in the best interests of the State.
13. The proposed borough boundaries comply with the model borough boundaries adopted by the commission under 3 AAC 110.060(b). Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing is made that the proposed borough are more appropriate under the standards for borough incorporation.
14. The proposed borough boundaries conform to existing regional educational attendance area boundaries as required by 3 AAC 110.060(c). Alternatively, evidence is provided that will allow the Local Boundary Commission, after consultation with the Commissioner of the Department of Education and Early Development, to determine that a area of different size is better suited to the public interest in a full balance of the standards for incorporation of a borough.
15. The petition does not propose boundaries overlapping the boundaries of an existing organized borough or unified municipality.
16. The proposed borough will have the ability to extend services to the area proposed for incorporation in a practical and effective manner as required by 3 AAC 110.900.

17. In accordance with 3 AAC 110.910, incorporation of the proposed borough will not deny any person the enjoyment of any civil or political right because of race, color, creed, sex or national origin.
18. Incorporation of the proposed borough is in the best interests of the State, as required by AS 29.05.100(a) and 3 AAC 110.065, and as determined under 3 AAC 110.980.


Section 19. CHARTER. Exhibit I presents the proposed home rule charter for the proposed unified municipality. The proposed charter, as may be amended on a reasonable basis by the Local Boundary Commission following a public hearing on this petition, is adopted if voters approve incorporation of the home rule unified borough.

Section 20. NUMBER OF VOTES CAST IN LAST STATE GENERAL ELECTION. The number of votes cast in the last State general election inside home rule and first class cities within the proposed borough is 1,103. The number of votes cast in the last State general election within the proposed borough but outside home rule and first class cities within the proposed borough is 50. A letter from the State Division of Election documenting the number of votes cast is provided as Exhibit J.


Section 21. PETITION INFORMATION & ACCURACY. An affidavit of the petitioner's representative affirming that the information in this petition is true and accurate is provided in Exhibit K.

DATED this 6th day of April, 2006.

Petitioner's Representatives

By: 

James T. Brennan

By: 

Sara E. Heideman

EXHIBIT A-1

SIGNATURES OF QUALIFIED VOTERS INSIDE HOME RULE AND FIRST CLASS CITIES WITHIN THE PROPOSED BOROUGH

This exhibit presents the signatures and resident addresses of qualified voters seeking incorporation who live within home rule and first class cities inside the borough proposed for incorporation. The number of signatures in this exhibit equals at least 15 percent of the number who voted in those home rule and first class cities during the last general election conducted by the State of Alaska.

To help verify your voter-registration status, please:



1. sign your name as it is listed in the State voter registration records;
2. print your name legibly;
3. list your State voter ID # or Social Security #;
4. list your residence address (e.g. street number, milepost) – do not list a post office or other mail box.


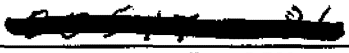
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough as set out in the complete petition. Further, we affirm that:



1. We are registered voters of the State of Alaska;
2. We currently maintain our principal place of residence within the area proposed for incorporation inside home rule and first class cities;
3. We have reviewed the complete petition for incorporation, including all exhibits and we understand its terms.



IMPORTANT: This is a public document. It should be kept in a safe place.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	<u>Lana S. Johnson</u> Printed Name
<u>117-3rd St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Elodie C. Freeman</u> Printed Name
<u>1/2 Mt. Zimovic Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>L. Lynne Campbell</u> Printed Name
<u>111 Mt. Dewey Lane</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Leonard T. Campbell</u> Printed Name
<u>111 Mt. Dewey Lane</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Ronald L. Chadwick</u> Printed Name
<u>407 Church</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Bonnie Demerjian</u> Printed Name
<u>577 Evergreen Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

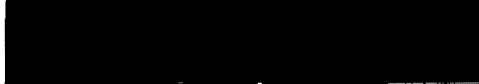
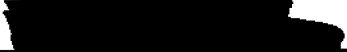
IMPORTANT: Review the first page of this exhibit for instructions and information on how to sign.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	Michelle K. Jabusch Printed Name
211 Ocean View Dr. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Jean S. Brown Printed Name
220 Cassiar St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Lurine Mc Eree Printed Name
345 Cassiar St. Wrg. Ak. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	M Rodney S. Brown Printed Name
220 Cassiar St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Matthew Steven Bunness Printed Name
1242 Peninsula St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	HARLEY JOHNSON Printed Name
117 3d STREET Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



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 Signature	<u>Sally C. Brendible</u> Printed Name
<u>NHN Neimeyer Rd</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Theodora V Williams</u> Printed Name
<u>219 Greif, Wrangell</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Richard L. Stokes</u> Printed Name
<u>415 Church St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>SARON R. DEENER</u> Printed Name
<u>3 1/2 N. Linoua</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>AIF B Lund</u> Printed Name
<u>621 Reid St</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Marjorie A Lorant</u> Printed Name
<u>211-Second Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

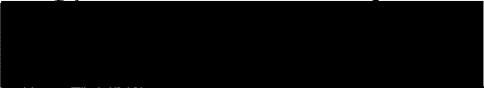

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 Signature	Loretta Rice Printed Name
1 Spruce St Wry AK Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	JEANNIVE RUSHMORE Printed Name
351 Bennett Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	KATHRYN L. HOOD Printed Name
11.5 mi Zimovia Hwy. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


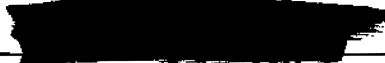
 Signature	Richard K. Kohrt Printed Name
2.5 mi Zimovia Hwy Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Michael Rugo Printed Name
319 Weber St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Kristen M. Reed Printed Name
622 Etoli Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and affirmations before signing

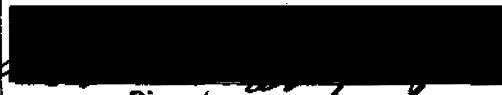

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	<u>M Jeanette Covalt</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>5.2 mile Zimovia Wrg At</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Warren G Edgley</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>209 1st Ave</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>CHARLES C. EDGLEY</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>209 1st AVE</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Ruby M-Murren</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>102 Pine St.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Dan Newport</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>1.5 mile Zimovia</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Franklin Roppel</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>532 Zimovia Ave</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


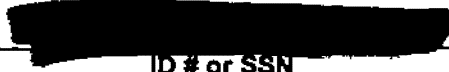
IMPORTANT



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 Signature	<u>Randy Churchill</u> Printed Name
<u>EVERGREEN AVE</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Joseph S McAuliffe</u> Printed Name
<u>431 ZIMOVIA</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Timothe BUNES</u> Printed Name
<u>107 PARK AVE</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Brian Ashton</u> Printed Name
<u>730 Case Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Ronald A Rice</u> Printed Name
<u>11.7 mi Zimovica Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Lezlie J. Rice</u> Printed Name
<u>11.7 mile Zimovica Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



[REDACTED]



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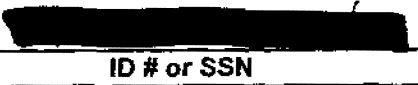
 Signature	<u>Laurie Ludwigsen</u> Printed Name
<u>11 mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Jennifer Ludwigsen</u> Printed Name
<u>11. mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Otto Florschutz III</u> Printed Name
<u>11.2 mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>HERIBEN LUDWIGSEN</u> Printed Name
<u>11 1/2 MILE ZIMOVIA HWY</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>ANITA LUDWIGSEN</u> Printed Name
<u>11 1/2 mi Zimovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>MANNY Ludwigsen</u> Printed Name
<u>11 1/2 mi Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	<u>Geoffrey Gillen</u> Printed Name
<u>11.5 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Terry L. Rowland</u> Printed Name
<u>11.6 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Linda D. Rowland</u> Printed Name
<u>11.6 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Heidi Rowland</u> Printed Name
<u>11.6 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Craig Purviance</u> Printed Name
<u>11.5 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Doreen Purviance</u> Printed Name
<u>11.5 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: HAVE WITH YOU THE COMPLETE ORIGINAL PETITION AND SIGNATURE PAGE.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

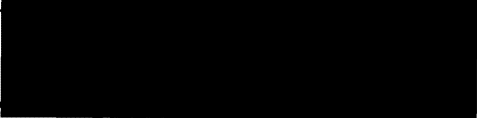

 Signature	<u>Robert H. Grant</u> Printed Name
<u>601 Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Alexa F Prunella</u> Printed Name
<u>105 Sunset Blvd PO Box 197 WRG 99929</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Debra M. Prunella</u> Printed Name
<u>105 Sunset Blvd</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Robert S Prunella</u> Printed Name
<u>105 Sunset Blvd.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Steve Prunella</u> Printed Name
<u>930 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Jeffrey M. Angermund</u> Printed Name
<u>104 Reid St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: Review the US National Archives instructions and application form.



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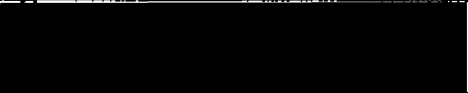

 Signature	DJ McConachie Printed Name
622 Zimovist Hwy Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	KIEL NORE SR. Printed Name
405 MISSION ST. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Clay Hammer Printed Name
Lot 13 S.S. mi Residence Address (or equivalent)	 6775 ID # or SSN



 Signature	ELIZABETH L. NORE Printed Name
405 Mission Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Holly Hammer Printed Name
5.5 mile Loop Rd. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Shannon M. Nore Printed Name
#10 Crest Drive Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: This page must be completed by all signatories.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	Marlene Messmer Printed Name
11 Crest Dr Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Douglas Roberts Printed Name
106 Crest Dr Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	ROLAND J. LARSEN Printed Name
131 Second St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	OLIVER BUNESS Printed Name
210 2nd St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Constance Buness Printed Name
210 2nd St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	DARINA LARSEN Printed Name
131 2nd Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



INCORPORATION PETITION WITH DISSENT OF THE BOROUGH

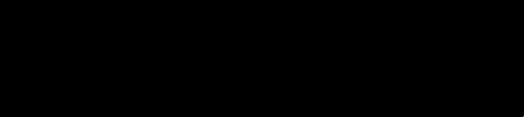

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	<u>Margaret Villarma</u> Printed Name
<u>606 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>William B. Privett</u> Printed Name
<u>222 Ocean View Drive</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Janell R. Privett</u> Printed Name
<u>222 Ocean View Dr.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Samuel R. Privett III</u> Printed Name
<u>139 Second Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

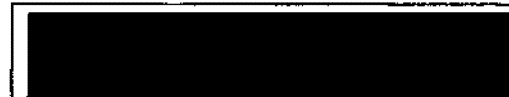

 Signature	<u>Shane D. Legg-Privett</u> Printed Name
<u>2.5 mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Mami Privett</u> Printed Name
<u>222 Ocean view</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT REVIEW THIS EXHIBIT BEFORE SIGNING



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



	<u>LEVI S. Dow</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>817 ZIMOVIA Hi-WAY</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>JAMES E. BROOKS II</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>818 ZIMOVIA HWY</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Lisa L. Brooks</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>818 Zimovia Hwy.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Brent Mill</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>835 Lemieux St</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

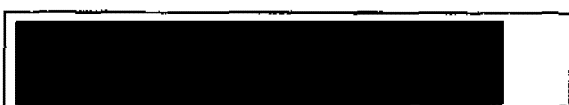

	<u>Dawn Mill</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>835 Lemieux St.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

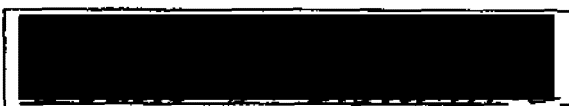

	<u>ALMA I. FENNIMORE</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>931 Zimovia Hwy.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: This information is to be used by the State Office of General Services only.



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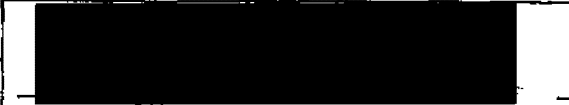

 Signature	<u>LeRoy J. FENNIMORE</u> Printed Name
<u>931 ZIMOVIA HWY</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Alyson M. Fennimore</u> Printed Name
<u>931 Zimovia Hwy.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

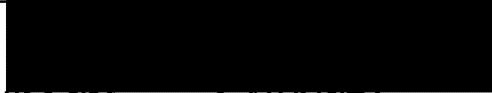

 Signature	<u>VERDA V. VILLARMA</u> Printed Name
<u>814 Case Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>FELIX VILLARMA</u> Printed Name
<u>814 Case Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Winston B. Davies</u> Printed Name
<u>429 Church St</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>David A. Svendsen</u> Printed Name
<u>438 Church St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	<u>Denise Svendsen</u> Printed Name
<u>438 Church St</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Elaine Torvend</u> Printed Name
<u>904 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>EDWARD GEORGE KUNTZ</u> Printed Name
<u>5 1/2 mi Loop RD</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Mark J. Pempek</u> Printed Name
<u>114 Shustak</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>William Bloom</u> Printed Name
<u>306 Oceanview DR</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Tyler Robinson</u> Printed Name
<u>211 3rd St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and annotations before signing.



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 Signature	<u>James D Leslie</u> Printed Name
<u>326 1st Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Wilma E. Leslie</u> Printed Name
<u>326 1st Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>CHRISTINA FLORSCHUTZ</u> Printed Name
<u>11.2 mile ZIMOVIA</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Victoria Martin</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 mile Shoemaker loop</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>HAIG DEMERJIAN</u> Printed Name
<u>577 EVERGREEN AVE</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Pamella McCloskey</u> Printed Name
<u>110 2nd Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT Review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and affirmations before signing.

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 Signature	NOLA WALKER Printed Name
520 CHURCH ST Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Dawn Smith Printed Name
3-7 Zimola Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Michael T. Smith Printed Name
3-7 Zimola Hwy Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	MARK WALKER Printed Name
520 Church St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	David McCandless Printed Name
114 Reef St. Wauve Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Tamara Abadie Printed Name
30 Mugkey Dr Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



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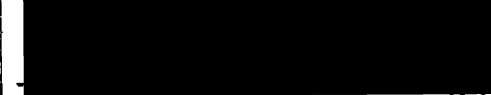

 Signature	<u>Viriana L. Grossardt</u> Printed Name
<u>314 Mission Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Charles J Hamley</u> Printed Name
<u>1/2 mile Evergreen</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Charlie Hamley JR</u> Printed Name
<u>1/2 mile Evergreen</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

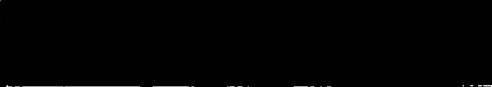

 Signature	<u>David L Powell</u> Printed Name
<u>406 Mission St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Derek R. Meissner</u> Printed Name
<u>Haber view apt #2 Mickinon St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Chuck Meissner</u> Printed Name
<u>3 mile Zamovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT - This is a public exhibit for individuals and organizations to view.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	<u>Ronald S. Miller</u> Printed Name
<u>441 Church Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>GREG MEISSNER</u> Printed Name
<u>212 Second Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>WALLACE SCHMIDT</u> Printed Name
<u>2.5 Zinkoula.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Susan J. Sciabbarrasi</u> Printed Name
<u>425 Church St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Marie T. Ashton</u> Printed Name
<u>120 Reid St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Kimberly J. Powell</u> Printed Name
<u>406 mission St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



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	<u>Pamela K. Roope</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>303 Church Street Wrangell, AK 99229</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Donna Massin</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>516 Council St^{Dr.}</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Robert L Henry</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Gilkeyn Apt #7</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Catherine Schmidt</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>2 1/4 mile Zimovia Hwy.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


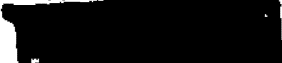
	<u>Renate Davies</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>429 Church St.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


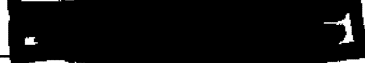
	<u>DANE VINCENT</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>lot #14 Bloomer trailer Ct</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

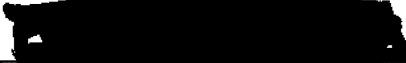
IMPORTANT: SIGNATURES MUST BE WRITTEN IN INK AND PRINTED NAMES MUST BE PRINTED IN BLOCK LETTERS.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	<u>Brian Merritt</u> Printed Name
<u>317 First Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Helen Allen</u> Printed Name
<u>834 Case Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Jacquelyn Doyier</u> Printed Name
<u>351 Bennett Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>ROSEMARIE MORGAN</u> Printed Name
<u>Box 1603</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


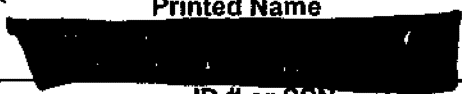
 Signature	<u>Lillith Yancey</u> Printed Name
<u>Box 1738</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


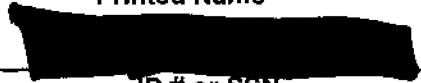
 Signature	<u>ZBIGNIEW JANKOWSKI</u> Printed Name
<u>351 Bennett Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


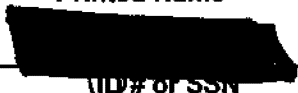
IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	Dwight D Keegan Printed Name
351 BENNETT Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Ruth B. Warfel Printed Name
221 3rd St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	LENORA F. MOORE Printed Name
828 ASH ST Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Shardene Joseph Printed Name
Cassiar St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	MARGARET L. FLETCHER Printed Name
903 Cass Ave. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

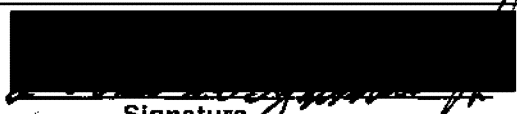

 Signature	Verna Kaer Printed Name
224 Berger Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO THE SIGNERS OF THIS PETITION

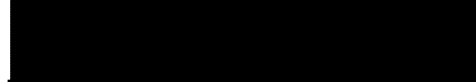

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 Signature	LILLIAN F BORRESOIN Printed Name
351 BENNETT ST Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Doris Proether Printed Name
Box 541 Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	ALONSO DE GRANDA JR. Printed Name
EVERGREEN AVE. 54 Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Johanny Joseph Printed Name
624 W. Campbell Ave Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


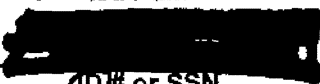
 Signature	Rita Perez Printed Name
#25 parhande TC Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Cynthia J. Martin Printed Name
9.2 Zimovia Hwy Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: Please see page 2 for additional instructions and information regarding signing.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



 Signature	Marge Byrd Printed Name
5 1/2 mi Loop Rd Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN

 Signature	William Knecht Printed Name
2 3/4 mile Zimovia Hw. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN

 Signature	Todd MAUSHARDT Printed Name
Lot 23 Panhandle Terrace Ct. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN



 Signature	Randy Easterly Printed Name
825 case Ave Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN



 Signature	Michelle D. Bloom Printed Name
306 Oceanview Dr. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN

 Signature	BETTY D. ALLEN Printed Name
#13 PANHANDLE TR. Ct. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN

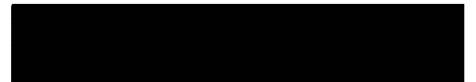

IMPORTANT: This form must be filled out by individuals who are eligible to vote in the election.



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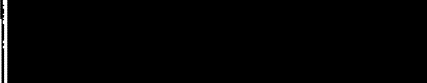

 Signature	<u>Tom C. Sims</u> Printed Name
<u>104 3rd St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Olinda White</u> Printed Name
<u>113 Mt Dewey Lane</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Mercedes Angerman</u> Printed Name
<u>214 Cassin St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>WILBERT EYON</u> Printed Name
<u>435 AK AV.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Brenda Schwartz</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 mile Shoemaker Loop Rd.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


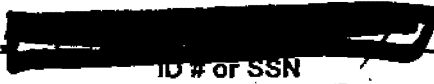
 Signature	<u>John A. YEAGER</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 mile Shoemaker Loop Rd</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


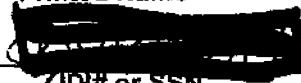
IMPORTANT: Review the first page of this exhibit for instructions on how to complete this form.



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	DENNIS CHAPMAN
Signature	Printed Name
327 Church St	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	Charlie Ercalin
Signature	Printed Name
745 Evergreen Ave	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	HARRY M. CHURCHILL
Signature	Printed Name
424 Church St.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


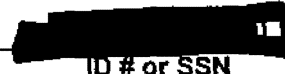
	TANIA NORE
Signature	Printed Name
728 Coll Ave	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


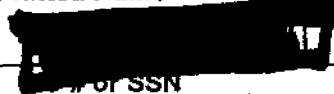
	Kathleen L. Harding
Signature	Printed Name
25 mile Zimovia Hwy	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

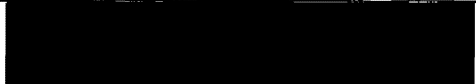

	MARLAN GLENZ
Signature	Printed Name
533 ZIMOVIA	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



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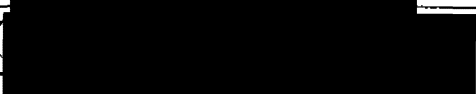

 Signature	<u>Ed Glenz</u> Printed Name
<u>523 ZIMOVIA</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Cori Robinson</u> Printed Name
<u>935 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


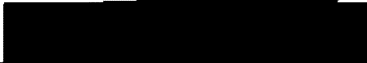
 Signature	<u>Dawn Angerman</u> Printed Name
<u>104 Reid Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

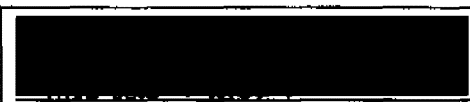

 Signature	<u>Denise K Wolvin</u> Printed Name
<u>104 4th Ave. #B</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>DORIANNE CURLEY</u> Printed Name
<u>405 ZIMOVIA</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Peter Helgeson</u> Printed Name
<u>1 1/4 Mile Zimovia Hwy.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

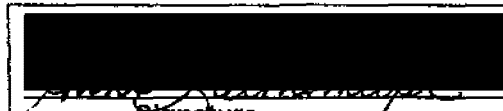

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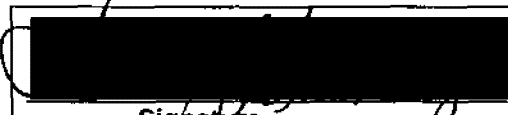

 Signature	Michael Ashton Printed Name
120 Reed. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN

 Signature	Shanlee Meissner Printed Name
3 Mile Zimonia Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN

 Signature	Edward J Garriga Printed Name
311 Mission St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN


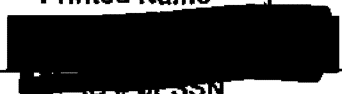
 Signature	Theoma M. Simis Printed Name
104 3rd St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID# or SSN



 Signature	Anne Luetkemeyer Printed Name
Slip #17 Inner Harbor Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


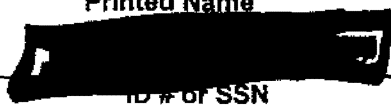
 Signature	Tammy Groshong Printed Name
#46 Stough Evergreen Rd. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


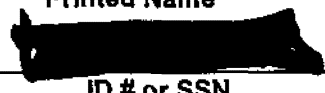
IMPORTANT: Please read page 2 of this petition to understand the rights and obligations of the signers.


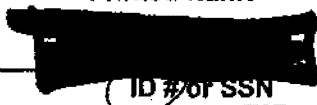
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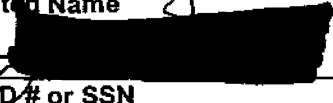
 Signature	DAN ROOPE Printed Name
303 Church St. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Kara Helgeson Printed Name
11.3 mile Zimovia Hwy Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Karen Morse Printed Name
516 Evergreen Ave. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Elizabeth A. Buresh Printed Name
556 Evergreen Ave. Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	ZONA C GREGG Printed Name
569 Evergreen Ave Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


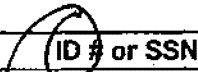
 Signature	Rick C. Groshong Printed Name
46 Stoughton Trl Crt Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: Please read the instructions on the reverse side of this page.



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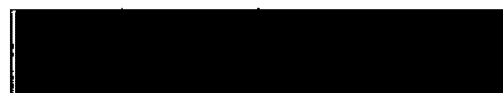

 Signature	<u>Alyandra de Grande</u> Printed Name
<u>Evergreen Ave. Slough #54</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Amy Welch</u> Printed Name
<u>855 Linnix St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Jim Haley</u> Printed Name
<u>224 Weber St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


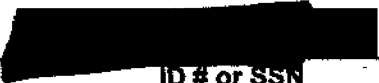
 Signature	<u>Kathi Kirschner</u> Printed Name
<u>708 Case Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Jennifer L. Miller</u> Printed Name
<u>2.25 Mile Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

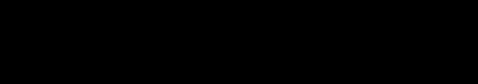

 Signature	<u>Peggy L. Lee</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 Shoemaker Ln Rd</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and information before signing.


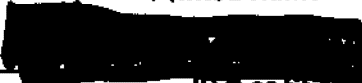
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 Signature	<u>Marit Stevens</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Bobbie M Robbins</u> Printed Name
<u>9 Crest Drive</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

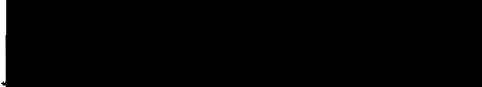

 Signature	<u>Robert K Robbins</u> Printed Name
<u>9 Crest Drive</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Melinda Younce</u> Printed Name
<u>#40 Pahnandle</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Alice K. Mitchell</u> Printed Name
<u>#5 Stough's</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

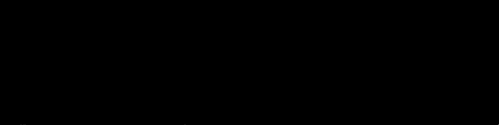

 Signature	<u>Bill MANERY</u> Printed Name
<u>7.2 mile ZIMOVIA</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



	<u>Steve D Clark</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>#16 NUGGET TRAILOR COURT</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Jonathan Turner</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>11 Zimovia Hwy Box 2164 Wrangell, AK</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>JOHN R. FROZEMAN</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>320 ST. MICHAEL ST. WRANGELL, AK 99926</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Rachelle Carle</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>713 Zimovia Hwy</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Deanna M. B. Shilts</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Blooms Tr. #4</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Dorothy Christoc</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>357 Bennett</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

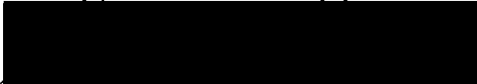

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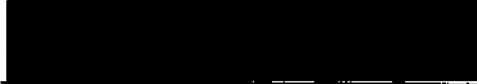

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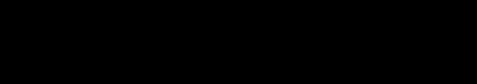
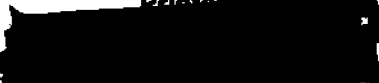
 Signature	<u>Marcine Garrison</u> Printed Name
<u>3012 311 Mission Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Becky McIntyre</u> Printed Name
<u>4.25 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>CHESTER A. POWELL</u> Printed Name
<u>330 1st AVE.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


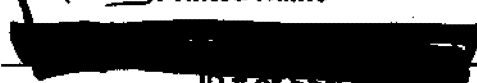
 Signature	<u>Lois B. Powell</u> Printed Name
<u>33 1st Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>ROLLAND B. CURTIS</u> Printed Name
<u>1448 PENNINSUBSET</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>LONNIE R MITCHELL</u> Printed Name
<u>528 Shoemaker Bay 697</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



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 Signature	<u>Mary M. Shilts</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 mile</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>CATHERINE WARNEZ</u> Printed Name
<u>5.5 mile Loop Rd</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Apeil Sample</u> Printed Name
<u>Blooms Court #18</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Jeffrey Marble</u> Printed Name
<u>2.5 Mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>KAREN A. WAIGHT</u> Printed Name
<u>845 LEMIEUX</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Brenda Buethe</u> Printed Name
<u>3.25 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


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 Signature	<u>Dorthea Rooney</u> Printed Name
<u>220 3rd St Wya</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Connie Taylor</u> Printed Name
<u>345 Stiline</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Alison Lewis</u> Printed Name
<u>926 Case Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Sherril Pettigrew</u> Printed Name
<u>2.4 Mile Zimovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Jon Campbell</u> Printed Name
<u>532 Case Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>DALE A. McMURREW</u> Printed Name
<u>209 BENNETT ST.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

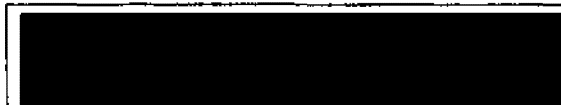

IMPORTANT: Review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and approvals before signing.

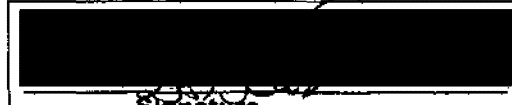

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 Signature	<u>DONALD J MCCONACHIE</u> Printed Name
<u>622 ZIMOVIA HWY</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>WILLIAM L. MCMURPHY</u> Printed Name
<u>523 ALASKA AVENUE</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Robert B. Caldwell</u> Printed Name
<u>315 Weber St</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

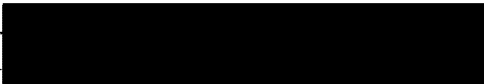

 Signature	<u>Elizabeth M. McConachie</u> Printed Name
<u>622 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

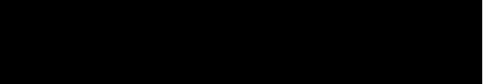

 Signature	<u>Gregory D. Wood</u> Printed Name
<u>1 3/4 MILE ZIMOVIA HWY</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>MARK S. ROBINSON</u> Printed Name
<u>85 Mile Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



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 Signature	<u>Bruce Cameron Jamieson</u> Printed Name
<u>612 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>MARLENA A. CLARKE</u> Printed Name
<u>732 Case Ave.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Stanley D. Schnell</u> Printed Name
<u>59 Mile Zimovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Ann Schnell</u> Printed Name
<u>5.9 Mile Zimovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Susan M. Wise-Eagle</u> Printed Name
<u>9.3 Mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>JUDITH A BAKERBERG</u> Printed Name
<u>M. 5 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



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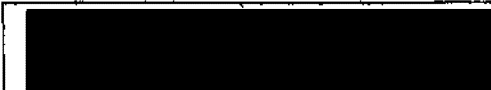

	Julie Decker
Signature	Printed Name
126 Third St.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	Craig D. Decker
Signature	Printed Name
120 Third St.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	(Wilcox) LeAnn S Rinehart
Signature	Printed Name
418 First St.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	Carol Hay
Signature	Printed Name
1002 Case Ave.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	Carol Bean
Signature	Printed Name
811 Zimovia Ave.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	Walter F. White
Signature	Printed Name
113 Mt Dewey Lane	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



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 Signature	<u>Valery McCandless</u> Printed Name
<u>114 Reid Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Doug Schwartz</u> Printed Name
<u>1515 1/2 1st Avenue Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Stanley Campbell</u> Printed Name
<u>220 St. Michaels Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Jeffrey A. Rooney Sr.</u> Printed Name
<u>213 Church St.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>OLGA M. MORRIS</u> Printed Name
<u>115 MCKINNON</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


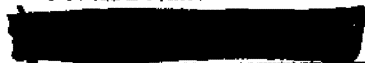
 Signature	<u>George Norris</u> Printed Name
<u>115 MCKINNON</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

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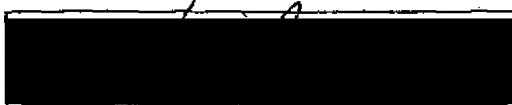

	Kim P. COVALT
Signature	Printed Name
5.2 MILE ZIMOVIA	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	GAYLE A. GROSS
Signature	Printed Name
118 St Michaels St	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	RHONDA DAWSON
Signature	Printed Name
NETMEYER RD. 5.5 MILE	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

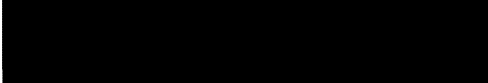

	STEPHEN BEAN
Signature	Printed Name
811 ZIMOVIA AVE	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

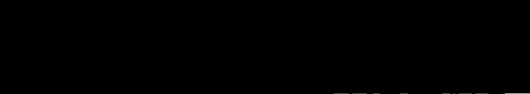

	Richard W. Martin
Signature	Printed Name
5.5 mile Shoemaker Loop Rd.	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	John Taylor
Signature	Printed Name
318 McKimion	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: This page is an exhibit to the petition and should be signed by the undersigned.

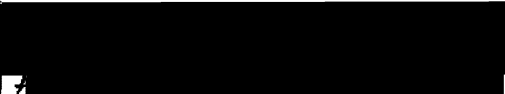

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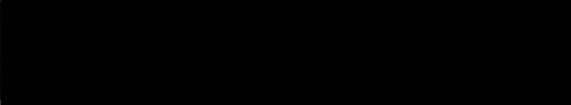

	<u>Elizabeth Ann Keegan</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>351 Beamed St</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Paula K. Sampson</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>314 Reid Street</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Holly Nore</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>377 n. Zimovia Hw.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

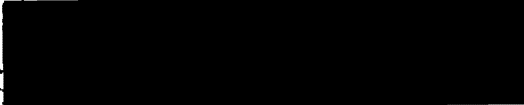
	<u>Deborah L Glass</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>907 Evergreen #1</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


	<u>Rudolph J. Briskar</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>718 Hemlock St.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Tillman H Goldsberry</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Stoughs Trl Crt #26</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN


IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and attachments before signing.


WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.


 William W. King
Signature Printed Name


344 Strine Ave 
Residence Address (or equivalent) ID # or SSN

 FRANKLIN CROSSARDT
Signature Printed Name

314 MISSION ST 
Residence Address (or equivalent) ID # or SSN

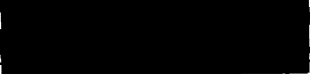
 Frederick C. Angermann SR
Signature Printed Name


214 CASSIAR ST. 
Residence Address (or equivalent) ID # or SSN

 GREG SCHEFF
Signature Printed Name

495 S. Bay 
Residence Address (or equivalent) ID # or SSN

 BRUCE E HARDING
Signature Printed Name



1104 Peninsula St 
Residence Address (or equivalent) ID # or SSN



 Darlene M. Gervais
Signature Printed Name

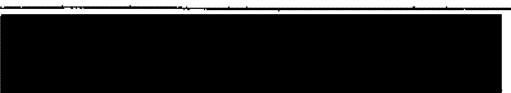

1104 Peninsula St 
Residence Address (or equivalent) ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: review the first page of this exhibit for instructions and affirmations before signing.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



	<u>Melville Borge</u>
Signature <u>520 Evergreen</u>	Printed Name
<u>Box 756 WRG AK 99929</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Linda C. BJORGE</u>
Signature <u>520</u>	Printed Name
<u>Box 756 WRG, Evergreen</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Wilma E. Stokes</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>415 Church St</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>John A. Baker</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>2 mile Zimovia Hwy</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Robert Erhardt</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>5.25 mile Zimovia Highway</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Terry Coblenke</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>5.3 mi Zimovia Hwy</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: review the last page of the exhibit for instructions and qualifications before signing.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.


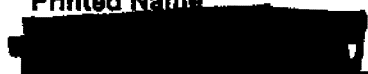
 Signature	Grover Mathis Printed Name
202 Pine St Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Eleanor R. Knecht Printed Name
278 Zimovia Highway Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Jeff A. Jabusch Printed Name
211 Ocean View Drive Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Alan Douglas McChesney Printed Name
110 Second Ave Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

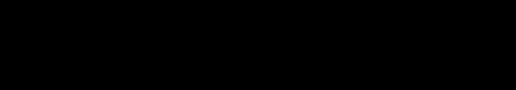

 Signature	SHARIL A. Smith Printed Name
85 ZIMOVIA Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	Carol Rushmore Printed Name
6 mile Tomona Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


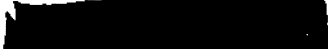
IMPORTANT: Read the instructions and instructions before starting.


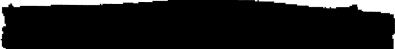
WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

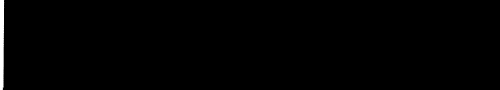
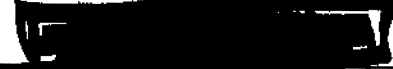
 Signature	<u>Patrice Perrault</u> Printed Name
<u>103 Pine Street</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Marlene Merritt</u> Printed Name
<u>914 Zimovia Wrennell, AK</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Ronald Merritt</u> Printed Name
<u>914 Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>CHERIE YOUNG</u> Printed Name
<u>213 THIRD STREET</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

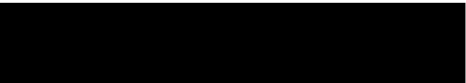

 Signature	<u>IRENE Thelander</u> Printed Name
<u>55. Stough Trailer Ct.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


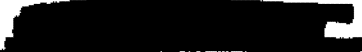
 Signature	<u>Ernest Christian</u> Printed Name
<u>92 mile Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

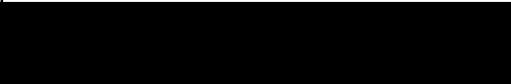
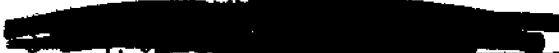
IMPORTANT: Review the first page of the Borough Incorporation Regulations before signing.

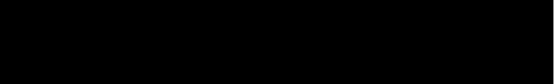

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

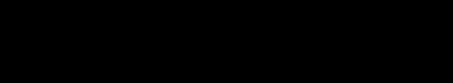

 Signature	<u>ELVIN G. BORG</u> Printed Name
<u>337 CASSIAR</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Alice Borg</u> Printed Name
<u>337 Cassiar</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


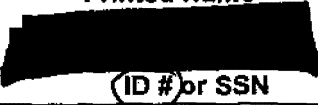
 Signature	<u>DONALD K. SCHIRMER</u> Printed Name
<u>8.5 ZIMOVIA Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


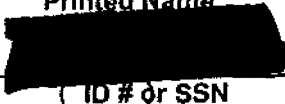
 Signature	<u>Harriet Schirmer</u> Printed Name
<u>8.5 N. Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN


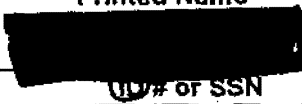
 Signature	<u>Patricia Rappel</u> Printed Name
<u>532 Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Dee A. Galla</u> Printed Name
<u>2.5 mile Zimovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

IMPORTANT: PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN THIS SECTION.
WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>Susan Brown</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>209 Ocean View Drive</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Michael E. Kurth</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>704 Case Ave</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>August Schutte</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>318 Webber St.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

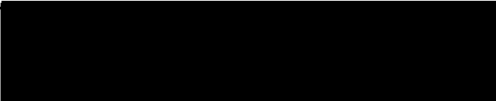
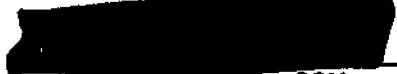
_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

IMPORTANT: This page of the petition is to be filled out by the affiant(s) before filing.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>William T. Messmer</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>11 Crest Drive</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Sylvia Geraghty</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>306 Cassiar St</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

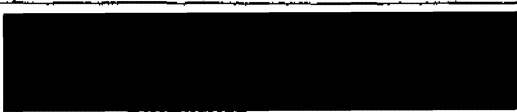

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and affirmations before signing

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>Lucille Merrill</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u># one airport Road</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

IMPORTANT - Review this page carefully before signing the petition.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>DR. ROBINSON</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>211 3rd St. Wrayell, N.H.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____	_____
Signature	Printed Name
_____	_____
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

IMPORTANT: See the instructions on page 1 of this petition for instructions on how to sign.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>FAY R LEWIS</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>926 Case Ave, W-Aspell</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

EXHIBIT A-2

SIGNATURES OF QUALIFIED VOTERS WITHIN THE PROPOSED BOROUGH OUTSIDE HOME RULE AND FIRST CLASS CITIES

This exhibit presents the signatures and resident addresses of qualified voters seeking incorporation who live within the borough proposed for incorporation, but outside home rule and first class cities. The number of signatures in this exhibit equals at least 15 percent of the number who voted in the area of the proposed borough but outside home rule and first class cities during the last general election conducted by the State of Alaska.

To help verify your voter-registration status, please:

1. sign your name as it is listed in the State voter registration records;
2. print your name legibly;
3. list your State voter ID # or Social Security #;
4. list your residence address (e.g. street number, milepost) – do not list a post office or other mail box

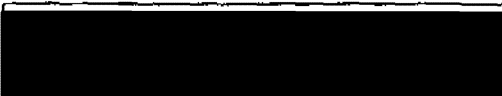

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough as set out in the complete petition. Further, we affirm that:


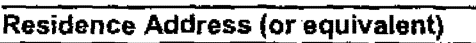

1. We are registered voters of the State of Alaska;
2. We currently maintain our principal place of residence within the area proposed for incorporation but outside home rule and first class cities;
3. We have reviewed the complete petition for incorporation, including all exhibits and we understand its terms.







WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.



	<u>TIMOTHY J. COLLINS</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 26 Lot # 7 Meyers Creek, AK</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Glen G Rice</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 11 V. Meyers Creek</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>J. Steven Rice</u>
Signature	Printed Name
	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Shirley J. Lee</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 10 Lot 24 Meyers Creek, AK</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Herbert J Lee</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 10 Lot 24 Meyers Creek AK</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Catherine Pavey</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 5</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: Please refer to page 1 of the exhibit for instructions and a map of the area.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>Deborah Edwards-Johnson</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 100</u> <u>100 Union Bay Lane</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>DANNA J. COLLINS</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 25</u> <u>LOT 7 MEYERS CHUCK</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Robert L. Hunter</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 7</u> <u>3334 Sunbeam Cr.</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



	<u>Robert M MEYER III</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 10</u> <u>LOT 4 MEYERS CHUCK AK</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

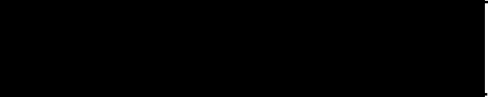

	<u>LeAnn Rifoss</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 78</u> <u>#7 Union Bay Myers Chuck</u> <u>AK 99903</u>	 <u>ID # or SSN</u>
Residence Address (or equivalent)	



	<u>REBECCA WELT</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 11</u> <u>ISLAND D</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT: REVIEW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM BEFORE SIGNING.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

 Signature	<u>Pamela F. Van Houten</u> Printed Name
<u>Lot 18 Thom's Place Subdivision</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>DANIEL S. TRAIL</u> Printed Name
<u>Block #2, Lot #7 THOM'S PLACE SUBD.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Wayne Larsson</u> Printed Name
<u>12.5 Zimovia Highway</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Valerie Stokes</u> Printed Name
<u>6.5 Zimovia Hwy.</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



 Signature	<u>Austin O'Brien</u> Printed Name
<u>3.0 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Joel Peterman</u> Printed Name
<u>904 Case Ave</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN



Petition for incorporation as a unified home rule municipality
Exhibit A-2
Page 5

IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and affirmations before signing.
WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>ROKY BIFOSS</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 6 Meyers Chuck</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>Marion Bifoss</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 6 Meyers Chuck</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

	<u>GEORGE CRUCKER</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 13 - Meyers Chuck</u> ^{ok 9/29/03}	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

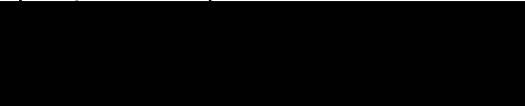

	<u>Steve Peavey</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>Box 5 Meyers Chuck</u> ^{9/29/03}	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN



_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN



_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN



IMPORTANT

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

 Signature	<u>Janelle T. Christian</u> Printed Name
<u>14 mile Zimovia</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>David M. THOMAS</u> Printed Name
<u>Lot 14 BLK 2 Olivecone</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>HELEN J. FRANK</u> Printed Name
<u>Lot 11, Block 2, ^{Unit 3} Thoms Place</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

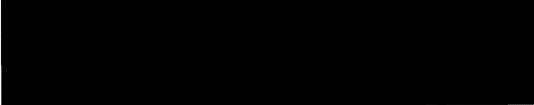

 Signature	<u>Jayne Bauer</u> Printed Name
<u>18.5 mi. Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

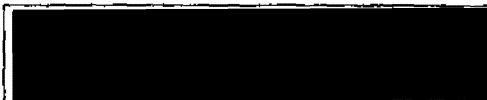

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN



_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

IMPORTANT: Review the full text of the Act, including its conditions and limitations, before signing.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, the exact text of the petition is set out in page one of this exhibit.

 Signature	ELIZABETH GUYER Printed Name
#20 THOM'S PLACE Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	CLINT GUYER Printed Name
#20 THOM'S PLACE Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	Kristi Crayne Printed Name
12.2 mile Zimovia Hwy Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

RECEIVED



APR 21 2006

Petition for Incorporation as a unified home rule municipality
Exhibit A-2
Page 2

HEDLAND, BRENNAN & HEIDEMAN

IMPORTANT: review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and affirmations before signing.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

	<u>Theresa J. Gucker</u>
Signature	Printed Name
<u>P.O. BOX 13 Meyers Chuck, AK 99503</u>	
Residence Address (or equivalent)	ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN



_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN



_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

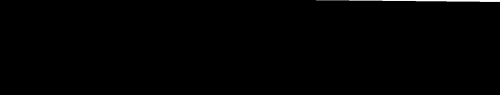

_____ Signature	_____ Printed Name
_____ Residence Address (or equivalent)	_____ ID # or SSN

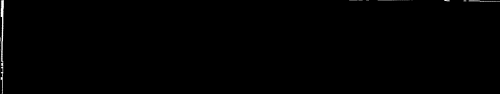

IMPORTANT: Review the first page of the exhibit for instructions and signatures.



WE THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby petition for the incorporation of the borough described in the complete petition. Further, we swear or affirm as set out in page one of this exhibit.

 Signature	<u>David O Bauer</u> Printed Name
<u>12.7 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Judith E. Allison</u> Printed Name
<u>13.0 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>Douglas J. Allison</u> Printed Name
<u>13.0 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>James Eilertsen</u> Printed Name
<u>13.0 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

 Signature	<u>April Eilertsen</u> Printed Name
<u>13.0 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

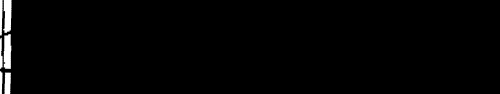

 Signature	<u>Kathy M Eilertsen</u> Printed Name
<u>13.0 Zimovia Hwy</u> Residence Address (or equivalent)	 ID # or SSN

EXHIBIT B-1
WRITTEN METES AND BOUNDS LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA PROPOSED FOR
BOROUGH INCORPORATION

The City and Borough of Wrangell boundaries are coterminous with the Wrangell Ranger District boundaries established by the United States Forest Service, as depicted in the Tongass National Forest Secondary Base Map Series on Sheets Nos. 18 (1982), 19 (1982), 21 (1980), 22 (1980), 23 (1983), 24 (1983), 26 (1980) and 27 (1980), except that 1) the northern boundary of the City and Borough of Wrangell shall commence from a point beginning at the western boundary of the Wrangell District at a point designated as $132^{\circ} 34' 21''$, $56^{\circ} 43' 17''$, thence proceeding in a generally southeasterly direction to the westernmost point of land in section 31, T59S, R82E, CRM, thence proceeding in a generally northeasterly direction along the watershed divide between LeConte Bay and the Stikine River including Wilkes Peak, to the international boundary between Canada and the United States; and further excepting that 2) the southern boundary of the City and Borough of Wrangell shall, at a point designated as $131^{\circ} 57' 58''$, $55^{\circ} 53' 50''$, proceed in a generally southwesterly direction along the watershed divide of the Cleveland Peninsula, including in the Borough those watersheds draining north and west, until it reaches the point designated $132^{\circ} 5' 33''$, $55^{\circ} 39' 39''$, thence proceeding in a generally southwesterly direction down a side ridge to Clarence Strait, intersecting that body of water at a point designated as 132° , $12' 3''$, $55^{\circ} 39' 7''$, thence proceeding in a generally northwesterly direction into and up Clarence Strait to the point of intersection with the Wrangell Ranger District boundaries.

EXHIBIT B-2

MAP OF THE AREA PROPOSED FOR INCORPORATION



EXHIBIT B-3

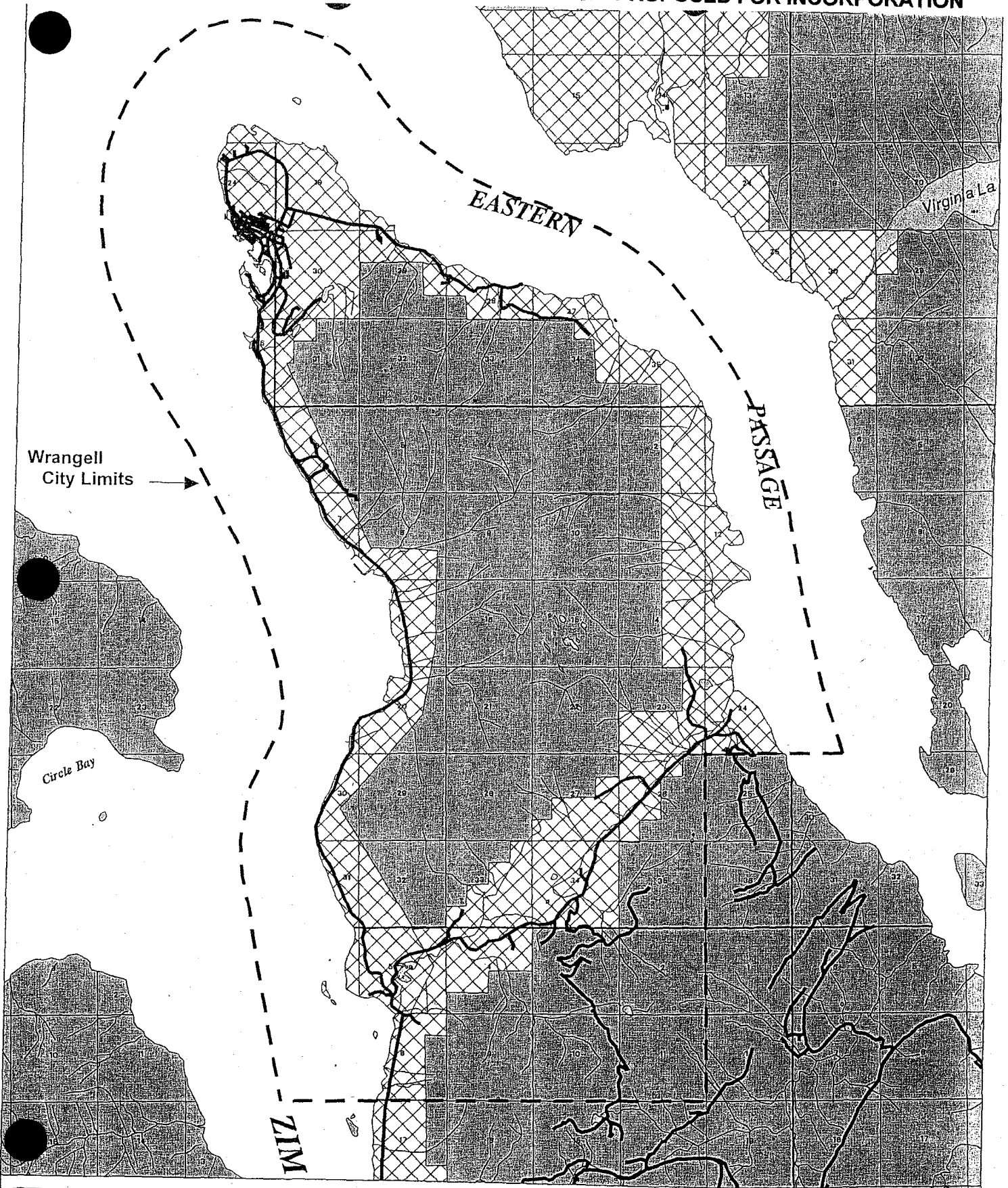
WRITTEN METES AND BOUNDS LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH EXISTING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT LOCATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY WITHIN THE AREA PROPOSED FOR INCORPORATION

The boundaries of the City of Wrangell are as follows:

An area encompassing all those islands bounded on the west by Zimovia Strait, on the north and east by Eastern Passage and on the south by the section line extending from the center line of Eastern Passage west along the southern boundary of section 24 of T.63S., R.84E., CRM, thence south along the eastern section boundary of sections 26 and 35 of T.63S., R.84E., and continuing along the eastern section line boundary of sections 2 and 11 of T.64S., R.84E., thence west along the southern boundary line of sections 11, 10, 9, 8 and 7 of T.64S., R.84E. to the center line of Zimovia Strait.

EXHIBIT B-4

MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF EACH EXISTING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT LOCATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY WITHIN THE AREA PROPOSED FOR INCORPORATION



Wrangell
City Limits

EASTERN

PASSAGE

Virginia La

Circle Bay

ZIM

Wrangell City Limits

- National Forest Lands
- Water
- Non-NF Lands
- Streams
- Existing Roads
- Wrangell City Limits

0 1.50 3 miles

Scale is 1 inch = 1.50 miles
Scale is 1 inch = 7920 feet

EXHIBIT B-5
WRITTEN METES AND BOUNDS LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH PROPOSED BOROUGH
SERVICE AREA

WRANGELL ISLAND SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

All of the land on Wrangell Island lying northerly and westerly from the following described line:

Beginning at the southeasterly meander corner of Section 24, T63S, R84E, CRM, common to the southwest point of ATS 1592;

Thence, west along the southern boundary of Section 24, to the corner of Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of T63S, R84E, CRM;

Thence, south along the eastern section boundary of Sections 26 and 35 of T63S, R84E, CRM, and continuing south along the eastern section boundary of Sections 2 and 11 of T64S, R84E, CRM;

Thence, west along the southern boundary line of Sections 11, 10 and 9 of T64S, R84E, CRM to the corner of Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17 of T64S, R84E, CRM;

Thence, west along the southern boundary line of Section 8 of T64S, R84E, CRM , approximately 20 chains;

Thence, south approximately 60 chains to the southeast 1/16 corner of Section 17 of T64S, R84E, CRM;

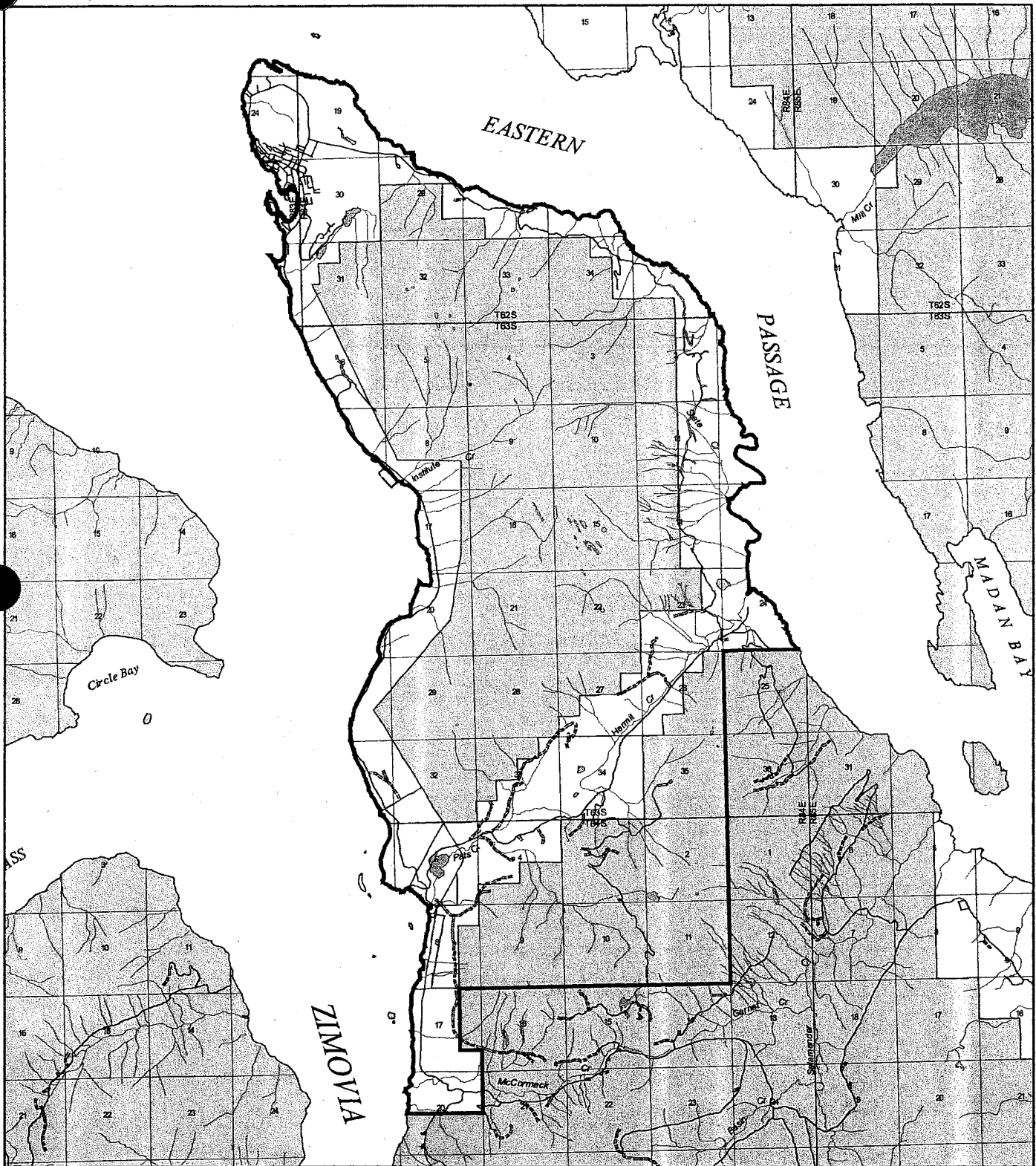
Thence, east approximately 20 chains, to the south 1/16 corner of Sections 16 and 17 of T64S, R84E, CRM;








Thence, south along the eastern boundary line of Section 17, approximately 20 chains, to the corner of Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 of T64S, R84E, CRM; and continuing south along the eastern boundary line of Section 20 approximately 40 chains, to the east 1/4 corner of section 20;

Thence, west approximately 75 chains to the line of mean high tide of Zimovia Strait.

EXHIBIT B-6

MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH PROPOSED SERVICE AREA



- | | |
|---|--|
|  National Forest Lands |  Existing Drivable Roads |
|  State and Private Lands |  Decommissioned or Unmaintained Roads |
|  Lakes |  Planned Roads |
| |  Service Area 1 |

Borough Service Area 1



Exhibit C

EXHIBIT C

INFORMATION RELATING TO PUBLIC NOTICE

This exhibit provides information relevant to the provision of public notice of the incorporation proceedings. It includes information about media serving the area proposed for incorporation, municipal governments within and adjacent to the area proposed for incorporation, places for posting public notices relating to the proposed incorporation, locations where petition documents will be made available for review by the public, and individuals and organizations that the petitioner believes warrant, as a courtesy, notice of the incorporation proceedings.

MEDIA

The following is the name, mailing address, telephone, facsimile number, and electronic-mail address of the newspaper(s) serving the area proposed for incorporation:

Wrangell Sentinel
PO Box 798
Wrangell, AK 99929
(907) 874-2301
(907) 874-2303 – facsimile
wrgsent@gci.net

Juneau Empire
3100 Channel Drive
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-3740
(907) 586-9097 – facsimile
comp@juneauempire.com

Island News
PO Box 19430
Thorne Bay, AK 99919
(907) 828-3377
(907) 828-3351 – facsimile
islandnews@starband.net

Petersburg Pilot
PO Box 930
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-9393
(907) 772-4871 - facsimile
psqpub@gci.net

Ketchikan Daily News
Box 7900
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-3157
(907) 225-1096 - facsimile
news@ketchikandailynews.com

Alaska Journal of Commerce
301 Arctic Slope Ave., #350
Anchorage, AK 99518
(907) 561-4772
(907) 563-4744 – facsimile
editor@alaskajournal.com

The following is the name, mailing address, telephone, facsimile number, and electronic-mail address of the radio station(s) serving the area proposed for incorporation.

KSTK

PO Box 1141
Wrangell, AK 99929
(907) 874-2345
(907) 874-3293(fax)
dhutchingson@aptialaska.net

KFSK FM

PO Box 149
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-3808
(907) 772-9296 (fax)
tom@kfsk.org

KTKN AM/KGTW FM

526 Stedman
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-2194
(907) 225-0444 (fax)
ktnkgtw@gci.net

Name of the cable company(s)/television station(s) serving the territory proposed for incorporation and adjacent regions:

GCI Communications

325 Front Street
PO Box 909
Wrangell, AK 99929
(907) 874-2392

LOCATION WHERE THE PETITION DOCUMENTS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The petitioner must make a full set of petition documents, including public notices, responsive briefs, the reply brief, and department reports, available for review by the public at on one or more central and convenient locations. The petition documents must be available for review from the date of the first publication of notice of the filing of the petition through the last date on which the petition may be subject to action by the Local Boundary Commission. The petition documents must be available for review during normal working hours, and the petitioner must accommodate specific requests for public review of the petition documents at reasonable times in the evening and on weekend days. Listed below are the locations where the petition documents will be available for review, the name of a person at each location to contact regarding the documents, the mailing address, telephone

number, facsimile number, electronic-mail address, and the days and hours when the location is normally open to the public:

Location: **Irene Ingle Public Library**
124 2nd Avenue
Wrangell, Alaska
Librarian: Kay Jabusch
Phone: (907) 874-3535
Fax: (907) 874-2520
wrglib@aptaalaska.net

Normal hours of operation:

Monday: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Sunday: Closed

PLACES SUGGESTED FOR POSTING OF NOTICES RELATING TO THIS PROPOSAL

The following three or more prominent locations readily accessible to the public and in or near the area proposed for incorporation are recommended for posting of notices concerning this incorporation proposal.

United States Post Office in Wrangell

Wrangell City Hall

Bulletin Board at City Market (grocery Store)

Bulletin Board in front of Bob's IGA (grocery store)

Irene Ingle Public Library

Window of Wrangell Sentinel (newspaper)

Thoms Place (submit to Association's Secretary)

Residents on Farm Island (mouth of Stikine River); submit to Benitz Store

City of Wrangell Website

United States Post Office in Meyers Chuck

MUNICIPALITIES ADJACENT TO THE PROPOSED UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY

The following is a list of cities and organized boroughs whose boundaries extend within 20 miles of the proposed boundaries of the area petitioned for incorporation.

City of Petersburg

Ketchikan Gateway Borough

City of Coffman Cove

City of Thorne Bay

PARTIES THAT MAY HAVE A PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THIS INCORPORATION PROPOSAL.

The following is a list of names and addresses of parties whose potential interest in the incorporation proceedings may, as a courtesy, warrant specific notice of the filing of this petition:

Wrangell Radiograms

KSTK
P.O. Box 1141
Wrangell, AK 99929

Mark Hummel

District Ranger, Wrangell Ranger District
P.O. Box 51
Wrangell, Alaska 99929

Joe Williams, Mayor

Roy Eckert, Manager
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
344 Front Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Lynn Kolund

District Ranger
Ketchikan-Misty Fjords Ranger District
3031 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Ketchikan Public Utilities
2930 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Marty Rutherford, Executive Director
Alaska Mental Health
Trust Land Office
718 L Street, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Alaska Energy Authority
813 W. Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Mining, Land & Water
550 w. 7TH Ave., Suite 1070
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Jim Nygaard, Superintendent
Southeast Island REAA School District
P.O. Box 19569
Thorne Bay, Alaska 99919

Thomas Bay Power Authority
Box 1318
Wrangell, AK 99929

Elizabeth Guyor, Secretary
Thoms Place Community Association
P.O. Box 1530.
Wrangell, AK 99929

Ruth Lux, Mayor
City of Coffman Cove
310 Harbor Ave.
Coffman Cove, AK 99918

Bob Weinstein, Mayor
Karl Amylon, Manager
City of Ketchikan
334 Front Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Ted Smith, Mayor
Bruce Jones, Manager
City of Petersburg
P.O. Box 329
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

Department of Natural Resources
Southeast Region Office
400 Willoughby, Suite 400
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Camp Lorraine
Church Camp on Vank Island
P.O. Box 1644
Wrangell, Alaska 99929

Southern SE Regional Aquaculture Ass'n
John Burke, General Manager
14 Borch Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Forest Cole, Supervisor
USFS - Stikine Area
P.O. Box 309
Petersburg, AK 99833

Interisland Ferry Authority
Tom Briggs, General Manager
P.O. Box 495
Craig, Alaska 99921

Julie Iason, Mayor
Mike Harper, City Administrator
City of Thorne Bay
120 Freeman Drive
Thorne Bay, Alaska 99919

EXHIBIT D-1
THREE YEAR OPERATING BUDGET

**UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY OF WRANGELL
 PROPOSED BOROUGH BUDGET
 FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2007,2008,2009**

CITY DEPT OR ACTIVITIES WITHIN GENERAL FUND BUDGET	UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY BUDGET			
	CITY 2005-2006 FY APPROVED BUDGET	2007 FY BUDGET	2008 FY BUDGET	2009 FY BUDGET

REVENUES:

TAXES	3,235,708	3,375,000	3,385,000	3,395,000	NOTE 1
LICENSE & PERMITS	2,640	2,700	2,700	2,700	
STATE AND FEDERAL	147,961	60,000	60,000	60,000	NOTE 2
PILT-FEDERAL	183,448	200,000	203,000	206,045	NOTE 3
PILT-OTHER	61,052	61,000	61,000	61,000	
CHARGES /SERVICES	343,814	345,000	345,000	350,000	
FINES & FORFEITURE	131,750	132,000	135,000	140,000	
SALES & LEASES	111,200	112,000	113,000	114,000	
TIMBER RECEIPTS	579,465	825,466	844,452	862,978	NOTE 4
MISC. INCOME	71,300	75,000	75,000	75,000	
GRANTS	-	300,000	200,000	100,000	NOTE 5
PERMANENT FUND	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	NOTE 6
TOTAL REVENUES	5,118,338	5,738,166	5,674,152	5,616,723	

CITY DEPT OR ACTIVITIES WITHIN GENERAL FUND BUDGET	UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY BUDGET			
	CITY 2005-2006 FY APPROVED BUDGET	2007 FY BUDGET	2008 FY BUDGET	2009 FY BUDGET

EXPENDITURES:

FINANCE	312,317	318,500	330,000	340,000	
ASSESSOR	20,000	35,000	28,000	22,000	NOTE 7
ADMINISTRATION	531,879	540,000	550,000	560,000	
COMMUNICATION	-	25,000	10,000	10,000	NOTE 8
FIRE/SEARCH & RESCUE	268,563	275,000	285,000	290,000	NOTE 9
POLICE	681,639	689,000	715,000	730,000	NOTE 10
JAIL OPERATIONS	371,722	392,200	408,000	420,000	
PUBLIC SAFETY BLDG	158,260	159,905	162,000	165,000	
PUBLIC WORKS	154,946	161,700	177,000	190,000	
BLDG. PERMITS	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	NOTE 11
STREETS	295,869	310,000	315,000	320,000	
LIBRARY	199,427	207,000	212,000	220,000	
MUSEUM	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	
COMMUNITY PROM.	117,320	155,000	155,000	160,000	
PLANNING & ZONING	26,660	56,000	40,000	32,000	NOTE 12
PARKS & CEMETERY	48,850	59,000	61,000	63,000	
SWIMMING POOL	152,560	155,000	160,000	165,000	
EDUCATION	1,379,796	1,456,201	1,452,590	1,457,141	NOTE 13
CAPITAL	159,700	150,000	150,000	150,000	
COMMUNITY CENTER	103,204	110,000	112,000	115,000	
TOTAL	5,072,712	5,350,506	5,418,590	5,505,141	

BUDGET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) 45,626 387,660 255,562 111,582

**UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY OF WRANGELL
BOROUGH BUDGET NOTES FOR FY 2007, 2008, 2009**

NOTE 1:

TAXES: As a Unified Municipality both sales and property tax revenue will increase. In the budget presented, there is an increase from the current 2005-2006 FY and each of the next three fiscal years as a borough. A portion of the additional increase comes from small increases in sales tax revenues, due to sales occurring in the area proposed for incorporation and increases in the price of fuel and other commodities. Another part of the increase is derived by the addition of property to the tax roll by borough formation. It is estimated that \$14,400,000 in real property value will be added to the tax roll, at a mill rate of 12 for property within the proposed service area and a mill rate of 4 for those outside the service area. The real property taxes will be imposed as soon as feasible, and not phased in as allowed under AS 14.17.410(e). The city's property tax base has shown only small increases in recent years and it is anticipated that this trend will continue for at least the near future. The remainder of the increase is due to the recent passage of school bonds.

NOTE 2:

STATE AND FEDERAL: This category contains several small annual operating grants that the city receives for the library, police and other general purposes. At this time it is not known if the state legislature will reinstitute a plan of revenue sharing or community dividend program (though currently there are a number of such bills pending before the Alaska Legislature -- see, S.B. 219, S.B. 226, S.B. 247 and H.B. 351), and thus the only items included in this category are those that are currently established.

NOTE 3:

PILT-Federal: The city receives payment annually from the federal government in lieu of taxes. For FY 2006, the city received \$183,449. This is expected to increase somewhat due to borough formation, to approximately \$200,000 in FY 2007, and to thereafter rise at a rate of roughly 1.5% annually.

NOTE 4:

PUBLIC LAW 106-393: Under PL 106-393, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act, the city has received annual National Forest Receipts payments. For FY 2006, the city received \$592,927, excluding the 15% Title 2 funds.

This Act expires in FY 2006. A bill reauthorizing the Act for a five year extension is currently pending before the U.S. Congress, and is expected to be acted upon in the next few months. The reauthorization is also contained within the President's recently issued 2007 budget proposal. If the Act does not pass, payments to affected cities and boroughs would be significantly reduced and revisions to the forecasted budget would need to be made.

Assuming reauthorization, it is estimated that following borough formation the 85% payment would increase to approximately \$825,000 for FY 2007, based upon the

9.956% of the Tongass National Forest located within the proposed borough boundaries. The Act also contains an inflation factor, and the increases provided for FY 2008 and FY 2009 are in line with historical averages.

NOTE 5:

GRANTS: State Organizational Grant: This \$600,000 in funding for newly formed boroughs, per A.S. 29.05.190, will be received over a three-year period. The new borough will receive \$300,000 in the first year, \$200,000 in the second, and \$100,000 in the third year.

NOTE 6:

PERMANENT FUND: The City of Wrangell voted in October 1997 to establish a Permanent Fund in the amount of \$5,000,000. The purpose of the fund, which is "inflation-proofed", is to provide a source of money to help replace declining state revenues. Fund revenues in excess of inflation are annually deposited into the city's general fund. The principal can not be accessed without a vote of the people.

NOTE 7:

ASSESSOR FEES: The city's assessor has estimated that borough formation will cause the cost of annual assessment to increase \$15,000 in the first year, \$8,000 in the second year, and \$2,000 per year thereafter.

NOTE 8:

COMMUNICATIONS: The newly formed borough plans to augment and/or supply communication links between the existing city and those living in outlying areas. Various options are being considered, and the cost set out in the budget is the estimate for those services.

NOTE 9:

SEARCH AND RESCUE: The Wrangell Search and Rescue already provides emergency response services to the area proposed for borough formation. It is anticipated that this will continue, along with the provision of additional emergency training to residents in certain outlying areas, particularly Thoms Place and Meyers Chuck, to facilitate response assistance. Currently, the state troopers reimburse the city for much of the search and rescue work done, and the city has been advised that this will continue after borough formation.

NOTE 10:

POLICE: As-needed police services will be furnished outside the new borough's service area. Air transportation to the site will be chartered when necessary, and the estimated costs for this transportation and other associated expenses are estimated and included within the budget.

NOTE 11:

BUILDING PERMITS: The cost of providing inspection and building permit services is anticipated to increase minimally following borough formation, and the estimated increase equals \$6,000 per year.

NOTE 12:

PLANNING AND ZONING: It will take several years to evaluate all of the borough lands and zone them appropriately, working closely with residents in outlying areas. Once the initial task is completed, planning and zoning assistance will be provided as needed to outlying areas.

NOTE 13:

EDUCATION: Based upon information received from the Wrangell Schools Superintendent, and the Superintendent of the Southeast Island REAA, we do not anticipate any significant increase in actual school costs when the Unified Municipality is formed. Wrangell has been providing school services to between 5 and 10 students who reside outside the existing City, and will continue to do so at the same levels and at the same costs. These students are already counted in the Wrangell School District's average daily membership for formula funding purposes.

The current city budget figure for the education expenditure -- \$1,379,796 -- includes the City's required local contribution, the additional funding up to the maximum cap, National Forest Receipts paid to the school district, and net annual debt service (total minus 70% state reimbursement) on school general obligation bonds, as follows:

Required Local Contribution:	\$ 592,666
Additional Funding to Max.	\$ 705,930
Nat'l Forest Receipts	\$ 17,691
Net Debt Service after reimb.	<u>\$ 63,509</u>
TOTAL	\$1,379,796

The amounts projected for the borough are similarly calculated, with the increased required local contribution for the area of the borough taken into account.

Other general information about the budget:

Other services that the City of Wrangell currently provides include harbors/port, water, sewer, electricity, landfill, garbage collection and hospital. All of these services are owned and operated by the city as enterprise funds. Only those that use the services pay for them. This results in no impact on the general operating budget of the city.

The attached budget for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 includes estimates for both our current level of services and the expected additional services under a Unified Municipality.

Some of the expenditure portion of the budget will increase regardless of borough formation. The rising employer costs associated with the state retirement system and

health insurance continue to increase costs for employee benefits. This is the most significant reason for the administrative increase over the next 3 years. As more is known regarding a possible solution to the state retirement problem and state revenue sharing, the budget can and will be balanced on the funds available. Other expenses have been reasonably stable and are expected to continue in that manner.

EXHIBIT D-2

CURRENT CAPITAL PROJECTS

The City of Wrangell is currently conducting six capital projects that do not appear in the annual approved operating budget. Generally, these are projects that are entirely paid for by grant funding.

1. Heritage Harbor- This is a 25 million dollar project paid by the Army Corps of Engineers, State of Alaska and the City of Wrangell. 70% of this project is complete. The remaining portion is installation of the float system and the city is waiting on legislative funding in order to finish all of the floats.
2. Nolan Center- This is a 9 million dollar project and is 95% complete. The final portion of this project being worked on now is coming from a USDA grant to finish up the project.
3. Community Cold Storage- This project is in the planning stage and is planned to be designed and constructed within the next 2 years. At this time, the majority of the funds for this project are grant funded, with the remainder from City funds.
4. Boat Haul Out- This project is being designed at this time and is expected to be completed within the next couple of years. This project is funded with an EDA grant and an appropriation from the Wrangell Permanent Fund.
5. Harbor Renovations- This project will make approximately 3.5 million dollars in improvements to the existing Wrangell Harbors. These funds were given to the city at the time the state turned over the harbors to the city. This work is expected to be complete by 2008.
6. School Construction- This project is funded by the 2005 School Bond and the work is expected to be completed by September of 2007.

Exhibit E

EXHIBIT E

TRANSITION PLAN

This exhibit presents a practical plan demonstrating the intent and capability of the proposed unified municipality to begin providing essential services [as defined by 3 AAC 110.970] to the territory proposed for incorporation within the shortest practicable time after incorporation. It also provides a practical plan for the assumption of all relevant and appropriate powers, rights, and functions presently exercised by municipal governments, regional educational attendance areas, coastal resource service areas and other relevant entities within the territory proposed for incorporation. Further, it provides a practical plan for the transfer and integration of all relevant and appropriate assets and liabilities of existing municipal governments, regional educational attendance areas, coastal resource service areas and other relevant entities within the territory proposed for incorporation.

The plan was developed in consultation with officials of municipal governments, regional educational attendance areas, coastal resource service areas and other relevant entities within the territory proposed for incorporation. Information about the level of consultation, including specific individuals contacted on particular dates is included. The plan complies with the provisions of AS 29.05.130, AS 29.05.140 and 3 AAC 110.900.

Transitional measures will be relatively simple, because, in most cases, the services supplied, respectively, to the service area and areawide, correspond closely to services already being provided by the City of Wrangell to these areas.

Education services will be minimally affected, because the City of Wrangell schools have historically educated between five and ten students who resided outside the city limits of Wrangell, in the "Wrangell West" area past the southern boundary of the city limits. These students have been previously counted in the average daily membership (ADM) of the

Wrangell City School District for purposes of formula funding, and this will continue to be the case. Currently, no correspondence study students from outside the City of Wrangell pursue their studies through the Wrangell City school correspondence program. Petitioner is unaware of any students in the proposed borough but outside the existing city who are enrolled in a correspondence school course with either the Southeast Alaska Island REAA, the state's correspondence program, or any other school's correspondence program.

Taxation by the City and Borough of Wrangell inside the existing City of Wrangell will continue without interruption. Depending upon the timing of certification of incorporation, it may be necessary to delay property taxation of areas outside the existing city until assessment may be completed. The intention is to bring all areas into the same assessment-taxation cycle as soon as possible. This is dependent upon when actual incorporation is approved, in relation to the assessment/taxation cycle. At the latest, this will occur sometime in the first calendar year following incorporation. Sales taxes will not be implemented in the area outside the existing City of Wrangell until no more than 6 months following incorporation, to permit adequate time for borough officials to inform retailers and sellers in that area of their responsibilities in collection of sales taxes, and in familiarizing them with the reporting forms.

The City and Borough of Wrangell will immediately undertake planning and zoning in the areas outside the current city. Areas outside the existing city will initially be placed in a "holding" district, in which uses shall be unrestricted until the area is otherwise zoned.

Because nearly all territory within the proposed service area of the City and Borough of Wrangell is already within the existing City of Wrangell, the borough will undertake to immediately extend service area functions to the limits of the service area.

As set out in Section 13 of this petition, the facilities of the City of Wrangell will be transferred to the proposed borough, along with the bonded indebtedness associated with

such facilities. In order to provide for orderly transition from the City of Wrangell to the City and Borough of Wrangell, the City and Borough of Wrangell will give 30 days written notice to the City of Wrangell of its assumption of the rights, powers, duties, assets, and liabilities of the City under AS 29.05.140 and AS 29.05.130, after which time the City of Wrangell shall cease exercising rights, powers and duties, and at which time its assets and liabilities shall become the assets and liabilities of the City and Borough of Wrangell.

This plan was developed in consultation with officials of the City of Wrangell and the Southeast Alaska REAA. Susan Sciabbarrasi, Superintendent of the Wrangell School District and Jim Nygaard, Superintendent of the Southeast Island REAA, were contacted to discuss the proposed petition for incorporation of the CBW and its potential impact upon educational funding. Those students residing in the REAA but located in the area of the proposed borough are already attending Wrangell schools and being counted in Wrangell's ADM rather than the REAA. There are no students residing within the existing City who take correspondence studies from the REAA. The few students residing within the City who take correspondence courses through Craig's correspondence studies are already being counted in Craig's ADM. There are no REAA school sites within the area proposed for incorporation.

The plan complies with the provisions of AS 29.05.130, AS 29.05.140 and 3 AAC 110.900.

Exhibit F

EXHIBIT F

COMPOSITION, FORM OF REPRESENTATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE BOROUGH ASSEMBLY

Seven member assembly, including mayor who is ex officio member of assembly, all elected at large. There are, therefore, no issues of apportionment or overrepresentation of a district, and the proposed composition and apportionment is consistent with the equal representation standards of the Constitution of the United States and complies with AS 29.20.060.

Exhibit G

EXHIBIT G VOTING RIGHTS INFORMATION

As demonstrated herein, incorporation of the City and Borough of Wrangell will have only a minimal impact upon the voting strength of ethnic minorities. Information relevant to consideration of the petition in terms of the federal Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §1971-1974, is provided, including the following:

1. Purpose and effect of incorporation as it pertains to voting.
2. Extent to which the incorporation excludes minorities while including other similarly situated persons.
3. Whether the electoral system of the proposed unified municipality fails fairly to reflect minority voting strength.
4. Participation by minorities in the development of the incorporation proposal.
5. Designation of Alaska Native for U.S. Department of Justice contact.
6. Statement concerning the minorities' understanding of English in written and spoken forms.

The data provided herein is from the most recent U.S. Government census, conducted in 2000. The Census provided population and ethnic category data for the existing City of Wrangell as well as for an area designated as Tract 3 of the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, the boundaries of which correspond closely to the proposed boundaries of the City and Borough of Wrangell.¹ The primary ethnic minority in the existing City of Wrangell and

¹ A Map showing Tract 3 of the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area is affixed to the petition at Attachment 2, p. 1. The communities of Meyers Chuck and Union Bay, located in the southern portion of the proposed Wrangell Borough, are located outside of the Wrangell-Petersburg Census area. The 2000 federal census population figure for Meyers Chuck is 21. Union Bay is smaller, and not separately broken out in data. Meyers Chuck and Union Bay would constitute approximately 1% of the overall population of the proposed new Borough, and thus even if one assumes that the ethnic population of those communities is

in Tract 3 is Alaska Native. Information for Native American/Alaska Native voting strength in the existing City and Tract 3 is provided first for the total population, and then for the population 18 years of age and older.

	<u>Total Population</u>	Native American/ Alaska Native ²	Voting Strength (%)
Existing City of Wrangell	2308	358	15.51%
Tract 3	2424	363	14.97% ³

	<u>Population 18 or older</u>	Native American/ Alaska Native	Voting Strength (%)
Existing City of Wrangell	1630	228	13.99%
Tract 3	1726	233	13.49%

Thus, the 2000 census data demonstrates that incorporation of the City and Borough of Wrangell would result in only a slight reduction to Alaska Native voting strength, as compared to the existing City of Wrangell, based upon either total population, or the

zero, their inclusion would not be statistically significant, reducing the Alaska Native voting strength from 14.97% to 14.85%.

² The federal census statistics include an ethnic category for "American Indian and Alaska Native." For purposes of this discussion, it will be assumed that all of these individuals are Alaska Native.

³ The State of Alaska produces population and ethnic category estimates on an annual basis, however it does not break those down to an area smaller than the entire Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, which includes Petersburg, Wrangell, Kake, Kupreanof, Port Alexander, and surrounding areas. The 2004 estimates state a total population for the Census Area of 6247, with a Native American/Alaska Native population of 970, or 15.52% voting strength.

population 18 years of age or older. As these figures show, only 116 out of a total population of 2424, or 4.7% of the total residents of Tract 3, reside outside of the existing City of Wrangell.⁴ Under this makeup, there is no likelihood that incorporation of the City and Borough of Wrangell in place of the existing City of Wrangell will result in any significant reduction in Alaska Native voting strength. Additionally, since the Assembly of the proposed borough will be elected at large, the electoral system would not fail to fairly reflect that voting strength.

Minority participation in preparation of the Petition included involvement of Christie Jamieson, Wrangell City Clerk, in assembling information for the Petition. Ms. Jamieson is designated as the Alaska Native contact person for the U.S. Department of Justice.

The English language is the primary written and spoken language of residents of the proposed Borough.

⁴ This would total 137 out of 2445, or 5.6%, if one includes Meyers Chuck.

**Exhibit H – Supporting Brief with
Attachments**

EXHIBIT H

BRIEF

This exhibit presents a statement fully explaining how the proposed incorporation satisfies the standards set out in Article X, § 1 and § 3 of Alaska's constitution; AS 29.05.031; 3 AAC 110.045–3 AAC 110.060, and 3 AAC 110.910. The brief references each of these standards and explains why the proposed incorporation is good public policy. The brief demonstrates that:

1. The proposed incorporation promotes equal rights, opportunities, protection and obligations among all Alaskans in accordance with Article I, § 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.
2. The proposed incorporation promotes maximum local self government with a minimum of local government units in accordance with Article X, § 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.
3. The boundaries of the proposed borough maximize the area and population while maintaining common interests to the maximum degree possible in accordance with Article X, § 3 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.
4. The borough incorporation proposal serves other constitutional principles relating to boroughs set out in Article X of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.
5. The social, cultural, and economic characteristics and activities of the people in the proposed borough are interrelated and integrated as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(1) and 3 AAC 110.045(a)

6. As required by 3 AAC 110.045(b), there are at least two bona fide communities, as defined by 3 AAC 110.990, in the proposed unified municipality, unless a specific and persuasive showing is made that a sufficient level of interrelationship exists with fewer than two communities.
7. The communications media and the land, water, and air transportation facilities throughout the proposed borough allow for the level of communications and exchange necessary to develop an integrated borough government as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(4) and 3 AAC 110.045(c).
8. All communities within the proposed borough are either connected to the seat of the proposed borough by a public roadway, regularly scheduled airline flights on at least a weekly basis, a charter flight service based in the proposed borough, or sufficient electronic media communications as required by 3 AAC 110.045(d). Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing is made that communications and exchange patterns are sufficient to operate an integrated borough government.
9. The population of the proposed borough is sufficiently large and stable to support the proposed borough government as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(1) and 3 AAC 110.050(a).
10. The population of the proposed borough includes at least 1,000 permanent residents as required by 3 AAC 110.050(b). Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing is made that the population of the proposed borough is sufficiently large and stable enough to support the proposed borough government.
11. The economy of the proposed borough includes the human and financial resources necessary to provide essential borough services on an efficient, cost-effective level as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(3) and 3 AAC 110.055.

12. The boundaries of the proposed borough conform generally to natural geography, and must include all land and water necessary to provide the full development of essential borough services on an efficient, cost-effective level as required by AS 29.05.031(a)(2) and 3 AAC 110.060(a). Also, in accordance with 3 AAC 110.660(d), the area proposed for incorporation is contiguous and would not create enclaves. Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing has been made that such noncontiguous areas or enclaves are in the best interests of the State.
13. The proposed borough boundaries comply with the model borough boundaries adopted by the commission under 3 AAC 110.060(b). Alternatively, a specific and persuasive showing is made that the proposed borough are more appropriate under the standards for borough incorporation.
14. The proposed borough boundaries conform to existing regional educational attendance area boundaries as required by 3 AAC 110.060(c). Alternatively, evidence is provided that will allow the Local Boundary Commission, after consultation with the Commissioner of the Department of Education and Early Development, to determine that a area of different size is better suited to the public interest in a full balance of the standards for incorporation of a borough.
15. The petition does not propose boundaries overlapping the boundaries of an existing organized borough or unified municipality.
16. The proposed borough will have the ability to extend services to the area proposed for incorporation in a practical and effective manner as required by 3 AAC 110.900.
17. In accordance with 3 AAC 110.910, incorporation of the proposed borough will not deny any person any civil or political right because of race, color, creed, sex or national origin.

18. Incorporation of the proposed borough is in the best interests of the State, as required by AS 29.05.100(a) and 3 AAC 110.065, and as determined under 3 AAC 110.980.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Petitioners seek acceptance by the Local Boundary Commission of their petition to form a home rule unified municipality using the name City and Borough of Wrangell, pursuant to AS 29.06.190(b), under the procedures set forth in AS 29.05.060–.100.¹ The City of Wrangell, which was originally incorporated in 1903 and has functioned as a home rule city since 1960, supports the petition for incorporation, and has supplied the resources to organize and develop this petition. Formation of a unified municipality would result in a regional municipal government legally identical in nearly all respects to a borough, and the statutory procedures and standards for incorporation for the formation of each are identical. The only major substantive distinction is that one or more city governments may co-exist or be formed in the future within an organized borough, whereas the formation of a unified municipality results in a "single unit of home rule government" which would automatically subsume and dissolve the existing City of Wrangell, as well as preclude any other city government from being incorporated in the future within the municipality's boundaries.²

The area proposed for inclusion in the City and Borough of Wrangell ("CBW") is that portion of Southeast Alaska which both historically and currently has featured far

¹ Prior to 1994, a unified municipality could only be formed where a pre-existing borough government and all pre-existing city governments in the borough could unite to form a single unit of home rule government, upon compliance with the provisions of AS 29.06.200–.410. In 1994, the statute was amended to provide that a unified municipality could be formed even in absence of a pre-existing borough or city government, upon compliance with the statutory standards for formation of a borough. See, AS 29.06.190(b).

² Given this requirement, this petition to incorporate a unified municipality more strongly promotes the constitutional goal of "a minimum of local government units" (Article X, Section 1, Alaska Constitution) than does formation of an ordinary borough, because it precludes multiple layers of local government (city and borough) governing the same citizenry.

stronger ties with the community of Wrangell than with any other city or community. The existing City of Wrangell boundaries include less than one-third (1/3) of Wrangell Island, and do not even extend to the limits of the roaded areas of the island.³ The proposed unified municipality would include all of Wrangell Island, all of Etohin, Zarembo and Woronkofski Islands and numerous smaller islands, the mainland lying to the north and east of Wrangell Island and extending to the Canadian border, including all drainage areas of the Stikine River and Bradfield Canal, and a portion of the Cleveland Peninsula to the south, including the watersheds draining to the north and west.⁴

The proposed CBW boundary would correspond closely to the boundaries of the Wrangell Ranger District adopted by the United States Forest Service, except in two respects. As to the northern boundary, a small area of the mainland from LeConte Bay northward, which is included in the Wrangell Ranger District, would be excluded from the proposed CBW. This is because of mutual acknowledgement between Petersburg and Wrangell representatives that this northern area has greater associations with Petersburg; while the area south of LeConte Bay (using the watershed divide between LeConte Bay and the Stikine River as a boundary) has greater associations with Wrangell. As to the southern boundary, a portion of the Cleveland Peninsula, including most of the western watershed and the community of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay, which is included in the Ketchikan Ranger District, would be included in the proposed CBW. This part of the Peninsula has greater associations with Wrangell than with other communities to the south, including Ketchikan, and the residents of the area would prefer to be in a borough formed

³ See, map attached at Petition Exhibit B-4. The southern boundary of the existing city is at mile 12 of the Zimovia Highway, which runs south from the community of Wrangell along the west coast of Wrangell Island. The existing highway is paved to beyond the 13 mile marker, to the National Forest boundary. Extensive gravel logging roads (see, Petition Exhibit B-2 and Attachment 1 hereto (Wrangell Island Road Guide)) extend through much of the southern part of Wrangell Island.

⁴ See, map of proposed CBW boundaries at Petition Exhibit B-2.

by Wrangell. The CBW boundaries are also nearly identical to the Wrangell census sub-area utilized by the US Bureau of the Census and by the Alaska Department of Labor (State Demographer).

The unified municipality would approximate the southern half of the Wrangell-Petersburg model borough boundaries identified by the Local Boundary Commission in August, 1991. The southern half of the model borough includes the same major islands and the mainland area as in this petition; both would draw the southwestern boundary through the middle of Clarence Strait and Kashevarof Passage.⁵ The proposed CBW boundary would use these same Ranger District boundaries, though depart from, and extend beyond them and the model borough boundaries, in order to follow the natural geography of the Cleveland Peninsula, and would include within the CBW the community of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay.

The community of Wrangell has strong historic, cultural, economic and transportational links with the area proposed for incorporation, and, as discussed below, meets all constitutional, statutory and regulatory standards for incorporation of a unified municipality. The public and private infrastructure located in and around Wrangell supports the great majority of all human activity in this region, and it is natural to combine this region with its hub community, into one unified municipality.

The current population of the proposed unified municipality (2445) would exceed the population of five existing boroughs (Lake and Peninsula Borough, Bristol Bay Borough, Haines Borough, Denali Borough and the City and Borough of Yakutat). The proposed City and Borough of Wrangell would encompass approximately 2,582 square miles in land and lakes, in the same size range as the other three functioning unified municipalities in Alaska.⁶

⁵ In fact, the original model boundaries proposed by DCRA were expressly amended by the LBC to follow the Wrangell Ranger District boundaries along Clarence Strait and Kashevarof Passage, so as to include the Blashke Islands, the Middle Islands, Shrubby Island and Bushy Island in the Wrangell/Petersburg Model Borough rather than in the Prince of Wales Model Borough. LBC Meeting Minutes, November 13, 1991, pp. 9-10.

⁶ The Municipality of Anchorage – 1,940 sq. miles; City and Borough of Juneau – 3,248 sq. miles; City and Borough of Sitka - 4,530 sq. miles.

As addressed in the following sections, petitioners can readily demonstrate that Wrangell has both the connections with the area within the proposed boundaries and the fiscal and human resources capability to meet the standards for incorporation of a unified municipality. The City of Wrangell has already been delivering certain municipal services beyond City boundaries, as detailed later in this brief.⁷ Before addressing the various incorporation issues and specific facts pertaining to them, the following general background and description are provided.

A. History.

The history of Wrangell is strongly linked to that of the Stikine River, which forms a natural transportation corridor into the interior of British Columbia. The mouth of the Stikine lies just northeast of the community of Wrangell. Wrangell Island's key location, linking central Southeast Alaska with the Interior, resulted in it first becoming an important Tlingit settlement, then an exchange and supply center for foreign (Russian and British) fur traders, and later a supply center for gold prospectors. The Stikine River still plays a central role in the Wrangell economy, including fishery resources, transportation and shipment of sand, gravel and minerals, and tourism.

Wrangell Island and the surrounding islands and mainland included in the area proposed for incorporation were historically recognized as belonging to the Stikine Tlingit (Shtax'heen Kwan). The entire area proposed for incorporation is dotted with sites and areas extensively used by the various Stikine Tlingit clans for summer villages, camps, fishing, hunting, gathering of berries and seaweed, and other activities resulting in recognition by other Southeast Alaska tribes that the Stikine Tlingit clans owned these areas. While Alaska Natives now constitute only approximately fifteen percent (15%) of the

⁷ In its 1991 Model Borough Boundaries Review, Southern Panhandle Region, p. 32, the then Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) noted that

[B]oth Petersburg and Wrangell operate in a manner very similar to organized boroughs. Both communities support the delivery of education through municipal school districts and exercise planning and taxation powers.

Wrangell area's total population, both Natives and non-Natives extensively use areas throughout the proposed unified municipality for subsistence and/or sport fishing, hunting and gathering, and many of the areas for commercial fishing as well.

The Russian-American Company began trading in the Wrangell area in 1811, and built a trading post there in 1834, around which the Stikine Tlingit settlement relocated. The Russian site was leased to the British-owned Hudson Bay Company in 1840 and renamed "Fort Stikine" which operated as a fur trade center. Upon U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, the U.S. Army established a short-lived fort in Wrangell.

Gold was discovered in the Stikine River in 1861, and this was followed by a larger gold rush in the Cassiar area of northern British Columbia for which Wrangell served as a supply center. The Klondike strike of 1898 again resulted in economic boom in Wrangell, as the first stop on the Stikine route to the Interior gold fields. By 1895, a commercial fish processing plant and a sawmill had opened, and Wrangell became firmly established as a trading center in central southeast Alaska.

The City of Wrangell was incorporated in 1903. Since that time, the economy of Wrangell has been directly connected to its surrounding territory. Examples of Wrangell's economic connections with the region include transportation of minerals and gravel down the Stikine for shipment from Wrangell, logging from surrounding forests supported by a Wrangell sawmill, subsistence and commercial fisheries in surrounding waters which supply Wrangell seafood processing plants, and, more recently, tourism primarily directed toward the Stikine River. Substantial logging activities, supported and supplied from Wrangell, have occurred on Wrangell, Zarembo, Etolin and Shrubby Islands, resulting in extensive road systems in these areas.

Government employment has provided stability to Wrangell's economic base in more recent times, including that associated with the US Forest Service Wrangell Ranger District headquarters, which administers the Tongass National Forest in the majority of the area proposed for incorporation.

B. Area proposed for incorporation.

Wrangell Island lies in the center of the proposed unified municipality. The

core area of the community of Wrangell lies near the northern tip of the island. However, residences and commercial development also extend southward along the paved Zimovia Highway along the west coast of the island for approximately 13 miles, which then joins extensive logging roads now accessing most southern areas of Wrangell Island.

The total estimated population of the proposed borough is 2445. The corporate boundary of the current City of Wrangell encompasses approximately the northern quarter of Wrangell Island and most recent federal population statistics indicate that 2308 persons reside in Wrangell City.⁸ An additional 116 persons reside within the remainder of the U.S. Census Bureau's Wrangell-Petersburg Census Subarea Tract 3, which corresponds closely to the proposed boundaries of the CBW. "Wrangell West" straddles the existing city boundary line; approximately 40 residents of this area reside outside the city limits. Another group of residential homes (4-8 residents who live there full time or majority of time) exists in the "Back Channel" known as "Wrangell East", on the unroaded, east side of Wrangell Island just inside the city limits. On the south side of Wrangell Island, beyond the reach of logging roads, is the community of Thoms Place, with 22 permanent residents (Id.), a larger number of transient residents, and 27 developed private lots.⁹ The residents and property owners have formed an active association, Thoms Place Community Association, Inc., which, according to a 1998 survey, has at least 38 members.¹⁰ Across Zimovia Strait on Etoin Island is the small hamlet of Olive Cove, with

⁸ See, Federal Census 2000 redistricting data, Attachment 2 to this brief, including data for the Federal Census Tract 3 of the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, Wrangell City, Thoms Place and Meyers Chuck. Attachment 2, pp. 1-5. In addition to the decennial federal census, the State issues annual population estimates. The State's 2004 estimate for Wrangell city is 2023, and 14 for Meyers Chuck. Attachment 2, pp. 6-8. Unlike the Federal Census, the State does not generate an annual population estimate for the remainder of Tract 3 - - the area outside of the existing City. Thus, there are no 2004 estimates for certain outlying areas, including Wrangell West and Olive Cove.

⁹ A September 18, 1998 DCRA Community Needs Assessment Survey had 41 total responses, 38 of which were from members of the Thoms Place Community Association. While there was little support then for borough government, the respondents listed very specific municipal services they would prefer if they were located in the borough. The State's 2004 population estimate for Thoms Place is 10. See, Attachment 2, p. 8.

¹⁰ Southeast Conference Report dated October 8, 1998, on Thoms Place Community Needs Assessment Survey.

two year-around residents. Meyers Chuck, and nearby Union Bay, are located south of Wrangell City, on the Cleveland Peninsula, and approximately 25 persons reside there. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 21 people reside at Meyers Chuck. According to local residents, the present total number of people whose primary residence is either Meyers Chuck or close by Union Bay is now at least 25. Near the eastern end of the proposed CBW, at the head of Bradfield Canal, three people work and reside at the Tyee Hydroelectric facility¹¹ which generates hydroelectric power for Wrangell and Petersburg. Two people reside year-round at Farm Island, near the mouth of the Stikine River. A large logging camp located at St. John Harbor, on the northwest side of Zarembo Island discontinued operations and closed in the last decade.

These outlying settlements have had strong ties with the community of Wrangell, either directly or indirectly relying upon Wrangell's public infrastructure and its commercial services and supplies. Wrangell is also the transportation hub for this area, featuring an airport with twice daily jet service, a ferry dock at which the Alaska State Ferry makes approximately 12 weekly stops during the summer, and approximately 6 stops during the winter. Wrangell also has a municipally owned industrial wharf capable of berthing large ships, a barge loading facility, a cruise ship/transient vessel dock, 4 public (municipal) boat harbors and 1 small airline company featuring charter services throughout the proposed boundaries of the CBW. Additionally, Wrangell is the central link in the Inter-island Ferry Authority ("IFA"), which will begin operating in May 2006. Moreover, there is ongoing interest in construction of a road from the Cassiar Highway in B.C. to the head of Bradfield Canal, in the southeast portion of the proposed CBW. The road would most probably be linked by a ferry shuttle service from Bradfield to the south end of Wrangell Island, to tie in with existing logging roads and the Zimovia Highway to Wrangell.

In summary, the area proposed for incorporation as a unified municipality has strong links with the community of Wrangell, both historically and currently, and the area has relatively minimal connections with communities to the south (Ketchikan) or north (Petersburg). As addressed in the following section, it is appropriate for the LBC to

¹¹ The headquarters office for this facility is in Wrangell.

recognize the Wrangell area as a separate and discrete area entitled to form a unified municipal government without requiring that it be combined with other communities in adjacent regions. The leadership of the communities of Wrangell and Petersburg have agreed that the northern boundary of the unified municipality proposed in this Petition represents a sensible dividing line between a City and Borough of Wrangell and a potential Petersburg area borough which will probably be formed in the future. The southern boundary of the area proposed for incorporation is in accord with historical and contemporary ties, and the desires of local residents.

II. ABSENCE OF A SECOND "COMMUNITY" MEETING THE REGULATORY DEFINITION SHOULD NOT PRECLUDE FORMATION OF THIS UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY.

A. Meyers Chuck/Union Bay is a second community.

For purposes of the rebuttable presumption in regulation (3 AAC 110.045(b)) that a borough must contain at least two communities, Meyers Chuck/Union Bay should be viewed as a "community".¹² The residences at Union Bay are approximately 4 miles east of the Meyers Chuck residences, and the residents frequently travel back and forth, with Union Bay people taking advantage of the Meyers Chuck public float, seaplane dock and post office. With reference to the regulatory factors for determining whether a settlement comprises a community (3 AAC 110.920), the inhabitants reside permanently in a close geographical proximity that allows frequent personal contacts and comprise a population density that is characteristic of neighborhood living; and constitute a discreet and identifiable social unit, based upon permanency of dwelling units. At the present time, the population just meets the regulatory requirement of 25 permanent residents. There are 16 or 17 permanent residents in Meyers Chuck and 9 in Union Bay, for a total of at least 25 permanent residents, with another 6 part time residents at Meyers Chuck, and another 38 seasonal residents of the area. The population of Meyers Chuck has historically fluctuated,

¹² "Community" is defined by regulation (3 AAC 110.990(5)) to be a social unit comprised of 25 or more permanent residents meeting other criteria described in 3 AAC 110.920, including that it have a population density "characteristic of neighborhood living" and that the location be a "discreet and identifiable unit, as indicated by such factors as school enrollment, number of sources of employment, voter registration, precinct boundaries, permanency of dwelling units, and the number of commercial establishments and other service centers."

above and below 25 permanent residents. None of the regulatory presumptions against a settlement constituting a community (3 AAC 110.920(b)) apply.¹³ There are 32 dwelling units in Meyers Chuck; the majority of those which are only seasonally occupied belong to out-of-state residents.

Regulatory definitions should not be read strictly to preclude recognition of Meyers Chuck as a community, particularly where its population periodically fluctuates above the 25 permanent residents requirement. Meyers Chuck was settled in 1881, and its 125 year existence is longer than some other recognized southeastern Alaska towns (e.g. Petersburg). It has long been shown as a town on most maps of Alaska. Since the early 1920's, Meyers Chuck has continuously had an operating United States Post Office; it also features a public float with 650 feet of moorage, a seaplane dock and a commercial art gallery. The community was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest as a townsite in the 1960's. Although Meyers Chuck/Union Bay has a substantial relationship with Wrangell, it does not constitute a mere appendage of the City of Wrangell, and constitutes a stand-alone, permanent community for purposes of satisfying the presumption embodied in the two-community regulation.

B. The regulatory definition of community should not preclude formation of the City and Borough of Wrangell.

If the LBC does not recognize Meyers Chuck/Union Bay as strictly meeting the standards for a second "community" in the area proposed for incorporation, the petition is confronted with regulation 3 AAC 110.045(b), which establishes a rebuttable presumption (which can be overcome by "a specific and persuasive showing to the contrary") that a sufficient level of interrelationship of the cultural and economic characteristics and activities of the people in a proposed borough cannot exist "unless there are at least 2 communities in the proposed borough." A discrete issue thus exists as to whether Wrangell area residents should be forced to combine with the Petersburg area in

¹³ Public access or the right to reside at Meyers Chuck/Union Bay is not restricted; the population of this area is not adjacent to another community upon which it is dependent; and people do not reside there as a condition of employment.

order to enjoy the benefits and advantages of a unified municipality under Alaska law. This issue will therefore be addressed at the outset of the brief, prior to discussing either Wrangell's connections with the area proposed for incorporation or the viability of the proposed municipality.

If the Commission finds that only one "community" exists, the petitioners can nevertheless show that the requisite degree of interrelationship exists to satisfy statutory requirements (which do not require two communities) and overcome the regulation's presumption. See, discussion in Section III below. However, this petition presents an opportunity for the Commission to first reexamine the presumption that a borough government, particularly a unified municipality, is somehow wanting under statutory and constitutional standards in absence of a second, rigidly-defined community. As discussed below, (1) the framers of the Alaska constitutional provisions for boroughs clearly envisioned that single community boroughs might be formed; (2) the legislature, in enacting standards for boroughs, did not require two communities; and (3) several single-community boroughs are now in existence and are effectively delivering borough services. Whatever sense might be made of imposing such a multiple community presumption upon a broader, regional-type borough, the LBC should examine the merits and weight of the presumption when reviewing a proposal to form a unified municipality—a sub-species of borough traditionally associated with a dominant urban center.¹⁴

Because, as noted above, a unified municipality is distinguishable from other boroughs in that no organized city government can separately exist within a unified municipality, it is no accident that the unified municipalities which have formed are dominated by a single urban center. Largely because no separate, stand-alone communities are viewed as existing in at least two of the three existing unified

¹⁴ The three existing unified municipalities are the Municipality of Anchorage, the City and Borough of Juneau, and the single-community City and Borough of Sitka.

municipalities,¹⁵ unified municipalities were approved by the LBC and by the voters, despite the fact that such incorporation precluded continued or future existence of separate city governments within the borough. A requirement—or even a presumptive standard—of a second stand-alone community in a proposed unified municipality would run counter to the constitutional goal of encouraging creation of boroughs.¹⁶ While a second, independent community might politically lend support to incorporation of an "ordinary" borough (not a unified municipality) because it would not dissolve or foreclose a city government within the borough for that second community, it is doubtful that any second, independent community would support the effort of a larger community to form a unified municipality which would forever bar the second community from having an independent city government.

When the legislature amended AS 29.06.190 in 1994 to permit a city to form a unified municipality even where no borough was yet in existence, it presumably intended to give cities a meaningful opportunity to accomplish this — not to require that boundaries be stretched to enclose a second, independent community which would be forced to forever relinquish its own opportunity to operate a separate city government. By forcing the proposed unified municipality to range farther than it wishes so as to include a second community and also destroy that community's own ability to form a city inside or outside a borough, the two-community presumption would amount to a "poison pill" which would likely defeat the effort to form a unified municipality. It is doubtful the legislature intended to doom from the outset a City's effort to form a unified municipality by requiring that it obtain the permanent surrender of city government by a separate community, and the framers of

¹⁵ The only exception is in the Municipality of Anchorage, where the community of Girdwood is arguably a separate and stand-alone community within the unified municipality, though many Girdwood residents work in Anchorage, and many of the homes in Girdwood are vacation homes owned and used by Anchorage residents.

¹⁶ The Alaska Supreme Court has interpreted Article 10, Section 1 of the Alaska Constitution, which sets forth the purpose of the local government section, as favoring "organization of boroughs by the Local Boundary Commission whenever the requirements for incorporation have been minimally met." Mobil Oil Corporation v. Local Boundary Commission, 518 P.2d 92, 99 (Alaska 1974). To simultaneously require that there be a second community and that such second community give up any present or future ability to form a city government to serve its own discreet needs is inconsistent, self-defeating and frustrating, rather than encouraging the voluntary creation of boroughs sought by the constitution and current state policy.

Article 10 (Local Government) of the Alaska Constitution would have viewed such a hurdle as contrary to their intention to authorize varying boroughs to fit varying local conditions around Alaska.

The LBC can choose to restrict application of the two-community presumption to "ordinary" boroughs, and not apply it to formation of a unified municipality under AS 29.06.190(b). The LBC adopted the two-community regulation (since renumbered as 3 AAC 110.045) as a presumption applicable to a proposed borough in 1991. At that time, this rule had no application to a petition to form a unified municipality where there was no pre-existing borough, because the statute authorizing such formation (AS 29.06.190(b)) was not enacted until later, in 1994.¹⁷ It is true that there is a general definition of a "borough" for all LBC regulations, which provides that "unless the context indicates otherwise", "borough" means, among other things, a unified municipality. 3 AAC 110.990(1). However, the context here does indicate "otherwise" with respect to the two-community regulation, because the LBC did not adopt that 1991 regulation with an eye towards new incorporation of a unified municipality. In 1991, when the regulation was adopted, the only method for forming a unified municipality was through unification of a pre-existing city and a pre-existing borough. The detailed standards for such unification were contained in statutes (AS 29.06.200–.390), not in LBC regulation. When adopted, neither the LBC's regulatory definition of "borough" to include "unified municipality", nor its two-community presumption applicable to formation of a "borough", could have been intended to address new incorporation of a unified municipality under the later-enacted AS 29.06.190.

¹⁷ In fact, at the time the LBC adopted its two-community regulation in 1991, the LBC played no role in approving or denying unification petitions, and therefore had no regulations addressing either the procedural or substantive requirements of a unification petition. These were exclusively the subject of statutes (AS 29.06.200, et seq.) which authorized direct adoption by the voters of a petition to unify a pre-existing city and borough, without any action by the LBC. Only after the legislature amended AS 29.06.190 and AS 29.05.031 in 1994 to authorize a city to incorporate a unified municipality in the absence of a pre-existing borough, did the LBC, for the first time, have any authority to review a petition to incorporate a unified municipality.

For this reason, the LBC never considered, when it adopted the two-community regulation in 1991, the particular problems such a presumption would present to a unification petition – any second community asked to be included in the unified municipality would be forever barred from having its own city government within the borough. The LBC should therefore apply the "unless the context indicates otherwise" language of the definitional section (3 AAC 110.990) to find that the two-community presumption in 3 AAC 110.045(b) does not apply to a petition to incorporate a unified municipality.

The foregoing analysis is presented not to identify some legal "loophole", but rather to show that, in a very real sense, the Local Boundary Commission has never determined whether it would be wise to require that a new unified municipality feature two-communities—the second of which would have to forswear any present or future city government. Two independent communities should not be required, not only because such a requirement frustrates the constitutional encouragement of boroughs and the liberalizing purpose of AS 29.06.190(b), but also because it is contrary to the history of the development of boroughs in Alaska.

One of the foremost authorities on the development of boroughs in this state is Borough Government in Alaska, T. Morehouse and D. Fisher (1971). This treatise was quoted by the Alaska Supreme Court in Mobil Oil Corporation v. Local Boundary Commission, 518 P.2d 92, 98-9 at n. 14 (Alaska 1974) to show that "evolution of the borough" was intended to permit "flexibility" in their type:

[T]wo recognizable types of organized boroughs now exist in Alaska: the *regional borough*, generally covering an extensive area including several widely dispersed small communities, incorporated and unincorporated, and the *urban borough*, having a population concentrated primarily in a single urban core area, characteristically overspilling the boundaries of a central city. It could be anticipated that the local governmental system will evolve in the two directions of unification and regionalism associated with these basic physical and socio-economic patterns. (emphasis in original).

The Morehouse & Fisher study itself discusses the two types of boroughs further:

Thus, the borough can, in effect, be a regional government or urban area government. In the latter case, it may not be much more than an extended city, even if it includes a smaller city within its boundaries.

Borough Government in Alaska, at 113.

The constitutional convention, in discussing and adopting the Local Government article of the Alaska Constitution, expressly anticipated that there would be single city boroughs. In the discussion of this article, delegate Londborg described the possibility of a borough dominated by a single city, which ultimately grows outward to the borough boundary lines.

LONGBORG: I would like to add just a word or two that has come to mind now concerning the relationship of the city to the borough. I think it is entirely feasible to think of a borough where maybe five members from the city council would join two from the rest of the borough, making an assembly of seven. Such a situation would be in a relatively small borough where the city is probably taking over the larger portion of the area of that borough, or nearly so. However, I think if this board shall have the authority to reorganize, consolidate, dissolve, or merge, if they use their wisdom they will see to it that a borough that has a large city in it will perhaps not be so large but what the city will really have interests out to the edge of the borough. I think you will find that true in many cases in the states where some cities have grown to where they take over nearly the whole county, and I would like to point out here that if that would be the case in our situation, where a city would grow to where its boundary would be the same as the borough boundary, it would be a matter very simple to either disorganize the city or the borough so that you would come under one government instead of having the situation that you would have in some cities in the states where they have grown to take over the whole county.

Proceedings of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, Part 4, p. 2657 (January 19, 1956).

The next day, the following discussion occurred between delegate Gray and Victor Fischer, who served on the Local Government Committee of the Constitutional Convention:

GRAY: I could imagine where you have, we'll say, 95 or 99 per cent of your people within the city limits and with a large land area, unpopulated land area around the city — you know, a very, very small fringe. In a case like that would you conceive that the city council would also be the borough assembly, identical?

V. FISCHER: I guess in a case like that it would have to be, if there is such a situation where no one lived outside of the limits of the city.

Id. At p. 2686. (January 20, 1956) Nowhere in the extensive Constitutional Convention discussions of the local government article is there any hint that two communities were required to form a borough.

Nor did the legislature adopt any such requirement. The Constitution (Article X, Section 3) directed the legislature to establish the standards for organized boroughs, which standards would include population, geography, economy, transportation and other factors. Before enacting standards, the legislature commissioned a study by the Alaska Legislative Council and the Local Affairs Agency. Its January, 1961 Final Report on Borough Government was used by the legislature in adopting the statutory standards for borough incorporation contained in AS 29.05.031. The following excerpts indicate that single community, "urban boroughs" were certainly contemplated, as the following discussion of borough government shows:

The need for local government in Alaska outside cities has become increasingly apparent. Except for platting, the fringe areas of cities are completely unregulated. The best laid plan of a city planning commission can come to naught because of the lack of regulation outside cities.

Final Report on Borough Government, p. 32. Juxtaposing two alternative types of standards which the legislature might adopt, the report recommended that the standards for boroughs adopted by the legislature and administered by the Local Boundary Commission, be flexible rather than rigid:

1. The legislature may provide flexible standards which will permit each proposed incorporation to be judged separately in accordance with its own needs and conditions. This requires

the employment of personnel capable of acquiring and interpreting information on the needs and condition of each proposed incorporation and of presenting such information to the Local Boundary Commission for determination. An expanded Local Affairs Agency staff and the staffs of other state agencies could be used in making necessary investigations. The law would have to direct other state agencies to provide requested assistance in order to guarantee cooperation.

2. The legislature may provide rigid standards, that is, specific population minimums, specific geographic sizes or shapes, specific minimum valuations for economic or financial bases, and specific means or amounts of transportation available. Rigid standards will not permit each proposed incorporation to be judged separately in accordance with its own needs and conditions but rather against a predetermined standard based on an assumed need and on assumed conditions. Because there would be little problem in ascertaining whether or not a proposed incorporation met such definitive standards, no specially trained personnel would be needed for investigations. Some might well be needed, however, to arrive at rigid standards which would be valid.

* * *

Standards for incorporation of organized boroughs need not and probably should not be rigid. Local governments are human institutions, and rigid or precise standards are not applicable to them. Each unit must be judged by itself to determine what is best for it. Standards, therefore, must be "relative" and not . . . absolute.

Id. at p. 47, 50-51.

The resulting law, AS 29.05.031, uses the first approach—flexible standards applied by the LBC after investigation by a knowledgeable agency, DCRA. The 1961 Final Report to the legislature, like the Constitutional discussion which preceded it, contained no indication that boroughs should be limited to regional boroughs containing two communities; its discussion of the need for local government in the areas outside a city, and its recommendation in favor of flexible standards, suggests the contrary. The legislature has never adopted or endorsed a two-community requirement or presumption.

Moreover, a "unified municipality," by its very terms, connotes a different meaning than a "borough." Often utilizing the name "the City and Borough of . . .," a unified municipality should be regarded by the LBC as a species of borough which accommodates the "urban borough" concept described in the Borough Government in Alaska treatise and quoted in the Mobil Oil Corporation case.

Previously formed boroughs, one of which is a unified municipality, do not feature multiple "communities" as defined by regulation. The City and Borough of Sitka was formed in 1971, at which time the only second community was Port Alexander. The Local Boundary Commission authorized detachment of Port Alexander from the CBS in 1974, and it has functioned as a single-community unified municipality ever since. The CBS features only a few permanent residents in isolated settlements on Baranof Island, and a small, temporary logging camp—nothing that would meet the definition of a second "community" in 3 AAC 110.990(5).

The Haines Borough was incorporated in 1968, and Haines is the only settlement within the Borough which would qualify as a "community" under the regulation.¹⁸

The City and Borough of Yakutat was also incorporated as a single community borough in 1992, the Commission having determined that it had overcome the presumption and shown the requisite interrelationship despite the lack of a second community:

Through their written submissions and oral testimony, petitioners persuasively showed the integration of the population's activities, and their interconnection with the unpopulated parts of the borough. The interconnection includes activities such as current and historical subsistence hunting and fishing, commercial fishing, and the efforts of the

¹⁸ Since the time the Haines Borough was incorporated in 1968, a settlement known as the "Covenant Life Center", whose members adhere closely to a certain religious following, has located approximately 25 miles north of Haines, in the Borough. However, according to the Borough Clerk, the right to reside in this settlement is restricted to members of the religious group. This would disqualify this settlement as a "second community" under 3 AAC 110.920(b)(1). The Haines Borough has thus featured only one qualifying "community" from its formation in 1968 until the present. There is no suggestion that this has resulted in an inadequate or ineffective borough government.

city to protect the habitat and resources in outlying areas through litigation.

LBC Statement of Decision, dated April 13, 1992, in the Matter of the Petition to Dissolve the City of Yakutat and Incorporate the City and Borough of Yakutat, p. 11. Apart from two logging camps (which the LBC did not view as "communities"), there were and are very few residents in the City and Borough of Yakutat outside the community of Yakutat, and the interconnection required by statute is based upon the connections between Yakutat residents and the surrounding region.¹⁹

In summary, neither the constitutional, statutory nor actual history of organized boroughs in Alaska has regarded the existence of two or more independent communities as essential to either statewide or local government purposes. While the Local Boundary Commission has, by regulation, established a presumptive requirement of two communities, it did so prior to the time that the legislature assigned to the LBC the function of processing and ruling upon a petition to form a unified municipality. The *statutory* standards for incorporation of a unified municipality, set forth in AS 29.05.031, *do not contain any two-community requirement.* A decision by the LBC to reject a petition to form a City and Borough of Wrangell on the basis of the two-community presumption would lack constitutional, statutory and regulatory support.

This petition presents the LBC with the opportunity to view a unified municipality as a special species of borough, one in which the primary function of borough government is to combine a central urban area with the surrounding region closely linked with it. The Commission could view this as an intermediate type of local government, extending to boundaries much larger than those which a city, through annexation, might achieve,²⁰ but not necessarily as large as a "regional" borough which might be expanded to

¹⁹ The proposed Wrangell unified municipality has much more in the way of small settlements, regardless of whether they qualify as a regulatory "community", than the City and Borough of Yakutat.

²⁰ Annexation by a city is ordinarily limited to areas immediate adjacent to the urban center representing actual or imminent expansion of the populated area. LBC regulation limits annexation to "that area comprising an existing local community, plus reasonably predictable growth,

embrace multiple communities. The LBC's authority to approve formation of cities and boroughs should not be self-restricted to only two "either/or" choices: a municipality which either (1) is restricted to the immediate, populated environs of a community (city government) or (2) a broad, regional local government embracing multiple communities (borough government). If, as is the case in the Wrangell area, the local government which makes the most sense is one which combines a single city with its surrounding, extended area of influence, the LBC should not feel straight-jacketed against approving such a borough. The constitutional local government article was intended to make the borough concept flexible:

Flexibility — The proposed article provides a local government framework adaptable to different areas of the state as well as to changes that occur with the passage of time. It allows classification of units on the basis of ability to provide and finance local services.

Borough Government in Alaska, *supra*, at p. 64, as quoted by the Alaska Supreme Court in Mobil Oil Corporation v. LBC, *supra*. Where pragmatic considerations favor a municipal government which combines a single city with its surrounded, interrelated area, the Commission should approve a unified municipality regardless of a two-community regulation adopted at a time when it could only have meant to apply to regional boroughs.

Looked at another way, one of the LBC's purposes in favoring multiple-community boroughs was to assure that as much of the State of Alaska as possible was ultimately removed from the unorganized borough and placed under the jurisdiction of a local municipal government. To this end, a multiple community requirement might seem an effective means of assuring that a community or area was not permanently excluded from organized borough or city government. However, it appears that such concern, in the Wrangell-Petersburg areas, is misplaced. The communities of Wrangell and Petersburg are each contemplating a separate borough or unified municipality. It is most likely that, if

development and public safety needs during the 10 years following the effective date of annexation", and require that the resulting boundaries "may not include entire geographical regions or large unpopulated areas...." 3 AAC 110.130(c) and (d).

the proposed City and Borough of Wrangell is incorporated, it will be followed at some point by a separate effort to incorporate a separate borough or unified municipality encompassing Petersburg and all or most of the remaining model borough boundary for the Petersburg-Wrangell area identified by the LBC in 1991. Statewide concerns that governmental needs throughout Alaska be increasingly shouldered by municipal, rather than state, government will be addressed whether there is one borough government or two in the area. In this region, there is a far better chance that local residents will voluntarily adopt two separate boroughs rather than one consolidated borough. Voluntary acceptance by local citizens is a central thesis of Alaska's constitutional and statutory local government laws, and the State should not withhold borough governance because local residents refuse to be combined with a rival city with disparate interests.

The ultimate formation of two separate boroughs rather than a combined Wrangell-Petersburg Borough would not result in loss of any economies of scale, nor would it frustrate the constitutional (Article X, Section 1) purpose of "a minimum of local government units"; the contrary is true. A combined borough would most probably feature retention of the existing city governments and thus result in more, not less, local government units. When the LBC conducted hearings in 1991 on model boundaries for the Wrangell-Petersburg region, it heard testimony from both Petersburg and Wrangell that they each would prefer to be in single-city borough.²¹ In the Petersburg hearing, the then-mayor of Petersburg stated that Wrangell and Petersburg tend to "fight" about everything.²² At a minimum, each community is fiercely independent of the other, and it is a foregone conclusion that a borough encompassing the two would result in retention of a city government in Wrangell, and probably in Petersburg as well. The resulting multiple levels of municipal government, and the potential for periodic conflicts between the City of Wrangell and a Wrangell-Petersburg Borough, would create the antithesis of economies of

²¹ See, LBC meeting minutes of November 13, 1991, pp. 10-11. Based partly upon this, the LBC approved by only a 3-2 margin the vote to combine Wrangell and Petersburg in a single model borough. Minutes, p. 12.

²² LBC Minutes of Meeting of September 7, 1991, p. 2.

scale, and would be contrary to the "minimum of local government units" purpose of the constitutional article, which was intended to discourage multiple tiers of local government where it could be avoided.²³

Substitution of a unified municipality combining the community of Wrangell with its surrounding region cannot be viewed as increasing the number of local governments; a unified municipality (unlike a borough) forecloses multiple layers. In City of Douglas v. City of City and Borough of Juneau, 484 P.2d 1040, 1044 (Alaska 1971), the Alaska Supreme Court held that formation of the unified City and Borough of Juneau was "consistent with the purpose expressed in Article X, Section 1 of minimizing the number of local government units."

Finally, the constitutional article also states that "each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible."²⁴ Although Petersburg and Wrangell may superficially appear to be similarly sized communities in similar areas, they actually feature markedly different histories, cultures, and economies. Petersburg was founded as a Norwegian fishing community, and its commercial fisheries have always been predominant. Wrangell had its roots as a Native community, and its Native population still represents more than twice as large a percentage of the community as does Petersburg's.²⁵ Much of Wrangell's historic and current ties are

²³ The lack of an economy of scale benefit in a Petersburg/Wrangell borough was noted by the LBC itself in its August 1991 Model Borough Boundaries Review, Southern Panhandle Region, at pp. 32-33:

Several of the factors which render extension of organized borough government attractive in other areas are not evident in the Petersburg/Wrangell area. For example, with respect to delivery of municipal services, both Petersburg and Wrangell operate in a manner very similar to organized boroughs. Both communities support delivery of education through municipal school districts and exercise planning and taxation powers. ... As noted elsewhere, populations of both Petersburg and Wrangell are larger than populations of five existing organized boroughs. Consequently, opportunities for enhancing governmental efficiency through economies of scale would be more limited. (emphasis added).

²⁴ Article X, Section 4, Alaska Constitution.

²⁵ See, Attachment 2; p.2, Tract 2 (Petersburg) vs. Tract 3 (Wrangell).

with the Stikine River²⁶ and the Interior, whereas Petersburg has had an almost exclusively maritime relationship with its surrounding region. In the modern era, the base economy of Wrangell has involved commercial sawmills and logging, as well as commercial fishing. Petersburg's lack of a deep-water port largely precludes its involvement with the growing large cruise ship tourism industry, while this industry has begun to develop in Wrangell, as have associated river trip, fishing, eco-tourism services, and even a 9-hole golf course, which serve cruise ship passengers.

Both Wrangell and Petersburg are self-sufficient as to hospitals, emergency services, search and rescue services, and all public and private infrastructure needs. While the two communities are not hostile to one another, they are nevertheless substantially different, and most residents of each would take issue with an effort to combine them in the name of "common interests".

In summary, both the constitutional language and constitutional history support, rather than discourage, formation of a single community, unified municipality where one is practicable, as does the statutory language and legislative history, including the more recent amendment enabling a city to form a unified municipality. The precedents furnished by other successfully operating single-community boroughs, including unified municipalities, and the practical realities of Wrangell's geographic location and relationship with its surrounding region, provides further support. These considerations should not be outweighed by a regulatory presumption which was never intended by the LBC to apply to a petition to incorporate a unified municipality.

Furthermore, even if the two community regulatory presumption does *arguendo* apply, it is a presumption, not a requirement. The presumption is rebuttable, and it is overcome by contrary evidence demonstrating that the social, cultural and economic characteristics and activities of the people in the proposed borough are interrelated, with

²⁶ Wrangell's unique relationship with the Stikine River is evidenced by the 30 past and current State of Alaska business licenses issued to Wrangell businesses using the word "Stikine" or its alternative spelling "Stickeen", versus 5 issued to Petersburg businesses. Also, the middle school operated by the city is called the "Stikine Middle School."

regard to the relevant factors identified in LBC regulation 3 AAC 110.045(a), which are:

- (1) compatibility of urban and rural areas within the proposed borough;
- (2) compatibility of economic lifestyles, and industrial or commercial activities;
- (3) existence throughout the proposed borough of customary and simple transportation and communication patterns; and
- (4) extent and accommodation of spoken language differences throughout the proposed borough.

As set out in the following sections, these four factors are met here.

III. THE PROPOSED UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY ENCOMPASSES AN AREA WITH COMMON INTERESTS, WHOSE POPULATION IS INTERRELATED AND INTEGRATED AS TO SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Article X, Section 3 of the Alaska Constitution requires that a borough "embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible"; AS 29.05.031 requires that the population of a unified municipality be "interrelated and integrated as to its social, cultural and economic activities...." The intent of both of these requirements is that borough boundaries not be overly extended -- that the boundaries confine a borough to an area featuring relatively strong social, cultural and economic links. In this case, Wrangell's strong historic and current ties with the area satisfies the above requirements and the specific factors identified in 3 AAC 110.045.

A. Historic Ties

The Stikine Tlingit (Shtax'heen Kwan) occupied the area proposed for incorporation prior to the arrival of white men, and the area was considered as the territory of this tribe or of various clans of the tribe. The most authoritative treatise identifying the territorial rights of Southeast Alaska Natives is the 1946 study by Goldschmidt & Haas, entitled "*Possessory Rights of Natives of Southeastern Alaska*". This was republished in 1998 by the Sealaska Heritage Foundation as "*Haa Aani, Our Land, Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*". Chapter X, entitled "Wrangell (Stikine) Territory" is attached hereto,²⁷

²⁷ See Attachment 3 hereto, hereinafter referred to as "Our Land".

along with its appendix chart 11 indicating "Wrangell Territory" and showing various locations of Stikine Tlingit use and ownership, including present or former villages, camps, forts, subsistence sites, etc. The "Wrangell Territory" includes all of the proposed unified municipality, extending slightly westward to the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island, and northward to include Petersburg and a portion of Frederick Sound.

While the Stikine Tlingit territory thus once extended even beyond the proposed unified municipality, most of its identified sites are located within the proposed municipal boundaries. The Stikine territory, as shown on the Goldschmidt & Haas map, was recognized by the other Natives of Southeast Alaska.²⁸ The "Old Town", Kotzlitza, was 18 miles south of present day Wrangell.²⁹ The Wrangell Natives' seasonal camps extended far up the Stikine River, well beyond the present Canadian boundary, where they traded with the Tahltan Natives of the interior, and as far south as Union Bay and other northern and western portions of the Cleveland Peninsula – what is now the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay area.³⁰ More recently, the Wrangell Natives used the Stikine River flats at the mouth of the river as one of their most important fishing areas, containing numerous summer villages and seasonal camps.³¹

Areas of Stikine Tlingit occupation beyond Wrangell island include the following, all located within the proposed Borough:

Eastern Passage and Blake Channel	Former village site, cemetery, fishing and hunting;
Olive Cove (Etolin Island)	Former summer village;

²⁸ Id., p. 73.

²⁹ See, Attachment 4, excerpts of Wrangell Harvest Study, ADF&G Technical Paper No. 165, at p. 12. This study, which includes both historical and current information regarding use by Wrangell residents of fish and game resources from the surrounding area, is attached hereto.

³⁰ See, Attachment 3, Our Land, pp. 73-74.

³¹ Id., p. 74.

Southeast Cove (Etolin Island)	Former fort;
Bradfield Canal	Camps; trapping;
Frosty Bay, Santa Anna Inlet, Sunny Bay, Vixen Inlet, Union Bay and Deer Island (North side of Cleveland Peninsula) ³²	Camps, trap sites, fishing and hunting sites;
Southern and Western Etolin Island	Camps, hunting, fishing and trapping sites, graveyard;
Kashevarof Islands	Camp, hunting ground;
Zarembo Island	Hunting ground for all clans of the Stikine Tlingit; camps, fishing;
Woronkofski Island	Hunting ground for all clans of the Stikine Tlingit; camps, fishing;

³² Attachment 3, Our Land, at p. 76, documents the following use of the northern and western portions of the Cleveland Peninsula, including modern day Meyers Chuck, by the Wrangell Natives:

"Cleveland Peninsula from Point Ward to Union Bay - The area southward from Point Ward was described by one witness as follows:

There were camps at Frosty Bay and at the cannery a few miles north of Frosty Bay. Stikine Joseph had the camp at Frosty Bay until he died The cannery place was owned by the Xook'eidi clan and was used for trapping marten. ... Santa Anna Inlet is owned by the Kaach.ádi. It is a big coho stream but there are also sockeyes and humpies. ... Sunny Bay was a hunting place for deer. All the tribes used to go there. We had a smokehouse on the island in Sunny Bay. They also hunted along the shores of Vixen Inlet for deer, bear and seal, and fished for halibut. It was also a trapping ground. ... Deer Island was used for hunting. Our people wouldn't camp there so as not to chase off the game. Vixen Inlet was owned by the Kiks.ádi people. My father went there to smoke halibut with his brother-in-law who was a member of their tribe. They no longer smoke fish there. We trapped south from there to Union Bay where our people had a camp which belonged to the Naanyaa.aayi. This was a place to get halibut in the spring, and also to trap and hunt. The camp was at the north side of the bay near the head.

Data obtained from Saxman Natives agrees that the Wrangell people came as far south as Union Bay."

See, generally, Our Land, pp. 74-78. The Stikine Tlingit monopolized trade with the Tahltan Indians who lived in the upper reaches of the Stikine River. Trade between these groups increased with the addition of trade goods brought to Wrangell by the Russian, British and American traders.³³

Aside from its rich Native heritage, Wrangell is the second oldest non-Native settlement in Southeast Alaska. Attachment 5 hereto is a Chronology prepared for a 1986 Wrangell Building Survey Inventory, dividing Wrangell's history into the "Trade and Supply Center" era (1834-1898), the "Boom Town" era (1898-1899) and the City of Wrangell (1900-1936). This documents, in detail, Wrangell's evolution as a fur and gold trade center, then a regional supply center, and, since the turn of the century, as the site of sawmill and fish processing industries. All of these economic activities tied the community of Wrangell to its surrounding region.

During the nineteenth century the Russians, and later the British, used Wrangell as a trade center serving the surrounding region, and, as discussed above, it later served as a supply center for gold rush activities accessed by the Stikine River, in the Canadian Interior. There were 1500 Stikine Tlingits living in the area when the Russians began trading in the Wrangell area in 1811.³⁴ The British Hudson's Bay Company wanted to establish its own trade center in the Wrangell area, but was precluded by the Russians, who built Fort Dionysus near present Wrangell and successfully resisted British efforts to trade up the Stikine River.³⁵ The ongoing dispute between the British and the Russians was referred to as the "War for the Furs of the Stikine," for the primary purpose of the Russian fort was to carry on trade with the Stikine Tlingits for furs including land otter, lynx, beaver, mink, martin and brown bear from the Stikine River and surrounding islands.

In 1840, this trade was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company, which acquired a lease from the Russians which lasted over 20 years.³⁶ Wrangell became a

³³ See, Attachment 4, Wrangell Harvest Study, T.P. 165, p. 13.

³⁴ Wrangell and the Gold of Cassiar, Clarence Andrews, 1937, at p. 4.

³⁵ Id., pp. 23-25.

³⁶ Id., at pp. 26-30.

great trade center during this period, bringing in Natives from the vast valley of the Stikine River and the various fjords and islands of Southeast Alaska.³⁷

The first to find gold on the Stikine River was a Hudson's Bay Company fur trader, "Buck" Choquette, in 1861. This resulted in the first of the Wrangell-based gold rushes in the Interior, still in progress when the U.S. acquired Alaska in 1867. In the following several years, the Americans built Fort Wrangell, again for purposes of protecting it as a trade center. In 1872, gold was discovered in the Cassiar region in the Interior resulting in a second major boom in Wrangell. A new wharf was built, and the steamboats bearing miners called regularly at the port.³⁸ During the late 1870's and early 1880's, Wrangell was the outfitting point for 30,000 miners who stampeded into the Cassiar gold region. According to Historian Hubert Howe Bancroft, Wrangell during this period was "the busiest town in Alaska".³⁹ After this rush tapered off, it was replaced by the Klondike gold rush of 1897-98, when nearly 5,000 miners steamed to Wrangell to take the Stikine River route to the gold fields.⁴⁰

B. Contemporary Connections.

Some of the Native uses of the territory, described in the previous section, continue to this day. Wrangell has also continued to evolve as a supply center for its region, and as an industrial headquarters for logging, sawmill and fish processing industries. Timber processing has been an important part of Wrangell's economy since the first sawmill was built in 1888. By 1895, a commercial fish processing plant and a sawmill were in operation. The contemporary economy of Wrangell is based on government employment, timber, commercial fishing, transportation and tourism, combined with non-

³⁷ Id., at p. 28.

³⁸ Id., at pp. 44-49.

³⁹ Bancroft, History of Alaska, 1730-1883 (1970), p. 678.

⁴⁰ North of 53° (William R. Hunt, 1974), p. 73.

commercial fishing and hunting for family use.⁴¹

Until the Alaska Pulp Corporation sawmill closed in 1994, it was the largest single employer in Wrangell. In the Spring of 1998, this sawmill again began operations under ownership of Silver Bay Logging, and currently employs 35-50 people, producing dimensional lumber products. Substantial logging occurred on Zarembo Island during the 1980's and early 1990's, with a major logging camp located at St. John Harbor, which is now abandoned. Many of the residents of the camps were Wrangellites. Recent logging activities include sales on Deer Island (Kuakan sale), Zarembo Island (Deer Run sale), Wrangell Island (Old Hermit Roadside, Salamander Roadside, Nemo Roadside, and Basin Roadside sales) and Etolin Island (Camp Mossy, Moore Salvage and Honey George sales), all located within the proposed borough. Current and imminent logging activities include harvests on Wrangell Island (Shady, Hoedown Salvage, Midpoint Salvage and Blue Light Special sales) and Zarembo Island (Skipping Cow and Mustang Salvage sales). Numerous future sales are also planned on Wrangell, Etolin, Zarembo and Woronkofski Islands and the mainland, all within the proposed borough.

One of the largest recent harvests (3.3 million board feet) is the "Honey George" sale on Etolin Island, in which Silver Bay Logging was the successful bidder. This company has strong connections with Wrangell, having purchased the sawmill with financing assistance, and a tax incentive, from the City of Wrangell.⁴² The majority of loggers employed on these harvests are from Wrangell. All these harvests are administered by the Wrangell Ranger District office of the U.S. Forest Service. It is anticipated that there will be sufficient supply to continue operation of Silver Bay's

⁴¹ See, Attachment 4, Wrangell Harvest Study, (T.P. 165), p. 21.

⁴² After approval by the voters, the City waived 75% of municipal property taxes for the mill for a period of five years, through 2005. Additionally, the Council appropriated \$1.4 million to pay interest through 2010 on Silver Bay's mill purchase loan. This financing assistance is expressly conditioned upon Silver Bay meeting annual specified targets for local employment at the mill.

sawmill.⁴³ The logging activities generally involve temporary camps, supplied and supported by Wrangell, occupied by a labor force largely made up of Wrangell residents.

The seafood industry has flourished in Wrangell since 1887. There are currently 4 fish processing companies⁴⁴ in Wrangell, processing salmon, halibut, crab and shrimp. In addition, a number of fisherman market their own products. In 1987, a total of 148 workers were employed by all processors during the peak period;⁴⁵ a significantly greater number are employed today.

Much of the resource for the processors comes from fisheries located within the proposed Borough, which includes 2 gillnet districts and a seine fishing district, as well as crab and shrimp grounds. The Wrangell fishing fleet is dominated by individually owned and operated vessels, and has been relatively stable during the recent past. In 2004, there were 465 state commercial fishing permits located in Wrangell, whose estimated gross earnings totaled almost \$9 million dollars.⁴⁶ There is a production salmon hatchery in Burnett Inlet, and a production scale release site at Anita Bay, on Etolin Island, operated by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association. There are two permitted oyster farms located on the west side of the proposed borough, at Blashke Island and Mosman Inlet. Wrangell has four municipally-owned boat harbors which serve the fishing fleet, the fourth recently completed and adding 200 additional slips.

⁴³ The State recently announced plans to strengthen and expand the timber industry in Alaska, and established a goal of 360 million board feet of timber to be available every year. State officials signed memorandums of understanding with the U.S. Forest Service, one of which works to establish a framework for the development of economically viable Tongass National Forest timber, and the governor has stated that he will pursue three 10-year state timber sales "to give mills a reliable supply of timber." The governor also created a "timber cabinet", to undertake stabilization and expansion of the Alaskan timber industry. See, Anchorage Daily News, January 31, 2006, page F-1.

⁴⁴ Wrangell Seafoods, Ltd.; Sea Level Seafoods; Breakwater Seafoods; and G&G Smokery.

⁴⁵ See, Attachment 4, Wrangell Harvest Study, (T.P. 165), p. 22.

⁴⁶ Data received from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Attachment 6 hereto.

Transportation and supply also are important industries in Wrangell. Historically and presently, Wrangell has served as a transportation and supply center for the Stikine River and surrounding area. Local merchants provide equipment and services and supplies to logging camps, fish hatcheries, and mining operations throughout the region. These goods are transported by barge and air service. Wrangell has a deep water port facility, a barge loading facility and a full service airport. It also has a part-time U.S. Customs Service Agent to handle international trade.

Wrangell also features an ever-growing tourist industry. Major cruise lines now stop at Wrangell's cruise ship dock facility, and other tourists arrive by ferry or airline. One air taxi company and numerous boat charter businesses transport tourists throughout the proposed Borough for sportfishing, hunting and sightseeing. There are 4 hotels/motels and 10 bed and breakfasts operating in Wrangell.

The Tyee Power Project located at the head of Bradfield Canal, in the southeast corner of the proposed Borough, generates electricity for Wrangell and Petersburg; its headquarters office is in Wrangell. It is also probable that Sunrise Lake on Woronkofski Island will be utilized in the future, as a source of both power and water for Wrangell.

Additionally, there is also strong potential for a new Wrangell connection with mineral extraction activities occurring in the British Columbia Interior, though this is largely dependent upon the proposed construction of a road link to the head of Bradfield Canal.

Wrangell residents also rely heavily upon their surrounding region for subsistence usage. According to the ADF&G Wrangell Harvest Study,⁴⁷ the average Wrangell household harvested 438 pounds of wild food annually, with 75% of the households harvesting one or more wild food resources. Subsistence usage includes fishing for salmon, bottomfish, herring, hooligan and shellfish; hunting for deer, moose, bear, goat, seal, ducks and geese; and gathering of clams, marine invertebrates, herring eggs and upland plants and berries. The great majority of the subsistence fishing, hunting

⁴⁷ Wrangell Harvest Study, (T.P. 165), p. 31.

and gathering activities occur within the boundaries of the proposed borough. These include activities not only on and around Wrangell, Etolin and Zarembo Islands, but also on the western watershed of the Cleveland Peninsula, adjacent to the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay community.⁴⁸

Additionally, the entire proposed borough territory, including the City of Wrangell, lies outside any of the "Nonsubsistence" areas designated by the State, including the Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area. See, 5 AAC 99.015(a)(1). In fact, the Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area's northern boundary is the watershed divide of the Cleveland Peninsula, and thus is nearly identical to the proposed Wrangell Borough southern boundary.⁴⁹

The connections of Wrangell with the proposed Borough territory is also demonstrated by the recreational activities of Wrangell residents. In addition to substantial subsistence and sport fishing activities, Wrangell residents have cabins on the Stikine River, on various islands in the proposed Borough, and on the mainland shores east of Wrangell. The Wrangell Ranger District has issued 13 special use permits for cabins sites on the Stikine River, 10 of which belong to Wrangell residents.⁵⁰ The Wrangell Ranger District has also issued outfitter and guide permits to 18 Wrangell permit holders who guided a total of 4355 persons into the Stikine-LeConte wilderness area (excluding LeConte Bay) in 2005.⁵¹ Additionally, the District Ranger office in Wrangell administers

⁴⁸ See, Wrangell Harvest Study, (T.P. 165), figure 18 (map showing areas used for deer hunting by Wrangell residents), figure 28 (map showing areas used for non-commercial salmon harvest by residents of Wrangell) and figure 30 (map showing areas used for non-commercial harvest of finfish other than salmon by Wrangell residents). Blowups of the relevant portions of these maps are Attachment 4A hereto. This maps demonstrate the use by Wrangell residents of Ernest Sound and the portion of the Cleveland Peninsula proposed for inclusion in the borough.

⁴⁹ See, Attachment 7 hereto. Page 1 of the attachment contains the written description of the Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area. See, 5 AAC 99.015(a)(1). A map demonstrating those boundaries is found at page 2 of Attachment 7.

⁵⁰ See, Attachment 8 hereto.

⁵¹ See table prepared by U.S.F.S., Attachment 9 hereto, pages 5-7. This is compared to 37 persons guided by permit holders who reside outside of Wrangell. Id. Similarly, in the other study areas managed by the Wrangell Ranger District (p. 8), excluding LeConte Bay (Area W150, which

rental of cabins located throughout the proposed Borough, including sites on the Stikine River, Sergief Island, Farm Island, Bradfield Canal, Anan Creek, and Etolin Island. According to the District Ranger, Wrangell residents made 45% of the total reservations for these cabins for the period 2000 through 2004, both for Stikine River cabins and for cabin use overall within the Wrangell Ranger District.⁵² The Wrangell Ranger District also maintains on-site summer rangers for the bear viewing facilities at Anan Creek, on the south shore of Bradfield Canal.

Wrangellites also frequently travel to or from Canada on the Stikine River. According to 1999-2005 statistics compiled from U.S. Customs concerning activities on the Stikine River, the great majority of cross-border boat trips to or from Canada started or ended in Wrangell.⁵³ There were 884 commercial vessel crossings, and 2103 private vessel crossings, that either originated in Wrangell or which cleared customs in Wrangell. Conversely, U.S. Customs showed no record of any commercial crossings, and less than 20 private trips per year, which originated or terminated in Petersburg. Id.

As discussed above, residential inhabitants outside the city limits of Wrangell rely upon the community's public and private infrastructure. The "Wrangell West" residents located outside the City's boundaries nevertheless travel regularly on the highway to Wrangell, for employment, school, services and supplies. Additionally, education, school bus transportation, electrical power, police and fire protection, and garbage services are presently delivered to residents of Wrangell West outside the city limits.

would be outside the proposed borough boundaries), permit holders from Wrangell clearly dominate area usage. (pp. 5-7). There is one permit holder authorized to conduct bear hunts in the western watershed area of the Cleveland Peninsula. That permit holder is from Wrangell. Conversations of Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director, with Brad Bolton of the U.S. Forest Service. The list of permitted guides is found at pp. 1-4 of Attachment 9.

⁵² See, Attachment 10 hereto, pp. 1-2 (overall district usage) and pp. 3-4 (Stikine Cabin usage only). As between Wrangell, Petersburg and Ketchikan residents only, Wrangell residents made 72.4% of the WRD cabin reservations, with Petersburg and Ketchikan at 23.1% and 4.5%, respectively. Id. at pp. 1-2.

⁵³ See, Attachment 11 hereto. These statistics reflect a significant increase in activity on the Stikine in recent years.

The permanent, seasonal or part-time residents of Thoms Place and Meyers Chuck/Union Bay travel to and from Wrangell by boat, utilizing Wrangell's small boat harbors. They often rely upon Wrangell for supplies; in the case of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay because the marine waterway route to Wrangell, via Ernest Sound and Zimovia Strait, is far less hazardous than the harborless, exposed Clarence Strait route to Ketchikan, for the small boat typically used by those residents. To the extent some of the residents desire local governmental services, they would realistically look to Wrangell, rather than a borough headquartered elsewhere, for such services.⁵⁴

The residents of Olive Cove and other settlements in the proposed Borough similarly rely on Wrangell for supplies.

C. Community of Interests.

3 AAC 110.045 sets forth a non-exclusive list of factors to be considered by the Commission in reviewing the "community of interests" standard. These are as follows:

(1) Compatibility of Urban and Rural Areas Within the Proposed Borough.

As discussed above, Wrangell has a close relationship with the surrounding rural area, such that there is no urban v. rural separation. There is no separate urban perspective or lifestyle of Wrangell community residents, who themselves engage in frequent recreational subsistence and commercial activities outside the city. The entire proposed borough, including the western drainages of the Cleveland Peninsula, is not included in a "nonsubsistence area,"⁵⁵ and is therefore viewed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as being rural rather than urban in character. By contrast, all of the existing Ketchikan Gateway Borough is in the Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area, as are all lands on the eastern side of the watershed running down the middle of the Cleveland Peninsula.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ An exception to this rule relates to Ketchikan's hospital, which is larger than Wrangell's and often used by those who live in the area, including Wrangell residents. This is much like the use of the large hospitals located in Anchorage by other Alaska residents.

⁵⁵ See, 5 AAC 99.015, describing the "nonsubsistence" areas of the State.

⁵⁶ See, Attachment 7.

(2) Compatibility of Economic Lifestyles, in Industrial or Commercial Activities.

Wrangell serves as a hub for nearly all economic activity in the area, supporting logging, fishing, subsistence usage and tourism, without interfering with the lifestyles of those who have chosen to reside in the more remote areas. Unlike the entire Ketchikan Gateway Borough, the entire proposed Wrangell Borough was determined by the State to be an area where subsistence is a primary characteristic of the economy, culture and life. See, 5 AAC 99.015 and .016.

(3) The Existence Throughout the Proposed Borough of Customary and Simple Transportation and Communication Patterns.

Wrangell is joined with all areas of the proposed Borough by air taxi and, more frequently, by commercially and privately owned boats.⁵⁷ More recently, numerous logging roads have been constructed on Wrangell Island and Zarembo Island, both of which are frequently traveled by Wrangell residents in private automobiles. Communication throughout the proposed Borough is possible through use of marine (VHF) radio. Radio telephone linkage with Thoms Place exists, and the Borough would enhance this, using one or more alternatives. Most of the permanent residents of Meyers Chuck have telephones (through Alaska Telephone and Power), and the Borough would provide a speaker phone system, or similar alternative, located at a community meeting place, so that residents can participate in Borough Assembly meetings and other local government matters. Cellular phone coverage through Cellular One and ACS now provide coverage to some outlying areas, including Meyers Chuck/Union Bay, with more extensive coverage, perhaps throughout the proposed borough, in the near future. All of Wrangell West is served by the Wrangell-based telephone utility. Wrangell also has a public radio station,

⁵⁷ Thus, the regulatory requirement that all communities within the proposed borough be connected by either road, regularly scheduled air service, or charter flight service, is satisfied here. See, 3 AAC 110.045(d).

KSTK, which three times daily broadcasts personal messages from Wrangell to residents in outlying areas throughout the proposed borough area, including Meyers Chuck. The station also broadcasts notices of municipal meetings, including city council meetings, and features live coverage of council meetings.

(4) Extent and Accommodation of Spoken Language Differences Throughout the Proposed Borough.

English is the primary language of nearly all residents.

(5) Communication and Transportation Facilities.

The regulation generally requires that communications media and land, water and air transportation facilities throughout the proposed Borough allow for the level of communications and exchange necessary to develop an integrated borough government. The settled areas within the Borough are all connected with Wrangell by protected waterways, susceptible to boat travel except in the very worst weather.⁵⁸ Commercial air charter is also available to transport residents between Wrangell and any place in the proposed Borough, satisfying the specific requirement of 3 AAC 110.045(d). The Borough intends to enhance the existing communications

⁵⁸ The water passage from Meyers Chuck/Union Bay to Wrangell is relatively protected, and safe and reliable year-round. On the other hand, Clarence Strait, through which one would travel to reach Ketchikan from Meyers Chuck, is a problematic body of water, often dangerous or impassible, especially in the fall and winter.

Clarence Strait, open to the southeast-northwest, has strong currents of several knots in certain areas.... The strait is susceptible to southeast gale which can quickly pick up to dangerous proportions with the passage of a weather front. A nasty chop develops any time a wind over 15 knots is blowing, especially against the strong outflowing ebbs at Behm Canal and Ernest Sound.

Exploring Southeast Alaska, by Don Douglass and Réanne Hemingway-Douglas, (2000), pp. 157-59. For these reasons, residents of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay prefer traveling by boat to Wrangell over Ketchikan, obtaining supplies and fuel from Wrangell and utilizing the shipyard in Wrangell for boat work.

links with Thoms Place and Meyers Chuck/Union Bay to facilitate communication between those communities and the Borough seat.

Review of the above five factors shows that Wrangell has strong ties with a surrounding area which is currently in the Unorganized Borough and therefore without local government. Wrangell's ties with this area are stronger than those of other towns, including Petersburg and Ketchikan, and the petition embraces the entire surrounding area with which it has strong ties and common interests.

IV. THE POPULATION OF THE PROPOSED UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY IS LARGE AND STABLE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT BOROUGH GOVERNMENT

As previously discussed, based upon the 2000 federal census the population of the proposed City and Borough of Wrangell would total 2445, which would exceed the population of five of the existing sixteen Alaskan boroughs.⁵⁹ Approximately 2300 of such persons reside in the existing City of Wrangell, with the remainder residing outside the existing city boundaries.⁶⁰ The Borough population would exceed the existing City of Wrangell population by approximately 5%.⁶¹ The population of the area is sufficiently stable. ADF&G's 1989 Wrangell Harvest Study summarized its study of durational residency in the City of Wrangell:

Wrangell is a community of longtime residents and many families have aboriginal roots. Approximately sixty percent (60%) of Wrangell households include a member who has lived in Wrangell over 20 years . . . across all households, the member with the longest tenure in Wrangell averaged 25.8 years. The average Wrangell resident had an even longer tenure in Alaska. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of all Wrangell

⁵⁹ See, discussion supra at Section I(B).

⁶⁰ Id.

⁶¹ The ratio between community residents and outlying residents is similar to that existing in the City and Borough of Sitka and in the City and Borough of Yakutat.

households include a member who has lived in Alaska more than 20 years, with the mean across all Wrangell households of 30.6 years. Alaska Permanent Fund information suggests that 43% of the 1985 recipients from Wrangell were born in Alaska.⁶²

The same study surveyed the ages of residents, producing a "Wrangell Population Profile" which indicated that the mean age was 32.5 years.⁶³ The study also prepared a graph figure entitled "Wrangell Study Area Population"⁶⁴ showing that the Wrangell population through 1987 had a slow but steady growth, not featuring the dramatic ups and downs of some other Alaska communities. Since 1990, the population of the Wrangell census subarea, including Wrangell city, now referred to as Census Tract 3, has somewhat declined.⁶⁵

The proposed borough more than satisfies the 1,000 resident presumption requirement, set out in 3 AAC 110.050(b).

V. THE PROPOSED UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY CONTAINS THE HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL BOROUGH SERVICES ON AN EFFICIENT AND COST EFFECTIVE LEVEL

The City of Wrangell has effectively delivered municipal services within the city boundaries since original incorporation in 1903, making it one of the oldest incorporated cities in Alaska. Although the community has seen some cyclical economic downturns, municipal government has continuously remained intact, with no record of fiscal mismanagement or exhaustion of municipal operating funds. Wrangell currently supports a city government staff of 54 year-round employees and 20-25 seasonal employees

⁶² See, Attachment 4, Wrangell Harvest Study, (T.P. 165), p. 20.

⁶³ Id., at pp. 17-19.

⁶⁴ Id., at p. 18.

⁶⁵ See, Attachment 2. In 1990, the population of the Wrangell census subarea (including Wrangell city) totaled 2566. In 2000, the population of that area was 2424. Attachment 2, p. 2. Like many other Southeast Alaska communities, the population reduction has been largely due to the decline in the timber industry and resultant mill closure.

demonstrating an ongoing commitment to municipal government services. Aside from the 7-member City Council, there is an elected 5-member School Board, an elected 5-member Port Commission, and an elected five member Wrangell Medical Center Board. The proposed CBW charter was the product of a 7-member Charter Committee, including 4 city council members and 3 others.⁶⁶

The CBW would assume the City of Wrangell's bonded indebtedness which is relatively small. The City's current general obligation bonds total \$3,723,000,⁶⁷ of which all but \$530,000 is qualified for reimbursement by the State at a 70% rate.⁶⁸ The City has also incurred \$2,531,443 in revenue bond indebtedness, supported by revenues from the electric, water, and sewer utilities.⁶⁹

The current City of Wrangell budget (FY 2005-06) shows a \$45,626 surplus of revenues over expenditures. The proposed three-year operating budget of the City and Borough of Wrangell for the years FY 2007, 2008 and 2009 projects an overall higher average surplus, taking into account additional expenses and revenues associated with expanded territorial area of the unified municipality. Some services are already being provided, extra-territorially, through the area of the proposed borough; some services require a relatively small increase in expenditures; and other additional services will qualify for state/federal funding assistance.

⁶⁶ The proposed Home Rule Charter which is Exhibit I to the Petition combines the City of Wrangell's existing charter with Model Borough Charter provisions previously developed by the staff of the former Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The Charter Committee streamlined, modernized and organized the provisions adapted from the City Charter.

⁶⁷ The City's bonded indebtedness as of June 30, 2005 is reflected at page 107 of the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year Approved Budget. As of that time, the indebtedness totaled \$1,009,000. In October of 2005, the voters approved school bonds totaling \$2,809,000, for a current total of \$3,818,000.

⁶⁸ Of the \$530,000, \$120,000 will be paid directly by sewer rate payers.

⁶⁹ City voters also approved \$4.5 million in revenue bonds for harbor work a number of years ago. These bonds have never been issued, and continue to await approval of additional, federal funding for the project. If bonds are eventually issued for this project, they are unlikely to exceed a total ranging from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

Incorporation of the borough will have little impact upon education costs. The only students currently residing outside the existing City of Wrangell but within the proposed borough, though technically residing in the Southeast Island REAA, have actually been educated in the Wrangell City schools. This ranges from 5-10 students, who have been included in Wrangell's, rather than the REAA's ADM (average daily membership) for purposes of calculating state foundation formula funding under AS 14.17. Incorporation of a unified municipality will therefore have no appreciable effect on education costs.⁷⁰

The City of Wrangell has already been extending certain other municipal services outside the City boundaries. Certain services are extended to the residents of Wrangell West who reside south of the city limits on the Zimovia Highway. These include educational services, school bus, garbage service, electricity, police service and fire service. Other municipal services are also already extended throughout the proposed borough. The City provides a facility, equipment and training for Search and Rescue services by the Wrangell Volunteer Fire Department. During 1998-2005, this service responded to 33 calls on the southern end of Wrangell Island, 4 calls in the Meyers Chuck to Deer Island area, 57 calls in Sumner, Clarence and Stikine Straits, 102 calls to the existing city of Wrangell, Thoms Place and the Back Channel (east side of Wrangell Island), and 34 calls in the Stikine River area.⁷¹

During the period of 1994-2001, there was no State Trooper in Wrangell, and the Wrangell City Police provided law enforcement for both criminal and fishing or hunting violations, throughout the proposed borough area. Since 2001, the State re-stationed a trooper in Wrangell, and the Wrangell police have continued to provide assistance to that trooper when requested. All members of the Wrangell Police Department hold Special

⁷⁰ While the increased taxable property base will increase the minimum local contribution under AS 14.17.410(b), Wrangell has traditionally contributed substantially in excess of the statutory minimum.

⁷¹ Memorandum from Fire Chief, Tim Bunes, dated January 12, 2006, Attachment 12 hereto.

Commissions from the Alaska State Troopers for this purpose.⁷² Additionally, the City's municipal library loans books to persons outside city limits, including residents of Thoms Place. The City owns the Wrangell Hospital, which serves residents throughout the proposed Borough. The hospital is operated by municipal employees, and is administered by a 5-member board. The City owns 4 harbors. The costs of operating the harbors, while partially defrayed by fees, benefits residents of the outlying areas.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (PL 106-393), enacted by the U.S. Congress in 2000, substituted a fixed formula for local governments in a National Forest to receive compensation for timber receipts, in lieu of fluctuating annual stumpage fee sharing. Since the Act became effective, the City has received an average of \$558,778 annually (excluding the 15% RAC payment). The proposed borough would receive somewhat higher receipts, totaling approximately \$825,000 in the first year. This is based upon the proposed borough boundaries, which would enclose 9.956% of the total land and fresh water bodies contained in the Tongass National Forest.⁷³ The Act provides for an annual increase in the payment to boroughs based upon 50% of the Consumer Price Index for rural areas.⁷⁴

⁷² Memorandum from Police Chief Doug McCloskey, dated November 15, 2005, Attachment 11 hereto.

⁷³ Attachment 13 hereto is a table prepared by Bill Rolfzen of the Division of Community and Business Development, showing the total 2006 payments to boroughs, including the Unorganized Borough, in the Tongass National Forest. The estimated 9.956% share of this amount which would go to the proposed borough would be reduced if the LBC alters the proposed boundaries to reduce its size. A new City and Borough of Wrangell would qualify for stabilized annual payments under the Act, even though it was not in existence during the Act's qualifying period of 1986–99. Section 3(3) of the Act defines "eligible county" (which has and continues to be understood to include Alaskan boroughs) to include "a county established after the date of enactment of this Act so long as the county includes all or a portion of a county described in the preceding sentence." Because a new City and Borough of Wrangell would include a portion of the Unorganized Borough, which received payments during the Act's qualifying period, a CBW would be eligible to receive annual payments based upon the average it would have received had it existed during the qualifying years.

⁷⁴ The present Act provides funding through FY 2006. It is the subject of proposed reauthorization bills pending in the U.S. Congress (H.R. 517 and S. 267) which would extend the funding through 2013. The President's FY 2007 Budget for the Forest Service also includes a legislative proposal that would amend the Act to allow payments through 2013. If the bill is not

The increased share of Tongass receipts which the proposed borough would receive, over that which would be received by the existing City, would represent a reduction of the total Tongass receipts by the Unorganized Borough. However, this reallocation is justifiable in that Wrangell provides both the private and public infrastructural support for this area. As discussed above, Wrangell's schools already support education of those students residing outside city boundaries but within the proposed borough, and the other public services described above also support and benefit this larger area. Wrangell's municipal services and utilities also support its private industries and businesses, which in turn benefit permanent and temporary residents outside the city limits but within the proposed borough. In many respects, the City is now providing borough-like support for this area, without receiving a commensurate share of Tongass National Forest receipts benefits. It would be fair and equitable to reallocate this relatively small portion of the Unorganized Borough's annual receipts to the municipality which is actually providing the local government support and services to this region.

Tax revenues are expected to increase upon formation of the borough, partly due to an anticipated increase in real and personal taxable property because properties outside the current city limits will become taxable. Some of these properties, located on the south end of the Zimovia Highway, currently outside city limits, will be in the proposed Service Area and therefore subject to the full 12 mill property tax, while properties outside the Service Area will be subject only to the areawide tax of 4 mills.

The proposed borough would also receive annual federal Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILT") of approximately \$200,000. According to Bill Rolfzen of the Division of Community and Business Development, this is approximately \$15,000 more than the City of Wrangell received for FY 2006.

Although the 7% sales tax within the City of Wrangell would apply throughout

reauthorized, then National Forest payments would revert to pre-Act levels, resulting in a significant reduction. If this occurs, the budget of the proposed borough would obviously need to be adjusted so that revenues did not exceed expenditures. The City of Wrangell balanced its budget, and provided essential municipal services, for almost 100 years prior to the 2000 Act, and a Wrangell borough would continue this pattern of fiscal responsibility in the event forest receipts are reduced.

the proposed unified municipality, this is expected to generate minimal revenue in the short term, since few sales transactions occur outside the existing city boundaries which would have heretofore escaped municipal taxation.

In summary, the additional revenues the unified municipality would receive from taxes, forest receipts, and PILT as compared to those of the existing City would offset increased costs of services associated with the larger municipal boundaries of the proposed borough.⁷⁵

Costs of providing municipal services in the proposed borough will be greater, though not dramatically greater, than the cost of existing City services. Marginal increases are anticipated in assessment expenses, expanded search and rescue capability outside the City, upgraded communications to Thoms Place, and Meyers Chuck and areawide police services, building inspections, and planning and zoning. Regular (routine) police services will be expanded beyond the current city limits at mile 12 of the Zimovia Highway, to the limits of the unified municipality's service area at just past mile 13. Police services will be furnished to the remainder of the borough only as needed, with the cost of air transportation the only significant additional expense. Search and rescue services will be enhanced through provision of equipment and training for a volunteer cadre at Thoms Place and Meyers Chuck. Planning and zoning in the area beyond the existing City of Wrangell will be accomplished by first placing private parcels in these areas into a "holding" zone, pending completion of a comprehensive plan and/or smaller community plans developed through working with area residents. It is anticipated that this will take several years. And, as previously stated, Wrangell is already bearing the expense of educating students who presently reside outside the city limits but within the proposed unified municipality, so incorporation should not result in any increased cost.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ Thus, as set out herein, the proposed borough has the ability to extend services to all areas of the borough in a practical and effective manner. See, 3 AAC 110.900.

⁷⁶ The fact that Wrangell is already educating these students is no reason to reject the petition, on grounds that nothing would really change. If Wrangell is already performing certain borough-like functions, it should be rewarded by approving formation of a unified municipality, rather than penalized for having already undertaken these functions.

Other services and expenses may be incurred if and when residents of outlying areas, e.g., Thoms Place or Meyers Chuck/Union Bay request such services. Depending upon budgetary constraints, this could entail either an increase in the areawide property tax rate, which would start at only 4 mills, or through adoption by ordinance of another service area by the borough assembly.

The regulatory requirement that essential borough services be delivered on an "efficient and cost effective level" are met because the size of the proposed unified municipality has been confined to a manageable level. All parts of the municipality, except for remote glaciers and mountains near the Canadian border, are within approximately 50 miles of the community of Wrangell.

VI. THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES MEET THE REQUIREMENT OF STATUTE (AS 29.05.031(a)(2)) THAT THEY "CONFORM GENERALLY TO NATURAL GEOGRAPHY AND INCLUDE ALL AREAS NECESSARY FOR FULL DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES"

The proposed CBW boundaries correspond closely to the boundaries of the Wrangell Ranger District,⁷⁷ and are nearly identical to Tract 3 of the Wrangell–Petersburg Census Area.⁷⁸ They also closely follow the Wrangell region utilized by the Department of Natural Resources in its November 2000 Central/Southern Southeast Alaska Area Plan.⁷⁹ The proposed boundaries include whole islands, rather than portions thereof. On the

⁷⁷ The boundaries of the Wrangell Ranger District are most precisely depicted on maps published by the U.S. Forest Service entitled *Tongass National Forest Secondary Base Map Series*. Copies will be available at the LBC's hearing in this matter. The specific maps depicting the boundary, which are referenced in CBW's proposed legal description at Exhibit B-1 to the Petition, are sheet nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27. As shown on sheet No. 18, the Wrangell Ranger District extends somewhat northward of the proposed CBW boundary to include LeConte Bay and the Frederick Sound Coast to Horn Cliffs. These areas are excluded from the proposed CBW. Similarly, as shown on maps No. 26 and 27, the borough boundary would vary from the Wrangell Ranger District line, and extend down the watershed divide, and then a side ridge, of the Cleveland Peninsula, to incorporate into the borough the community of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay.

⁷⁸ See, map of Tract 3 of federal Wrangell–Petersburg Census Subarea, Attachment 2, p.1.

⁷⁹ See, Region map of Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan, Attachment 14.

mainland, the northern boundary follows the watershed divide between LeConte Bay and the Stikine River; on the east it follows the US-Canada border; and on the south it follows the watershed divide, then a side ridge, down the Cleveland Peninsula until it rejoins Clarence Strait. This southern boundary closely mirrors the southern boundary of Game Management Unit 1B, established by the State's Department of Fish and Game, and the southern boundary of the Census Area's Tract 3.⁸⁰

The proposed boundaries include all areas necessary for development of municipal services areas; the areas beyond the boundaries are more associated with Petersburg, to the north, or Ketchikan, to the south. Enough Tongass National Forest lands are encompassed in the proposed borough to result in a modest increase in timber receipt revenues over those of the current City, commensurate with the costs imposed by larger municipal territory. The proposed boundaries are extended far enough to permit municipal entitlement selection of lands in areas customarily associated with usage by Wrangell residents and businesses.⁸¹

The proposed borough boundaries would remove a portion of the territory now included within the boundaries of the Southeast Island REAA. However, this would have no impact on the existing delivery of educational services to the area, nor upon State

⁸⁰ See, Attachments 2 (p.1) and 15. The proposed borough boundaries are also nearly identical to those of the Wrangell Recording District and the Wrangell judicial venue district. See, Attachments 16 and 17.

⁸¹ Pursuant to completion of the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan by the State Department of Natural Resources in 2000, it appears that the new borough's total municipal entitlement rights under AS 29.65.030 would approximate 2,424 acres. This will vary somewhat depending upon the level of federal conveyance of state selections which are completed within two years after incorporation of the borough, and upon any conveyances the State has made since the date of the area plan. The State's area plan leaves certain parcels of State lands in classifications eligible for municipal selection on Wrangell Island, Zarembo Island, Etolin Island, on the mainland east of Wrangell and near the head of the Bradfield Canal, and on the Cleveland Peninsula. The basis for the State's selection of many of these lands from the federal government was for community expansion. The borough's land entitlements would be relatively modest in relation to most other boroughs, but would enhance the prospects for small settlements and private development in a region which has featured a chronic shortage of opportunities for private ownership outside the existing City of Wrangell.

foundational funding for education. None of the REAA's school sites are located within the proposed borough. The 5-10 students on Wrangell Island who have resided outside the City of Wrangell boundaries are educated at the Wrangell schools, with direct funding to Wrangell from the State (as though the students resided in the Wrangell school district), rather than from the REAA.⁸² Several students who reside within the city's boundaries take correspondence school courses through a correspondence school run by Craig Public Schools, with their ADM counted at Craig. Incorporation of a borough would have no effect on this arrangement.⁸³

Wrangell selected the watershed divide between LeConte Bay and the Stikine River as the proper demarcation line between the Wrangell region and the Petersburg region, only after ongoing discussions and meetings with Petersburg representatives, including the Petersburg City Council, which occurred first in 1998 and again this year.⁸⁴

⁸² Conversations with Susan Sciabbarrasi, superintendent of Wrangell Public Schools, and Jim Nygaard, superintendent of Southeast Island REAA.

⁸³ Id.

⁸⁴ The watershed divide was used as a demarcation line between the Petersburg and Wrangell regions, rather than the middle of the Stikine River or the north bank of the River, because the Wrangell region is recognized as including not only the Stikine River itself, but also the drainage streams feeding it, and all of its outflow branches, including the North Arm. Drainage patterns were previously adopted by Local Boundary Commission as a sound basis for establishing boundaries between boroughs. In 1988, the Commission resolved a boundary dispute arising from its concurrent consideration of a petition to incorporate the Lake and Peninsula Borough and petition for annexation filed by the Kodiak Island Borough. Both boroughs sought to include lands on the north side of Shelikof Strait on the mainland across from Kodiak Island, within their respective boroughs. Because the rivers draining the region more directly affected the economy of Kodiak, whose fishermen harvested fish which spawned in these drainages, the LBC authorized annexation of the area by the Kodiak Island Borough. See Statement of Decision, Matter of Proposed Incorporation of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, p. 1. This was also based upon geographic considerations, because the LBC concluded that

"The Aleutian Range on the Alaska Peninsula, which determines river drainage patterns, serves as a natural topographical divider for those rivers that drain into Shelikof Strait. The Strait in turn unites the rivers on Kodiak Island with these same rivers as a common drainage basin."

Statement of Decision, p. 5. Petersburg leaders recognize that the entirety of the Stikine River drainage belongs in the Wrangell region, and thus the proposed northern boundary exists at the

Aside from conforming to natural geography, this boundary represents a logical division between the Stikine River Valley, which is far more closely associated with Wrangell, and LeConte Bay and other areas to the north, which are more associated with Petersburg. The fact that the leaders of both affected communities have recognized this as the appropriate boundary between their regions is a highly significant development of which the LBC, as the representative of statewide interests, should be given great weight.

The proposed borough southern boundary extends beyond the proposed model borough boundary adopted previously by the LBC. The LBC's proposed boundary runs through Ernest Sound, and would instead include the western watershed of the Cleveland Peninsula, and the community of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay, in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. However, this area of the Cleveland Peninsula has greater ties with Wrangell than with Ketchikan (see, Section VII infra), the residents of the area overwhelmingly desire to be in a Wrangell borough, as opposed to the Ketchikan borough, and the Wrangell borough proposed boundaries are more appropriate under the standards for incorporation (see, 3 AAC 110.060(b)). The waterway between Wrangell and Meyers Chuck/Union Bay is substantially more practicable and safe than Clarence Strait, and the residents thus use Wrangell as a vessel supply center over Ketchikan, and feel a stronger connection with Wrangell. The proposed borough boundary would also conform to the natural geography of the peninsula, using the watershed divide on the Peninsula as the line of demarcation between Wrangell and the Ketchikan region.

The requirement that the proposed boundaries include all areas necessary for full development for municipal services is met by the fact that the boundaries make no effort to exclude any settlement within the larger Wrangell region. It is appropriate that residents outside the City of Wrangell contribute to the maintenance of municipal government in their region. First, the greatest expense of Alaskan municipalities is local contribution to education. Local education is legitimately viewed as being of benefit to all residents. A

divide between the LeConte Bay to the north and Stikine River to the south. To the extent other state and federal entities utilize the middle of the Stikine River as a dividing line between the Petersburg and Wrangell regions, this is inappropriate where the entirety of the Lower Stikine and its drainages are more associated with the Wrangell district.

resident of the City of Wrangell contributes a good share of his or her property tax to local education, whether or not such resident has children attending the school, because local education creates common benefits, the burdens of which should be shared by all. Particularly where the real property tax to be imposed outside of the service area would be only 4 mills—equal to the 4 mill minimum total local contribution to education by a borough under State law, it is appropriate for all of Alaska residents in this region to bear some share of the local contribution to education.

Second, the more remote residents of the proposed borough all benefit, at least indirectly, from the expense of local government currently shouldered only (with the exception of sales tax) by the residents of the City of Wrangell. Both the public and private commercial infrastructure of the city are dependent upon the existence of the municipally owned and operated hospital, municipal road maintenance, utility service, public safety, fire prevention, boat harbor construction and maintenance and all the other municipal services which simply have to exist in order for a community—and regional supply center—to exist. Remote rural residents who are arguably less reliant upon municipal services are nevertheless beneficiaries thereof, and it is appropriate and equitable that they bear at least a reduced share of its costs. Their reliance upon Wrangell's municipality-supported infrastructure is no different from that of rural residents in many existing Alaskan boroughs—whether such boroughs feature one community or several.

VII. SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR INCLUSION OF MEYERS CHUCK/UNION BAY REGION WITHIN CITY AND BOROUGH OF WRANGELL.

As discussed in various sections of this brief, petitioners seek to include most of the western watershed of the Cleveland Peninsula, including the residential community of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay, in the City and Borough of Wrangell. Recognizing that the Ketchikan Gateway Borough is contemporaneously seeking to include this area in a larger area which the KGB has petitioned to annex, it is appropriate to summarize a comparison of these competing petitions, from the perspectives of both local and statewide interests.

The most fundamental and overriding factor in this comparison is that the residents of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay strongly, perhaps even unanimously, favor inclusion of this area and community in a Wrangell-based borough rather than in the Ketchikan borough.⁸⁵ Although it would probably be most accurate to portray these residents as preferring to remain in no organized borough, they generally recognize the inevitability of inclusion in a borough, and strongly prefer being part of a Wrangell borough rather than the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.

The importance of this local preference cannot be overstated. As the Commission well knows, the success of local government is dependent upon the consent of the governed. Inclusion in a Wrangell borough as the result of petition signatures and election votes from Meyers Chuck and Union Bay would engender far more sense of governmental legitimacy than would forced annexation into a Ketchikan borough without local petition or election support. If a local area even minimally meets the standards for inclusion in a Wrangell borough, and the local residents prefer such inclusion rather than inclusion in another borough, why should the Local Boundary Commission act contrary to this local preference? There is certainly no statewide interest which compels inclusion of the western Cleveland Peninsula in the KGB rather than a Wrangell borough.

The LBC can modify the KGB annexation to exclude the subject disputed area and include it in the Wrangell borough; otherwise approve both the KGB annexation and the City and Borough of Wrangell incorporation; and thereby serve the primary purposes of both petitions without diminishing statewide interests in any way. In fact, the KGB's prior annexation petition had sought to exclude the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay area, but this petition was denied by the Commission in part because it disfavored an approach which granted the KGB additional territory while leaving an enclave of residentially occupied territory around Meyers Chuck which would not be included in a borough. This

⁸⁵ Officials of the City of Wrangell traveled to the Cleveland Peninsula, and met with the residents of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay, and have had frequent communications thereafter, to ensure the accuracy of the petition materials and correctness of the petition's portrayal of the attitudes of the residents towards inclusion in a Wrangell borough versus a Ketchikan borough. In fact, prior to final consideration of this petition by the Wrangell City Council, the City received informal statements of support signed by most Meyers Chuck/Union Bay residents.

concern would now be remedied however if the Meyers Chuck area were excluded from the KGB but included in the City and Borough of Wrangell. The primary interest of the state -- that more and more areas are taken out of the Unorganized Borough and included in a tax-based local government -- is served so long as Meyers Chuck/Union Bay are included in a borough. It certainly does not appear that inclusion of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay is essential to the KGB annexation petition, since this area was excluded from its prior petition. It appears that its inclusion in the current KGB annexation petition stems more from a desire to obtain LBC approval rather than from any real Ketchikan interest in including Meyers Chuck and Union Bay in the KGB.

Prospective mineral development and timber harvest in this area do not warrant its annexation to the KGB. The Ketchikan petition places much emphasis on Ketchikan's supposed role as a primary service provider to a prospective platinum mine in the Union Bay area. However, exploratory drilling by the joint venture pursuing these claims was concluded in August, 2005, without sufficient findings to warrant development. According to an August 24, 2005 news release on the website of Freegold Ventures, Ltd. (www.freegoldventures.com),

The 2005 Union Bay exploration program focused on several areas identified from last year's airborne magnetic survey and the ground followup completed earlier this year. A 10,000 foot drill program tested a number of these targets within these prospective areas but did not identify significant followup targets for the joint venture.

The news release stated that Freegold's London-based financier, joint venture partner Lonmin Plc, has notified the joint venturers that it will not fund further exploration in the remaining undrilled areas. One of the joint venturers, Pacific North West Capital Corp., has retained one-third of the claims; the rest have been abandoned. According to the joint venture's Fairbanks-based geological subcontractor, Avalon Development Corporation, it is highly unlikely that any platinum mine development will occur in the Union Bay area. All of the drilling equipment on site has now been removed.

The KGB annexation petition also describes a timber harvest planned by the U.S. Forest Service near Emerald Bay, which is on the north coast of the Cleveland

Peninsula, east of Meyers Chuck and Union Bay. However, this is a very small prospective sale, involving only approximately 16 million board feet, which cannot be joined by road with other timber sales because of surrounding topography. Because of its small size, the requirement that much of the harvest be accomplished through helicopter yarding, and the fact that no other Cleveland Peninsula harvests are on the Forest Service's 10 year plan, the sale is unlikely to invite a bid, and unlikely to result in any timber harvest. Recent remote timber harvests featuring some helicopter yarding requirements have not attracted any bidders. Were there a harvest at Emerald Bay, it would be quite short lived, lasting at most two years.

Even assuming that a mining development on the north side of the Cleveland Peninsula would be primarily supported by Ketchikan rather than Wrangell (which is disputed; Wrangell has historically provided substantial support for regional timber harvest and mining development), it is highly doubtful that the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay region will feature such development or harvest. It is far more likely that existing human usages and relationships will continue, and borough boundaries decision should be based upon present realities rather than future hypotheticals. Meyers Chuck and Union Bay residents for the most part are engaged in self-reliant lifestyles typical of the more remote Alaskan settlements, featuring substantial harvest of fish and game, and commercial fisheries. Their lifestyles are more compatible with those of Wrangell residents than the residents of the more urban Ketchikan area. The Ketchikan petition's effort to equate the residents of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay with those of the KGB's hamlets of Loring and Moser Bay falls short. Loring and Moser Bay lie a scant 5 miles along the Behm Canal shoreline from the end of the Ketchikan road near Clover Passage. These areas do not feature the remote lifestyles of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay. The heavy reliance of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay residents on subsistence is more akin to Wrangell's which, as noted elsewhere in this brief, features very heavy subsistence usage. As also previously noted, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game designated a Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area as including only the eastern drainages of the Cleveland Peninsula, between Niblack Point and Bluff Point, excluding the western drainages and the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay area. See, 5 AAC

99.015(a)(1). The boundary of the Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area was based upon ADF&G studies of the lifestyles of local residents. ADF&G regulation (5 AAC 99.016(a)) states that “[a] nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area of community.” The department obviously concluded that the drainages on the east side of the Cleveland Peninsula, which are adjacent to Behm Canal and are thus directly accessible from Ketchikan, do not feature human populations which are dependent upon subsistence, while the opposite side of the Cleveland Peninsula, adjacent to Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound, are subsistence dependent. Wrangell has also been determined to be a subsistence dependent community.

The greater connections of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay with Wrangell than with Ketchikan are due in large part to the character of the marine waterways which serve as *de facto* highways in the roadless areas of southeast Alaska. As noted, supra at p. 35, n. 58, the exposed harborless route along Clarence Strait from Meyers Chuck to Ketchikan frequently features rough weather from which a transiting boat cannot escape, making far more preferable the protected route to Wrangell via Ernest Sound and Zimovia Strait. Residents of Union Bay, some of whose fishing vessels exceed 50 feet in length, therefore travel to Wrangell rather than Ketchikan to obtain fuel necessary for boats, generators and heating, and have all of their bulk products, including construction materials and bulk foods, shipped to Wrangell to be picked up by boat and transported to Union Bay. Where the size of freight requires towing a barge, the protected waterway route from Wrangell is far preferable than the Ketchikan route. A landing craft service in Wrangell is available to transport bulk shipments to Meyers Chuck, e.g., this service recently transported a Lindahl cedar home from Wrangell to Meyers Chuck.

Union Bay fishing vessels requiring boat work travel to the Wrangell shipyard for such services. These vessels, which engage in salmon trolling, groundfish longlining and shrimping, sell their catch in Wrangell and are supplied in Wrangell.

As shown by Attachment 15, the southern boundary of ADF&G’s Game Management Unit 1B runs down the watershed drainage divide of the Cleveland Peninsula,

and it includes the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay area along with the mainland portion of the proposed City and Borough of Wrangell, while the GMU 1A area corresponding to Ketchikan lies on the east side of the Cleveland Peninsula drainage divide. The only bear hunting guide permitted in the western watershed area of the Cleveland Peninsula to be included in the proposed borough is based in Wrangell. According to the Wrangell Harvest Study, Wrangell residents engage in deer hunting and subsistence and salmon and halibut fishing in the Meyers Chuck area; there is no evidence that Ketchikan residents do the same. Testimony at hearing will show that commercial fisherman from Wrangell regularly engage in pot fishing for shrimp and dungeness crab in the Union Bay area, while no boats from Ketchikan do the same. Wrangell residents engage in trapping of wolves, otter and martin in this area; Ketchikan residents do not.

Again, the reason this area is not so frequently used by Ketchikan residents, for recreational, subsistence or commercial fishing purposes, is that it is too remote from Ketchikan. A boat trip from Ketchikan up to the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay area risks being caught in the southeasterly storm weather, common during all seasons, which can preclude return to Ketchikan via Clarence Strait for many days, while safe transit between this area and Wrangell is possible most of the time.⁸⁶

Finally, as a political matter, the relatively small population of a Wrangell borough makes it a more suitable local government forum for Meyers Chuck/Union Bay than the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. The KGB features a five-times larger population in which the voices of Meyers Chuck/Union Bay residents are less likely to be heard.

⁸⁶ The boat harbor float facility in Meyers Chuck is vital to mariners who rely upon the storm protection offered by this port. During summer months, the floats are frequently filled with boats operated by commercial fisherman, recreational cruisers and sports/subsistence fishermen. The State of Alaska has generally indicated its intention to discontinue maintenance of such harbor facilities, including those in remote locations such as Meyers Chuck. The State is seeking viable entities to assume maintenance and ownership of such facilities. If the State decided to terminate its maintenance at Meyers Chuck and if Meyers Chuck were included in the City and Borough of Wrangell, the Borough government could explore arrangements by which it might assume maintenance and/or ownership of the facility, on terms acceptable to the local Meyers Chuck residents.

VII. INCORPORATION OF THE UNIFIED MUNICIPALITY WILL NOT ABRIDGE CIVIL RIGHTS.

This is addressed in Exhibit G to the Petition. The only conceivable voting rights concern—that formation of the borough would substantially and adversely impact the ethnic voting strength of Alaska Natives in the current municipality—is addressed by the showing that there would be no significant reduction from the 15.5% figure which existed in the 2000 census.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

The proposed unified municipality of the City and Borough of Wrangell would easily meet all constitutional, statutory, and regulatory requirements for a unified municipality or borough. Wrangell has ample and demonstrable connections with the territory sought. It has the human and financial wherewithal to continue and increase the provision of municipal services already extended to the region by the existing City of Wrangell. The modest financial benefits that would accrue to the proposed borough from incorporation are appropriate in an era when certain traditional municipal revenue sources (e.g., state revenue sharing) are in decline. As the State increasingly seeks to shift governmental burdens to local government, it should seek to encourage formation of more regional local governments whenever this has local support.

Adoption of the proposed CBW boundaries will not create an "enclave" of a segment of Alaska likely to be left out of future borough incorporations. All areas within the model borough previously identified by the LBC would likely be included in either the CBW or in a future Petersburg-area borough. If anything, incorporation of a City and Borough of Wrangell makes it more likely that both the Wrangell and Petersburg areas will eventually be fully enclosed by borough boundaries. Insistence upon combining these two areas in a single borough lacks political support in both areas, and may result in the entire region remaining in the Unorganized Borough. Similarly, the southern portion of the proposed City and Borough of Wrangell would directly abut the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, if that borough's annexation is approved but modified to exclude most of the western watershed

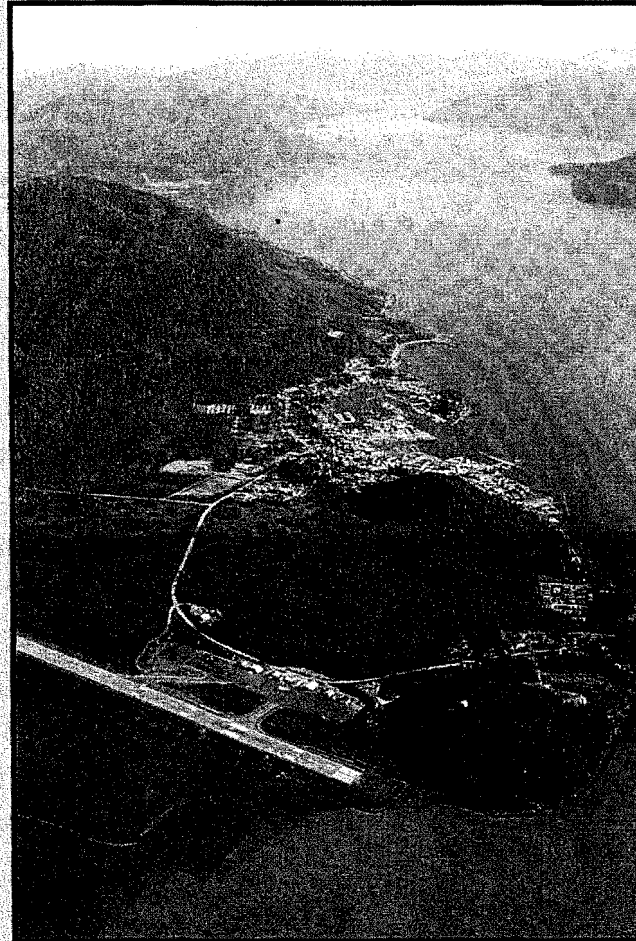
of the Cleveland Peninsula. Ketchikan is largely interested in annexing the Meyers Chuck/Union Bay area only to avoid the spectacle of excluding an enclave community, which was a significant factor in the defeat of Ketchikan's previous annexation petition. If the area is included in a Wrangell borough, the state's interest in having communities included in a borough is satisfied.

The proposed City and Borough of Wrangell will serve the constitutional goals of maximizing local self-government with a minimum of local government units, embracing an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible. Petitioner respectfully requests that the Local Boundary Commission approve the petition for submission to the voters.

Wrangell Island

Tongass National Forest

Photo © Ivan Simonek, Wrangell



Alaska

Revised 2003

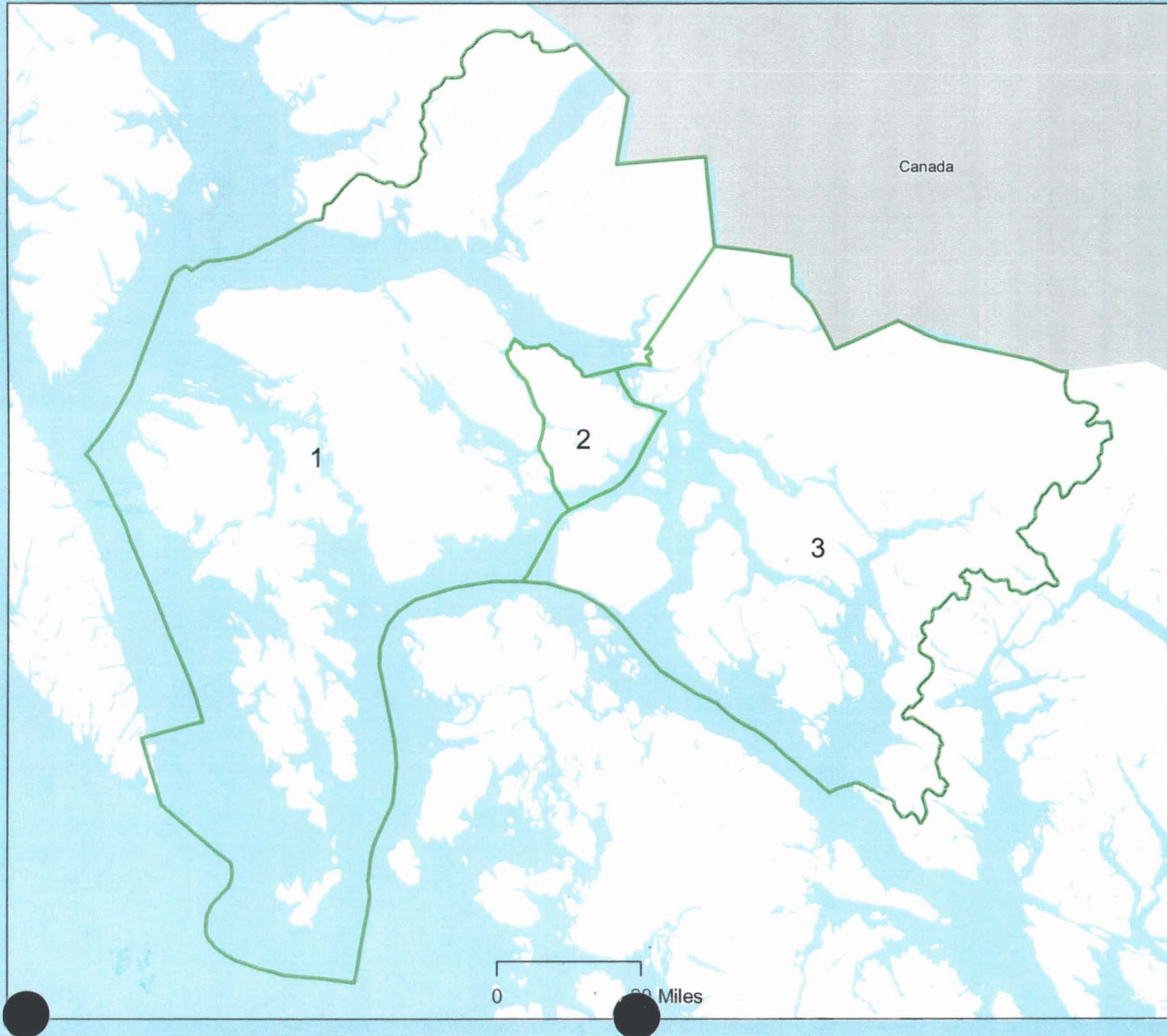
America's Great Outdoors

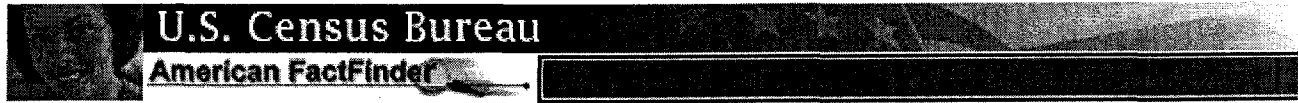


United States Department of Agriculture

MAP NOT AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT

Wrangell Petersburg Census Area Census 2000 Tracts





P3. RACE [71] - Universe: Total population
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm>

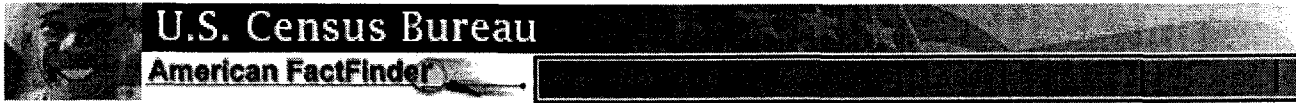
	Census Tract 1, Wrangell- Petersburg Census Area, Alaska	Census Tract 2, Wrangell- Petersburg Census Area, Alaska	Census Tract 3, Wrangell- Petersburg Census Area, Alaska
Total:	896	3,364	2,424
Population of one race:	814	3,157	2,191
White alone	327	2,758	1,797
Black or African American alone	2	10	3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	478	233	363
Asian alone	3	90	15
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	6	3
Some other race alone	4	60	10
Population of two or more races:	82	207	233
Population of two races:	78	178	220
White; Black or African American	0	2	3
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	51	111	183
White; Asian	1	16	15
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	3	9
White; Some other race	5	15	5
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1	5	0
Black or African American; Asian	0	3	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; Some other race	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	17	17	3
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	1	1	2
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Asian; Some other race	1	1	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Population of three races:	3	26	12
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	4	0
White; Black or African American; Asian	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	3	15	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	6	0
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian;			

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	1	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	1
Population of four races:	1	3	1
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	1	3	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	0	1
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Population of five races:	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Population of six races:	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0

U.S. Census Bureau
Census 2000

Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:

Accuracy of the Data: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data (PDF 44KB)



P3. RACE [71] - Universe: Total population
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm>

	Meyers Chuck CDP, Alaska	Thoms Place CDP, Alaska	Wrangell city, Alaska
Total:	21	22	2,308
Population of one race:	19	22	2,083
White alone	19	19	1,696
Black or African American alone	0	0	3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	3	358
Asian alone	0	0	15
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0	3
Some other race alone	0	0	8
Population of two or more races:	2	0	225
Population of two races:	2	0	212
White; Black or African American	0	0	3
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0	175
White; Asian	0	0	15
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	9
White; Some other race	0	0	5
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; Some other race	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	0	0	3
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	0	2
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Population of three races:	0	0	12
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Asian	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	0	0	9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0

American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	1
Population of four races:	0	0	1
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	0	0	1
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Population of five races:	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0
Population of six races:	0	0	0
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	0	0	0

U.S. Census Bureau
Census 2000

Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:

Accuracy of the Data: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data (PDF 44KB)

Table 4.3 Alaska Places by Borough and Census Area 2000-2004.

Borough/ Censu City	ANV	Area Name	Year Incorp orated	Estimate 2004	Estimate 2003	Estimate 2002	Estimate 2001	2000 Census 2000	Change 03-04	Change 00-04
		Alaska /8	1959	655,435	648,280	640,841	632,389	626,931	7,155	28,504
13		Aleutians East Borough	1988	2,629	2,688	2,722	2,547	2,697	-59	-68
13	1090 6030	Akutan city *	1979	771	787	749	707	713	-16	58
13	99999 6195	Belkofski *		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	16530 9999	Cold Bay city	1982	89	95	116	75	88	-6	1
13	24660 6500	False Pass city *	1990	62	69	79	69	64	-7	-2
13	39410 6735	King Cove city *	1947	723	725	786	693	792	-2	-69
13	52940 7025	Nelson Lagoon CDP *		76	64	70	80	83	12	-7
13	67020 7410	Sand Point city *	1978	908	947	919	921	952	-39	-44
13	99999 9999	Remainder of Aleutians East borough		0	1	3	2	5	-1	-5
16		Aleutians West Census Area		5,239	5,329	5,057	5,252	5,465	-90	-226
16	65 9999	Adak city	2001	69	74	149	152	316	-5	-247
16	4210 6150	Atka city *	1988	92	94	102	92	92	-2	0
16	4670 9999	Attu Station CDP		17	24	26	25	20	-7	-3
16	54260 7075	Nikolski CDP *		36	41	34	32	39	-5	-3
16	65800 7340	Saint George city *	1983	137	148	147	146	152	-11	-15
16	66470 7390	Saint Paul city *	1971	494	539	533	526	532	-45	-38
16	80770 7695	Unalaska city *	1942	4,366	4,374	4,033	4,249	4,283	-8	83
16	99999 9999	Remainder of Aleutians West census area		28	35	33	30	31	-7	-3

188	Northwest Arctic Borough			1986	7,306	7,293	7,232	7,137	7,208	13	98
188	1970	6075	Ambler city *	1971	274	291	295	282	309	-17	-35
188	9600	6250	Buckland city *	1966	437	409	426	404	406	28	31
188	18510	6400	Deering city *	1970	145	131	129	137	136	14	9
188	39300	6730	Kiana city *	1964	394	408	400	404	388	-14	6
188	39960	6755	Kivalina city *	1969	388	388	383	385	377	0	11
188	40840	6790	Kobuk city *	1973	128	125	106	94	109	3	19
188	41830	6820	Kotzebue city *	1958	3,130	3,070	3,073	3,068	3,082	60	48
188	54700	7085	Noatak CDP *		448	468	455	438	428	-20	20
188	55140	7110	Noorvik city *	1964	609	648	676	643	634	-39	-25
188	64980	9999	Red Dog Mine CDP		33	37	35	33	32	-4	1
188	68230	7430	Selawik city *	1977	829	820	778	777	772	9	57
188	70100	7470	Shungnak city *	1967	264	264	249	245	256	0	8
188	99999	9999	Remainder of Northwest Arctic borough		227	234	227	227	279	-7	-52
201	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area /1 /4				5,548	5,594	5,680	5,814	6,157	-46	-609
201	Metlakatla Indian Community census subarea				1,370	1,397	1,418	1,416	1,447	-27	-77
201	48870	110	Annette Island Reserve		1,370	1,397	1,418	1,416	1,447	-27	-77
201	48870	110	Metlakatla CDP		1,302	1,329	1,348	1,346	1,375	-27	-73
201	48870	110	Remainder of Metlakatla Indian Community csa.		68	68	70	70	72	0	-4
201	Outer Ketchikan census subarea				108	106	130	128	129	2	-21
201	34570	9999	Hyder CDP		83	77	89	102	97	6	-14
201	48980	9999	Meyers Chuck CDP		14	18	14	15	21	-4	-7
201	9999	9999	Remainder of Outer Ketchikan census subarea		11	11	27	11	11	0	0
201	Prince of Wales census subarea /1 /4				4,070	4,091	4,132	4,270	4,581	-21	-511
201	16360	9999	Coffman Cove city	1989	177	164	160	175	199	13	-22
201	17740	6385	Craig *		1,475	1,495	1,544	1,592	1,725	-20	-250

270	66140	6065	Algaacig *		402	434	408	382	373	-32	29
270	66140	6095	Andreafsky *		137	147	138	130	127	-10	10
270	67680	7425	Scammon Bay city *	1967	486	467	491	473	465	19	21
270	99999	9999	Remainder of Wade Hampton census area		33	34	33	33	33	-1	0
280	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area				6,247	6,321	6,452	6,581	6,684	-74	-437
280	36770	6670	Kake city *	1952	663	683	701	697	710	-20	-47
280	42160	9999	Kupreanof city	1975	38	30	23	23	23	8	15
280	60310	9999	Petersburg city	1910	3,123	3,079	3,148	3,218	3,224	44	-101
280	62510	9999	Port Alexander city	1974	69	70	72	84	81	-1	-12
280	76970	9999	Thoms Place CDP		10	12	12	20	22	-2	-12
280	86380	9999	Wrangell city	1903	2,023	2,123	2,175	2,220	2,308	-100	-285
280	99999	9999	Remainder of Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area		321	324	321	319	316	-3	5
282	Yakutat City and Borough			1948/	680	690	719	695	808	-10	-128
282	86490	7765	Yakutat CDP *		619	635	664	641	680	-16	-61
282	99999	9999	Balance of Yakutat Borough		61	55	55	54	128	6	-67
290	Yukon Koyukuk Census Area /1 /2				6,277	6,330	6,357	6,486	6,510	-53	-233
290	Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea /1 /2				3,707	3,742	3,692	3,759	3,798	-35	-91
290	99999	6070	Allakaket *		124	131	130	135	133	-7	-9
290	53162	9999	New Allakaket CDP		34	36	35	36	36	-2	-2
290	1860	9999	Allakaket city	1975	90	95	95	99	97	-5	-7
290	1305	6040	Alatna CDP *		32	36	24	37	35	-4	-3
290	99999	6490	Evansville *		52	53	52	68	71	-1	-19
290	6630	9999	Bettles city	1985	31	32	32	41	43	-1	-12
290	23790	9999	Evansville CDP		21	21	20	27	28	0	-7

Haa Aaní, Our Land

Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use

Walter R. Goldschmidt and Theodore H. Haas

Edited and with an Introduction by Thomas F. Thornton

University of Washington Press *Seattle and London*
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X. Wrangell (Stikine) Territory

General Description

Modern Wrangell Natives speak of the time when their people were scattered over many villages in the territory which now belongs to them. They hold in memory the first Chief Shakes who is said to have conceived the idea of uniting them in order that they might protect themselves from the aggressions of their neighbors. Aside from indicating that this chief is the first of a succession of seven Chief Shakes, they give no clue to the date of this event. We may assume, however, that this unification took place in historic times but prior to the American occupation of Alaska.

Petrov in 1880 lists the Stikines as belonging to eight separate villages, each quite small. The villages lists are as follows:

Shustak's Village	Etolin Island	38 persons
Kash's Village	Etolin Island	49 persons
Shake's Village	Etolin Island	38 persons
Towayat's Village	Etolin Island	82 persons
Kohltien's Village	Stikine River	28 persons
Hinauhau's Village	Stikine River	31 persons
Kadishan's Village	Stikine River	27 persons
Shallyany's Village	Stikine River	24 persons

It will be seen that he does not indicate the exact location of these villages, and it may be assumed that they were in fact summer villages. Such an assumption is borne out by both Krause and Swanton. On the Krause map reproduced in the introductory section of this report, it will be seen that there are two villages indicated in Stikine territory, both on Wrangell Island. Though Krause visited at Wrangell, he did not spend a great deal of time in this territory, and his location is not very clear. However, it is clear that these two villages are modern Wrangell and Old Wrangell, sometimes called Deserted Village, which lies on Zimovia Strait. Swanton (1908) lists two villages of Stikine Indians which he called Qatexana-ak!u [?] (Wrangell) and Qahta!an (Old Wrangell).

The present site of Wrangell was at one time a Russian garrison. For a while, according to Krause, it was occupied by officials of the Hudson's Bay Company and claimed by the British. In the early days of the American occupancy there was an American garrison at Wrangell. Wrangell has

also been the seat of active missionary work. The Stikine Indians have thus had long contact with whites at Wrangell, probably the longest and most continuous of any except the Sitka tribe.

The Stikine territory is a very large one, extending from Union Bay on the Cleveland Peninsula northward along the mainland approximately to Cape Fanshaw, thence south across Kupreanof Island to include a portion of Portage Bay and Totem Bay, on the south across Sumner Straits to include Red Bay on Prince of Wales Island and south on that island to Thorne Bay. These boundaries were recognized not only by Natives of Wrangell but by Natives of Kake, Saxman, Kasaan, and Douglas as well. The Stikine people also went a considerable distance up the Stikine River, far above the present Canadian boundary. In the old days, according to Krause, they utilized this river as a passageway into the Interior where they went to trade.

Detailed Analysis of the Wrangell Territory

Frederick Sound area – In the north the Stikine territory included Farragut Bay on the mainland. Beyond this bay the Kake people went. Concerning the use of Farragut Bay one witness stated:

I used to hunt at Farragut Bay. We camped behind Red Island and dried fish. This was also a good place for fur hunting. It has been a long time since I went up there. There is only one young man that belongs to that tribe now. Farragut Bay was a place where we got goats, beaver, bear, mink, marten, otter, seal, and berries. We trapped mink between Fanshaw and Bay Point. There was also a camp for drying fish at the bay just north of Point Vandenput (Willis Hoagland #68).

The same witness indicated that there was a camp at Thomas Bay which was used for trapping mink, otter, and beaver and hunting bear and seal. According to him there was a village at Wood Point on the south shore of Thomas Bay which belonged to the Taalkweidi clan. He states, however, that this area is no longer used and the remains of the village have disappeared. He also states there was at one time a house on Muddy River which was a good salmon stream (Willis Hoagland #68).

LeConte Bay likewise belonged to the Taalkweidí. Camp Island was the site of the camping place. The area was used chiefly for hunting seal and the cliff area along the coast north of LeConte Bay was important hunting territory.

On the south shore of Frederick Sound the Wrangell people went as far as Portage Bay which was "half Kake and half Wrangell people" (Willis Hoagland #68). Across from Petersburg there was a salmon creek which belonged to the Taalkweidí. There is now a mink ranch at this location. The Taalkweidí people use the Wrangell Narrows area for trapping mink and hunting bear. They generally reach this area by going overland from Blind Slough (Willis Hoagland #68).

There was a camp on Mitkof Island a short way above Ideal Cove.

Stikine River – The Wrangell Natives have camps quite a distance up the Stikine River, clearly beyond the present Canadian boundary. According to Hoagland, their territory extended beyond the present village of Telegraph. About ten miles beyond that are the Tahltan people who are Interior Indians. The Tlingit people went up there to trade with these Indians. Below Telegraph there was an old village where the Stikine people went to live in the summertime, staying until about October. They dried goat meat and got beaver, porcupine, cohos, sockeyes, humpies, and dog salmon at this place. They also obtained high-bush cranberries, lowbush cranberries, nagoonberries, and other kinds of berries. According to one witness, this village belonged to the Kiks.ádi people. Another witness indicated, however, that the whole of the Stikine River above Shakes Place belonged to the Naanyaa.aayí (Willis Hoagland #68 and Thomas Ukas #69).

At the Katete River which is just beyond the Canadian boundary, there was a summer village which belonged to the Kaach.ádi. It was a source for cohos, dog salmon, humpies, and king salmon and various berries (Willis Hoagland #68). Shakes Place on the Stikine River lies east of the Popof Glacier. This place is owned by the Naanyaa.aayí. Here, likewise, they caught fish and gathered berries, and they also have gardens in which they raise potatoes and other vegetables. This site has now been set aside by the government. A smokehouse has been constructed and whites are forbidden to homestead the area. The Stikine River appears no longer to be an important source of food for the Wrangell Natives as none of them reported going there at the present time.

Stikine River Flats – Though the upper reaches of the Stikine River appear no longer to be used by the Natives as a source either for commercial fish or for home consumed fish, the

mouth of the river is one of their most important fishing areas. The Stikine River has produced a large alluvial fan which includes Dry Island and Farm Island and a sand bar extending north beyond LeConte Bay and south almost to Wrangell Island. This territory is important, first as gillnetting grounds, and second as a source of hooligans for home consumption.

Point Rothsay at the mouth of the river on the south side was formerly the site of a big village which belonged to the Naanyaa.aayí. There were also villages at Green Point to the south and Sergief Island. Each of these was a spring camp for gathering hooligans. There was another camp about six miles up from Point Rothsay on the south bank. Concerning this area one witness states:

There was a hooligan camp at Six-mile Point just above Point Rothsay. There were camps at the mouth of the Stikine where the people went in the fall to get kings, sockeyes, humpies, dogs, and cohos. Some of the people stay there until fall and some go to other places. I gillnet there now and I went after hooligans in the spring of 1945. Quite a few of the people from here go up there every year but I didn't go this year. Somebody from the Wrangell people brought back about half a barrel of oil to my cousin. The Native people camp all along the mainland between Rothsay and Gerard Point to get hooligans (Willis Hoagland #68).

The facts in this statement are corroborated by Thomas Ukas. He points out that of these camps, the one on Sergief Island, is now abandoned because it is occupied by a white man. He indicates the use of this same area for gillnetting in the following words:

We gillnet between Point Rothsay and Chichagof Bay and along the east channel as far as Babbler Point and out as far as Station Island and down to Deep Bay on Zarembo Island. Also up Dry Straits about as far as Coney Island (Thomas Ukas #69).

Eastern Passage and Lake Channel – The channel behind Wrangell Island contains several sites aboriginally used by the Tlingits of this territory. According to one witness, Mill Creek is the place where the first village of the Stikine people was located.

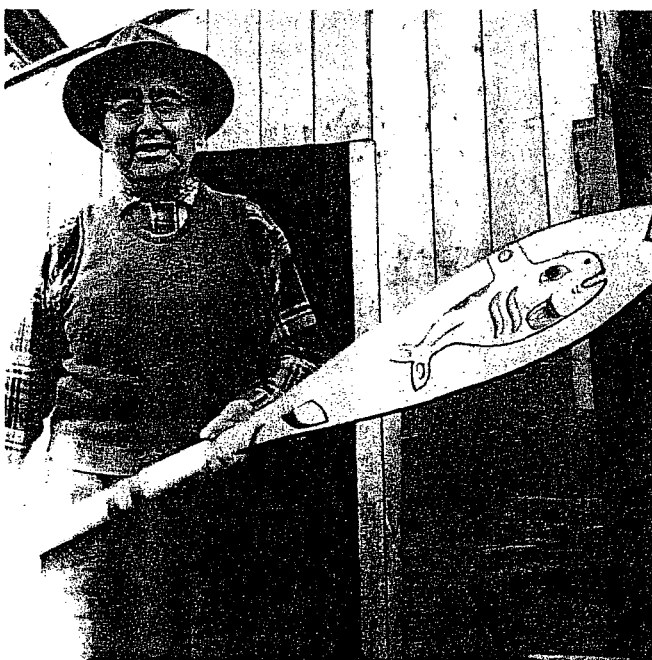
Mill Creek is the place where the first village of the Stikine people was located. Before that time they were scattered in small villages all over, and this was the first winter village for the Kiks.ádi and the Kaach.ádi. There were still remains of houses in my time. When I was young, we got fish from the lake up Mill Creek, but now we don't go there. They are building a sawmill in there now, and it is ruining the sockeyes. We can no longer fish there (Thomas Ukas #69).

Another witness reported that a Native fish trap made of rocks can be seen on Mill Creek (James Bradley #67). Further down the channel on Aaron Creek there was a fish camp. The smokehouse there is now torn down. The Native who was chief of this camp homesteaded the place. It was a source of cohos, humpies, bear, mountain goat, and various kinds of berries. Whites have been trapping in this area in recent years (Thomas Ukas #69). On the Wrangell Island side of the Narrows there was also at one time a Native camp, but this is now homesteaded by a white man (Thomas Ukas #69).

In the Eastern Passage there is an island known as Deadman Island where a marble monument was set up as a marker for Native graves on that island (Charles Borch #65).

Zimovia Strait – Zimovia Strait separates Wrangell and Etolin islands. Along its shores the Wrangell Natives have long hunted and fished, and they regularly use this area at the present time. The main site on Zimovia Strait is on Wrangell Island at a place marked Deserted Village. This was, as the name implies, formerly a village for the Wrangell people and undoubtedly is the site referred to both by Krause and Swanton. Concerning it Ukas says:

Deserted Village, up Zimovia Strait, was a main village for the Wrangell people. They were using it when the Russians were here but moved to Wrangell after the Americans came. My father had a house at Deserted Village, and I now have a big garden there. I also still have a house there. The old



Thomas Ukas with one of his hand-carved paddles, Wrangell c. 1966. Courtesy of Marilyn E. George.

houses are all tumbled down. There are lots of graveyards, and a number of totem poles. Now, this whole area, from south of Deserted Village almost as far as Turn Island, is used for gardens by the Wrangell people (Thomas Ukas #69).

This statement is corroborated by the following one:

There were camps at Turn Island and on Wrangell Island, from there on down to Old Town. They used to plant potatoes along there and some of the Natives still have gardens in this area. Tommy Ukas has a garden there and his father went there before him. We hunt along the islands in the Narrows. Tommy Ukas was there recently. There used to be a smokehouse at Tommy's place that belonged to the Kiks.ádi people. We still go there to seine fish (Willis Hoagland #68).

Another important site on Zimovia Strait is at Pat Creek a few miles south of Chichagof Peak. According to Hoagland there was a camp at Pat Creek and another just below it, both of which were used for drying fish. The creek was named after a Native named Pat and his son, Eddie Loftus, now uses that place (Willis Hoagland #68). Hoagland indicated that he had seen Loftus when he was in that area in the summer of 1945.

Across Zimovia Strait on the Etolin Island side there were camps on Anita Bay, Olive Cove, and Whaletail Cove.

There is a big salmon creek up Anita Bay where we get humpies, cohos, dog salmon, mink, otter, bear, deer, porcupine, and berries. We got herring eggs on a little bay up Anita Bay, and also sometimes on a point. Now there are few herring spawning in there, though one Native went in there last year.

At Whaletail Cove there was a village that belonged to the Xook'eidí people (Willis Hoagland #68).

All the Wrangell people used Anita Bay. There were two salmon streams up the bay. There was a fort at the mouth of the bay on the north shore called Kaatsku Noow. Jack Joseph has a smokehouse at the bite just by Virginia Peak where he smokes fish. He goes there every summer to smoke fish (Thomas Ukas #69).

Olive Cove just south of Anita Bay was the site of a village which belonged to the Xook'eidí. It was a village chiefly used in the summer, but occasionally Natives would stay there the year around. A white man now has his home there (Thomas Ukas #69). On Olive Cove there was a Native fish trap made of rocks (James Bradley #67). Further south on Zimovia Strait at Thomas Place there was a sock-eye stream. There formerly were several large smokehouses at this place owned by the Kiks.ádi people. The place also was a source of halibut, seaweed, clams, and other sea

foods. Southeast Cove, just outside Zimovia Strait on Wrangell Island, was halibut fishing ground belonging to the Naanyaa.aayí. There was a fort at the point east of the cove called Yeinakatan Noow. The remains are still there though the palisade has fallen over (Thomas Ukas #69 and James Bradley #67).

Bradfield Canal – The Bradfield Canal is said to belong to the Naanyaa.aayí people but certain areas are claimed by other clans. At the Harding River there was a camp which was used for trapping marten and otter and catching fish. Across the Bradfield Canal on the Eagle River, there is another camp here with a cabin which has since burned down. This whole area at the upper end of the Bradfield Canal, which was controlled by the Naanyaa.aayí, is now in the hands of two whites who are living at the Harding River (Thomas Ukas #69 and Willis Hoagland #68).

On Anani Creek there was formerly a large village which was owned jointly by the Kaach.ádi and the Kiks.ádi. It is apparently no longer used by the Natives (Thomas Ukas #69 and Willis Hoagland #68).

Cleveland Peninsula from Point Ward to Union Bay – The area southward from Point Ward was described by one witness as follows:

There were camps at Frosty Bay and at the cannery a few miles north of Frosty Bay. Stikine Joseph had the camp at Frosty Bay until he died a few years ago. The cannery place was owned by the Xook'eidí clan and was used for trapping marten. There is still a smokehouse at Frosty Bay. Up till the last few years, Tommy Lou used that place. I saw it last summer when I was purse seining along this area.

Santa Anna Inlet is owned by the Kaach.ádi. It is a big coho stream but there are also sockeyes and humpies. There has been a cannery in there for a while. It used the same site as the Native village on account of the water. Now we troll in there. I was there in the spring of 1945.

Sunny Bay was a hunting place for deer. All the tribes used to go there. We had a smokehouse on the island in Sunny Bay. They also hunted along the shores of Vixen Inlet for deer, bear and seal, and fished for halibut. It was also a trapping ground. Last winter some of the Tlingit people came up from Saxman and were good enough to ask our people permission to trap there, and to find out if any of us were going down, before they went to use the area. They looked up Willis Hoagland and asked him. . . .

Deer Island was used for hunting. Our people wouldn't camp there so as not to chase off the game. We hunt seals around the outside of Deer Island, among the small islands . . .

Vixen Inlet was owned by the Kiks.ádi people. My father went there to smoke halibut with his brother-in-law who was a member of their tribe. They no longer smoke fish there. We trapped south from there to Union Bay where our people had a camp which belonged to the Naanyaa.aayí. This was a place to get halibut in the spring, and also to trap and hunt. The camp was at the north side of the bay near the head. I was there last spring trolling (Thomas Ukas #69).

Data obtained from Saxman Natives agrees that the Wrangell people came as far south as Union Bay.

Southern and Western Etolin Island – At Menefee Point there is a hunting and camping ground which was owned by the Naanyaa.aayí. There were a number of smokehouses in this area. One cabin on Menefee Inlet is owned by a Wrangell Native named Joe Thomas (Thomas Ukas #69). Ukas indicated that Thomas last used the cabin three years ago and is now too old to go there.

Brownson Island was formerly used for hunting, and there were no camps located at this place. It is now homesteaded by whites and Natives are kept out (Thomas Ukas #69). At the southern end of Etolin Island is Thomas Creek. Thomas Ukas says of this area:

There used to be three smokehouses at Thoms Creek at the south end of Etolin Island. These were still there two years ago, when I was last in that place. There are whites logging in the area now. The Naanyaa.aayí people use that place now. The people used to hunt along the shores for beaver, bear, and deer. They gathered clams and berries and fished for halibut. In the spring of 1945 a number of our people went there. The islands south of Etolin Island were used for hunting and fishing halibut. Our people troll around there now. I was there last spring. We also troll in that area in the fall. There was a camping house at the stream below Krogh Lake (Thomas Ukas #69).

The use of the eastern coast from Steamer Point down to the Dewey Anchorage area was described briefly by Ukas as follows:

The north coast of Etolin Island was trapping area. Steamer Point is a hunting ground. There used to be smokehouses there for halibut and seaweed, and now we use the area for trolling. Steamer Bay is used as an anchorage, and the people from here camp at Quiet Harbor. Three years ago a house burned down that belonged to a Native man. I think this place is owned by the Teeyhitta. There was a smokehouse at Cooney Cove which belonged to the Kaach.ádi people, but there is nothing there now, because the cannery people have claimed this area. We used to go there to hunt seal,

and up the inlets for salmon. There was also a camp at Mosman Inlet which belonged to the Teeyhitta. Burnett Inlet was used for hunting, and there was a cabin there, but now we are kept out.

At the head of McHenry Inlet, there was a camp in a sheltered place behind the island. There was a good sockeye stream there, and another with all different kinds of salmon. It was a good place for hunting seal and gathering berries. I believe this was owned by the Kiks.ádi people (Thomas Ukas #69).

Another witness adds that there is a graveyard on the right side of Rocky Bay as one goes in. He last saw this place ten years ago when it was still in good condition (James Bradley #67).

Prince of Wales Island from Thorne Bay north to Coffman Cove – The Kasaan Natives claim to go as far north on Prince of Wales Island as Narrow Point, though they recognize that in modern times they share the use of Thorne Bay and Tolstoi Bay with the Wrangell people. Niblack (1890:386) states that: "Just above Kasa-an Bay at Tolstoi Bay is the northern limit of the Kaigani territory on Prince of Wales Island, as the adjoining arm, Thorne Bay, is in dispute between the Stikine and the Kaigani" (Niblack 1890:386). Modern Natives claim the aboriginal use of Thorne Bay. Hoagland states:

The Kiks.ádi people claim Thorne Bay. I used to go there with my grandfather and my stepfather hunting beaver, mink, land otter, and bear. My people owned smokehouses there. There was a big one at Thorne River for drying salmon and another near the mouth of the bay on the north shore. Now the smokehouses are all gone, and I have not been there for about thirty years, except to seine for the canneries. I don't know anybody who goes there now. This was pretty close to the Haida territory, and Haidas came up as far as Hadley Bay (Willis Hoagland #68).

Ukas recognizes the joint use of the area with the Kasaan people and states the camp there belongs to the Naanyaa.aayí. The only other place in this territory which was used by the Natives was Coffman Cove, where a camp was located near the head. There also was a fort at Luck Point. It was called Shis'gi Noow (Thomas Ukas #69).

Kashevarof Passage area – The shores of Prince of Wales Island between Coffman Cove and Point Colpoys contained a number of sites used by the Stikine Indians in aboriginal times. There was a camp on Lake Bay at the present cannery site which was claimed by both the Kiks.ádi and the Kaach.ádi clans. On Barnes Lake the Natives hunted beaver and caught salmon and cohos. The Lake Bay area is

now used for purse seining, but fish traps in the region have reduced the number of fish in the area (Thomas Ukas #69). Thorne Island was used as a hunting place. There was a camp on the south side of the island on Whale Pass (Willis Hoagland #68). There was another camp inside Whale Bay near the head of the bay. There was a camp on Exchange Cove. It belonged to the Teeyhitta clan, but it is now used by all the Wrangell people. The Teeyhitta clan also own the Kashevarof Islands which were used chiefly for hunting seals and gathering seaweed. There was a Native camp on Bushy Island, but this site is now being used by a fish buyer (Thomas Ukas #69 and Willis Hoagland #68).

At Salmon Bay there was a fish trap made of stones by the Natives. There was a big camp at Salmon Bay and this was a rich source of fish. The Native people continue to use this area for purse seining (Willis Hoagland #68).

Red Bay – Red Bay was the territory of the Teeyhitta clan. There was formerly a big camp or summer village behind Bell Island in Red Bay. There are no smokehouses there at the present time. A Native named Nikash who is now dead was the last man to live there. Besides its importance as a fishing place, Red Bay yielded seaweed, clams, and abundant berries (Thomas Ukas #69, Willis Hoagland #68, and Charles Borch #65).

Kake Natives included Red Bay in their petition for aboriginal land rights. The discussion of this claim, which is not substantiated, is reserved to a later section. Kake witnesses interviewed indicated that Red Bay was an important source of wood for canoes. This use was not specifically mentioned by any of the Wrangell witnesses.

Southern Kupreanof Island – The line between the Kake people and the Stikines ran between Point Barry and Totem Bay on Kupreanof Island. This was agreed to by the Natives of both communities.

There was formerly a camp at the mouth of a large creek at the eastern end of Totem Bay. This is now the site of a fox farm (Thomas Ukas #69). Another witness reports that about five years ago he saw a smokehouse on the west end of Totem Bay which was at that time no longer in use (Herbert Bradley #66). Concerning the area west of Totem Bay, Hoagland states:

Duncan Canal is a hunting ground used by different people. It was owned by the Kaasx'agweidí. Other people came here including the Xilkweidí, who came up from Ketchikan territory. They were married into the people who owned that area. There was a village inside Little Duncan Bay. Kah Sheets Bay was a hunting ground. There was a little salmon creek

in there, and they dried fish, hunted bear, beaver, mink, and otter. Now we hunt in there and come back home. The Kaach.ádi tribe owned that bay (Willis Hoagland #68).

The same witness indicates that Totem Bay was the property of the Taalkweidí who had a smokehouse in this area. He further states that he has hunted and seined in these areas when he was a young man.

Zarembo, Woronkofski, and neighboring islands – Zarembo Island was a hunting ground for the whole Stikine people without special ownership rights. The use of the island is indicated in the following statements:

Zarembo Island was reserved for hunting deer and mink, gathering seaweed and berries, and fishing halibut. The whole people used that island. They camped at St. John Harbor, at Roosevelt Harbor, and Point Nesbitt. There was a fort on Point Nesbitt (Thomas Ukas #69).

Zarembo Island belonged to the whole of the Wrangell people. No special clan owned that. We hunt meat—mostly deer—there, and also trap mink. Now Indians don't go there. The Teeyhittaaan owned a village where they fished for dog salmon, humpies, and cohos. I think this village was across from Bushy Island. There is also a fort on the northwest side called Shtax' Noow (Willis Hoagland #68).

Woronkofski Island was similarly available to the whole Stikine tribe. Its use was described as follows:

Woronkofski Island was a hunting ground, and there was only one place where the people were allowed to camp. All the Wrangell people went there to get deer, salmon, clams, seaweed, cockles, crabs, and mussels. Now mostly white people use that area. There was a fort off the point at the south end of Woronkofski Island, and an Indian doctor's grave is at that place (Thomas Ukas #69).

Woronkofski Island was also used by the whole Wrangell people. The Teeyhittaaan have a fort on the northwest side called Shtax' Noow and also another one near Ancon Point (Willis Hoagland #68, corroborated by Charles Borch #65 and James Bradley #67).

Indian doctors' graves were reported on Station Island and Vank Island (James Bradley #67).

Possessory Rights of the Wrangell (Stikine) Natives

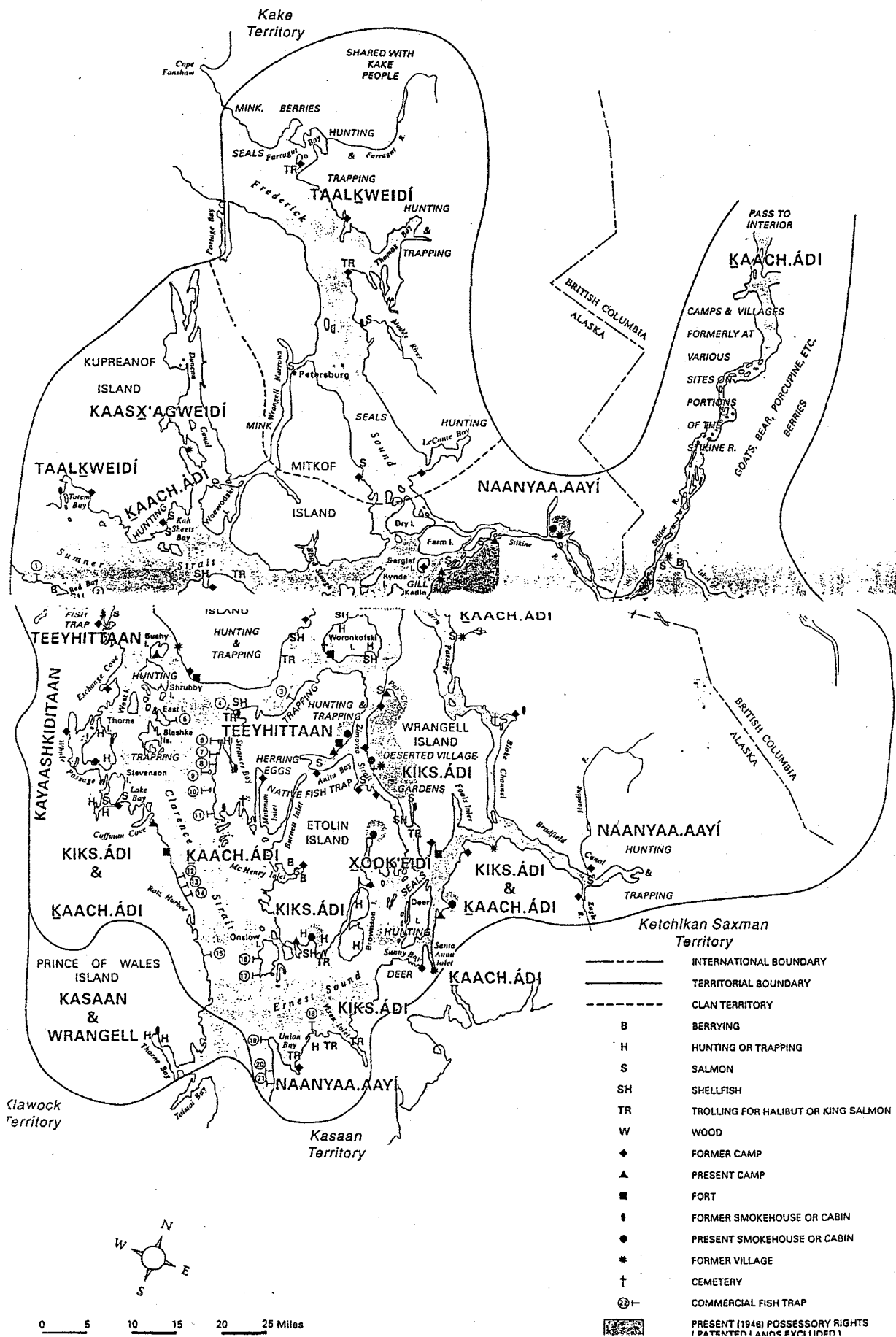
Most of the great territory, extending from Farragut Bay on Frederick Sound southward to Union Bay on Cleveland Peninsula, and including the northeastern portion of Prince of Wales and the eastern portion of Kupreanof Islands, is no longer intensively used by the Wrangell Natives. However, these Natives occasionally use most of this area for hunting, trapping, and fishing, and some segments are intensively used.

Indications are that Natives use comparatively little of the following area: the northeastern shore of Lindenberg Peninsula, the area around Thomas Bay, both on Frederick Sound, the Stikine River area, except at the mouth, Zarembo Island and the mainland southward from the Stikine River to and including the Bradfield Canal, except a section along the Blake Channel.

Intensive, continuous, and apparently exclusive use of lands seems limited to the coast area from the mouth of the Stikine River southward to and including Point Rothsay, the western shorelands of Wrangell Island from north of Pat Creek southward nearly to the southern end of Zimovia Strait. In addition, there are several places where Native homes have long existed and continue to be used by the Stikine Indians: the mouth of Anita Bay, at Menefee Inlet, and on Thoms Creek, all of Etolin Island, and at Frosty Bay, on the mainland; crabs, clams and mussels, and seaweed on the south shores of Etolin Island and in other places; herring eggs and seaweed on the south shore of Anita Bay and Etolin Island, until very recently. Graveyards were reported in the village of Wrangell, on Deadman Island, on Blake Channel, on Rocky Pass on the southern end of Etolin Island, and on Woronkofski Island. At least one fort of the Stikines, made out of yellow cedar, is reported to be still in existence at the South East Cove on the right hand going in.

Chart 11: WRANGELL TERRITORY

SHOWING ABORIGINAL USE AND OWNERSHIP
AND PRESENT (1946) USES



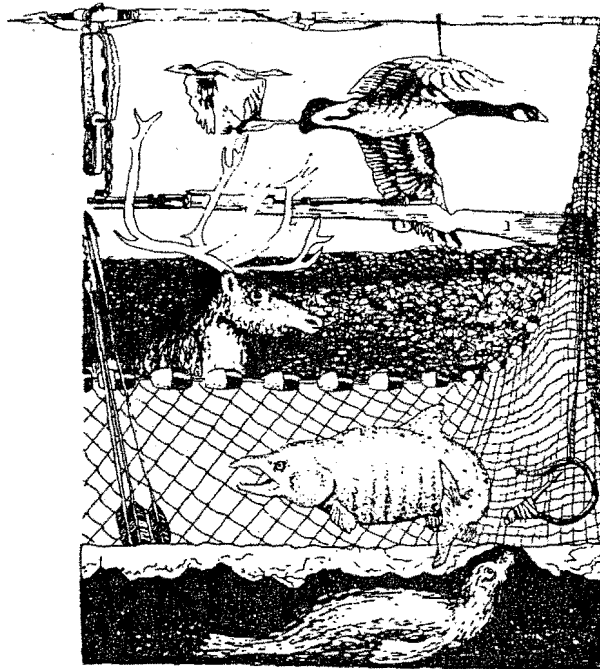
- | | |
|-----|---|
| --- | INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY |
| --- | TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY |
| --- | CLAN TERRITORY |
| B | BERRYING |
| H | HUNTING OR TRAPPING |
| S | SALMON |
| SH | SHELLFISH |
| TR | TROLLING FOR HALIBUT OR KING SALMON |
| W | WOOD |
| ◆ | FORMER CAMP |
| ▲ | PRESENT CAMP |
| ■ | FORT |
| ⋈ | FORMER SMOKEHOUSE OR CABIN |
| ● | PRESENT SMOKEHOUSE OR CABIN |
| * | FORMER VILLAGE |
| † | CEMETERY |
| Ⓢ | COMMERCIAL FISH TRAP |
| Ⓢ | PRESENT (1946) POSSESSORY RIGHTS
(PATENTED LANDS EXCLUDED) |

WRANGELL HARVEST STUDY

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF
WILD RESOURCE HARVEST AND USE
BY WRANGELL RESIDENTS

Kathryn A. Cohen

Technical Paper No. 165



Alaska Department of Fish & Game
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Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Juneau, Alaska

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this Wrangell Harvest Study (WHS) is to document the hunting, fishing and gathering activities of Wrangell residents. The information will be used for planning and policy-making by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the United States Forest Service (USFS) and other government and private agencies.

Initially, the WHS was an independent project of the ADF&G, Division of Subsistence. The opportunity developed, however, to coordinate this project with the efforts of other government agencies interested in similar data. It was believed that a cooperative project would yield more and better data, especially geographic information on harvest activities. As finally implemented, the WHS was both a component of a larger cooperative effort, as well as an independent study. The planning, data gathering and data encoding were done in conjunction with the Tongass Resource Use Cooperative Study (TRUCS). TRUCS is a harvest study of twenty-nine (29) Southeast Alaska communities being undertaken by the ADF&G, USFS, and the University of Alaska, Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER). The remainder of the WHS, including background research specific to Wrangell, key informant interviewing, data analysis and preparation of this report, was conducted by Phoenix Associates working independently as a consultant to the ADF&G.

Much of the data gathered during the cooperative phase of TRUCS is beyond the scope of this report. That data, such as detailed information on deer hunting areas, will not be analyzed nor discussed. Certain other data, such as digitized geographic information on harvest activities, was not available for inclusion in this report.

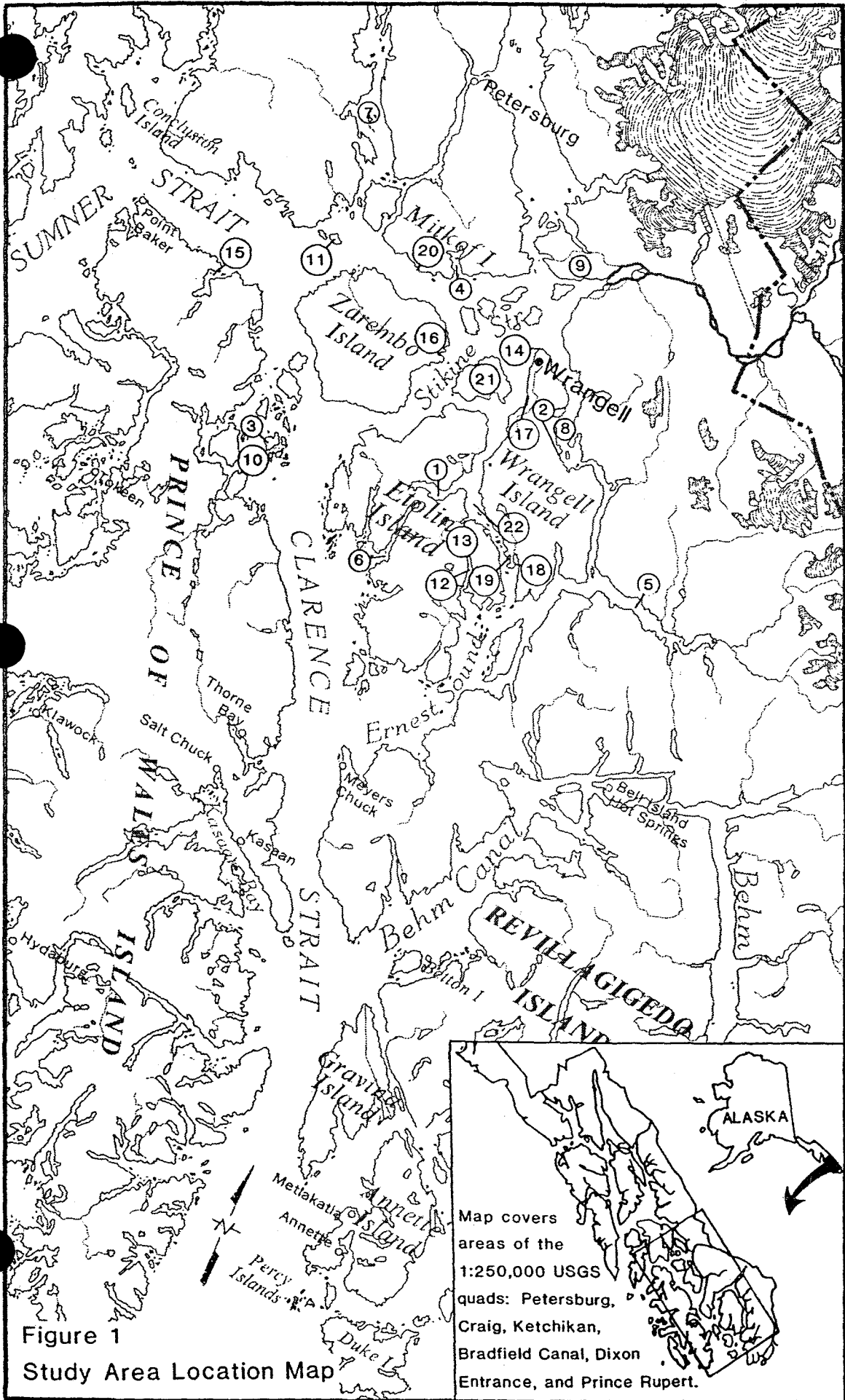
The study area was defined to include all of the communities on Wrangell Island, including Thoms Place and the Back Channel, as well as Olive Cove on Etolin Island. The following were not included: the logging camps at Anita Bay, Roosevelt Harbor and Woodpecker Cove; the oyster farmers who live in the Kashevarof Pass area and in Ernest Sound; the family that lives at the remote FAA installation on Level Island; residents of Farm Island in the mouth of the Stikine River; the people who live at Bradfield Canal to maintain the Tyee power station; and, the caretaker family at the Burnett Inlet hatchery site. Figure 1 is a study area location map.

METHODOLOGY

Development of the methodology for the WHS was a cooperative effort between the ADF&G, USFS, and ISER. The survey instrument consisted of two elements, a structured questionnaire and detailed mapping of harvest areas. The questionnaire concentrated on resource harvesting for the period between November 1986 and October 1987. The mapping element required respondents to indicate any hunting and fishing areas ever used while living in Wrangell on mylar overlays on United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1:250,000 scale quadrants.

The initial survey instrument was field tested, found to take too long to administer, and revised. The survey instrument was again field tested and adopted. After Wrangell data was gathered the survey instrument was again revised by ISER personnel to allow for easier interviewing and data entry. ISER personnel transferred the Wrangell data from the original forms to the new forms so that the data encoding would be consistent throughout all the TRUCS communities. A copy of the final TRUCS survey instrument is presented in Appendix A.

The Wrangell community was directly involved in the WHS. Kathryn Cohen of Phoenix Associates, the project manager, and Dave Rak of the USFS are Wrangell residents. In addition, three local residents were hired as interviewer-intepreters using



- Anita Bay 1
- Back Channel . . . 2
- Blashke I. 3
- Blind Slough . . . 4
- Bradfield Canal . 5
- Burnett Inlet . . . 6
- Duncan Canal . . . 7
- Eastern Passage . . . 8
- Farm I. 9
- Kashevarof Passage . . . 10
- Level I. 11
- Menefee Inlet . . 12
- Olive Cove . . . 13
- Pt. Highfield . . 14
- Red Bay. 15
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Figure 1
Study Area Location Map

ALASKA

Map covers areas of the 1:250,000 USGS quads: Petersburg, Craig, Ketchikan, Bradfield Canal, Dixon Entrance, and Prince Rupert.

SCALE
1:1,000,000



funds provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): Nora Black; Sandra Churchill; and, Janice Hotze.

A letter from ADF&G describing the WHS was sent to the Wrangell City Council, the Wrangell Cooperative Association (Wrangell's IRA organization), the Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood, Tlingit and Haida Central Council and the Wrangell Fish and Game Advisory Committee. The study plan was reviewed with representatives of each group. Local media explained the project to the community. The Wrangell Sentinel, the local weekly newspaper, carried an article about the project and a special column describing the survey. The local radio station, KSTK, covered the survey through a broadcast interview with the project manager. The high local profile given the WHS paid handsome dividends in respondent cooperation and community support.

The sample selection procedure required a stratified random sample. ADF&G wanted to over sample very productive resource harvesting households to obtain more detailed data. This technique resulted in overall reliability in the data without the cost of a more time consuming sample selection procedure. Households were to be stratified according to eight (8) attributes intended to measure in advance probable intensity of harvest activity by each household.

Unfortunately, there was no readily available list of all Wrangell households that also identified each adult household member. We constructed such a list in several steps. First, a list of all adult Wrangell residents was prepared from the telephone directory, a utility billing list, a voter registration list, a post office box directory and ADF&G harvest records. Each adult Wrangell resident was assigned to a household based upon commonly held characteristics (such as same last name, same address, etc.) using a computerized sort program and a custom algorithm. Each household was assigned a unique "household" number. The same number was assigned to each member of that household. The resulting household list was reviewed by key informants to assure accuracy. After some small adjustments were made, the general consensus was that the list seemed relatively complete and accurate.

By this process, we arrived at 998 total households in the road connected Wrangell community, and 17 households in the outlying areas, for a total of 1,015. This number corresponded closely with a visual household count done by City of Wrangell officials in 1986. They found 974 households, including houseboats, float houses and Back Channel houses, but not including Thoms Place or Olive Cove, for an adjusted total of 986. The difference may be attributed to some growth between the two counts, including trailer court expansion.

ADF&G supplied a list of Wrangell residents who possessed any one or more of the following: a 1985 commercial fishing permit; a 1986 deer harvest ticket; a 1985 moose harvest ticket; and/or, a 1985 goat harvest ticket. This list was reviewed by four key informants selected on the basis of longevity in the community, occupation, and ethnicity. Each key informant identified individuals they believed were "very productive" wild resource harvesters. A positive identification of an individual by a key informant was considered a separate attribute.

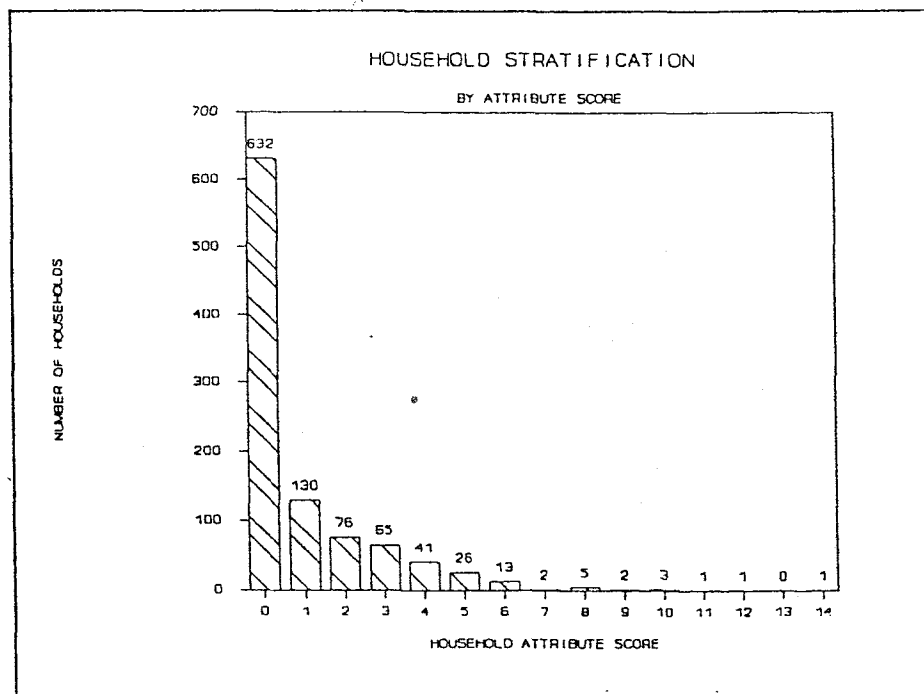


Figure 2

We combined the attribute score of all individuals in each household to arrive at a combined household attribute score. The high stratum was defined as any household with an attribute score of greater than two. The low stratum was defined as any household with a score of less than two. We then ranked the households by score: 236 households (23.6%) scored greater than two (2) and the remaining 762 households (76.4%) scored less than two (2). Figure 2 depicts the household stratification by score. The highest ranked household scored 14 and the mean score was 0.990. ADF&G determined that 32 households should be randomly selected from the "high" stratum, and 33 households randomly selected from the "low" stratum. Figure 3 depicts the household stratification by score for the 65 selected households.

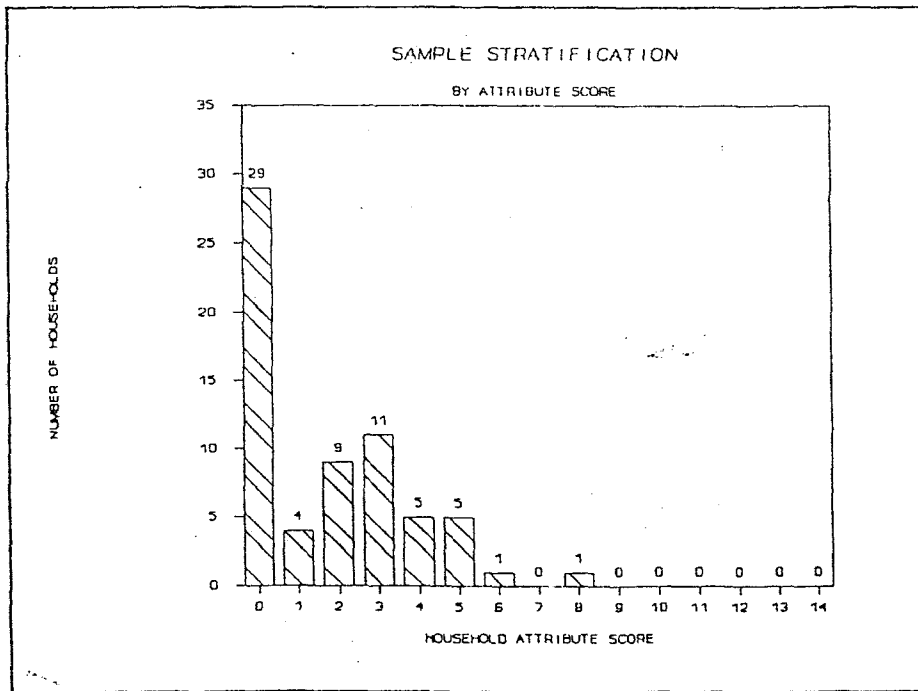


Figure 3

A slightly different procedure was used for Thoms Place, Olive Cove and the Back Channel. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources files were reviewed, and occupied parcels were identified. Key informants provided supplemental information. We found eleven (11) households in Thoms Place, one (1) household at Olive Cove and

five (5) on the Back Channel. Several other homes and cabin sites were also found, but these sites were not occupied on a full-time basis. Thirteen (13) of these seventeen (17) households were opportunistically sampled at the following rates: Thoms Place (8/11); Olive Cove (1/1); and, Back Channel (4/5).

A total of 78 interviews were administered between December 1, 1987 and January 31, 1988. Interviews were done at a place and time convenient to the respondent. When possible, we asked the respondent to come to our temporary office in the Episcopal Church Parish Hall where we had tables set up to spread out maps; however, we also conducted interviews at the respondent's home, business, and boat. Respondents at three (3) households declined to participate.

Surveys took anywhere from 10 to 388 minutes to administer. The average time was 62 minutes. The entire process was complicated. Following each interview, the map mylars were edited to assure that the marks placed on them by the respondent were consistent with the coding format established for the TRUCS project. In addition, the survey forms themselves were reviewed to assure coding criteria were met. The completed survey instruments and map mylars were then sent to ADF&G and ISER for processing.

Throughout the data collection process, confidentiality has been maintained. Each household was assigned a code number. No household information has been used in isolation from other households.

FINAL REPORT

Phoenix Associates prepared this final report. Harvest data from other sources is included in this report to help explain a pattern or to clarify a trend in the WHS data. We tried to note all the data inconsistencies. Care must be taken, however, not to generalize across data gathered from other sources because it was collected under different circumstances.

The WHS data was encoded by ISER personnel using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). A portable file was created so Wrangell data could be analyzed on an IBM personal computer. Some minor problems were encountered in this down loading process, but for the most part the procedure went smoothly.

While the survey data was being processed, we conducted background research on Wrangell. Many sources were checked. There is no comprehensive history of Wrangell and comparable data on its economy and demography is difficult to find. Most information is too general, or would justify a separate research project to sort out. The information we present in this report is meant to give a "broad picture" and "sense" of Wrangell to the reader, and is neither definitive nor comprehensive.

Unfortunately, the geographic information gathered during the WHS was not digitized in time for this report, however, ADF&G personnel prepared hand drawn composite maps. These maps depict the outer boundaries of all the areas reportedly used by Wrangell residents for harvesting particular resource categories. In general, the data analysis for this report follows procedures used by ADF&G for similar studies. Survey data was weighted to account for the stratified sample. In this report we generalize the data obtained from the sample to arrive at estimates of total community harvests. Appendix B lists the confidence intervals for the total community harvests within each resource category.

ADF&G Division of Subsistence reviewed the report draft. Bob Wolfe, Division of Subsistence Research Director, contributed his expertise and wrote a chapter for this report entitled "Resource Harvest by Alaska Native Households." We made corrections and changes to the text. The text was finalized in March, 1989.

CHAPTER 2

STUDY AREA PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Wrangell Island is located in the Alexander Archipelago in the central part of Southeast Alaska's Panhandle (Figure 1). Northeast of Wrangell Island is the Stikine River. The river stretches over three hundred fifty miles from its glacial headwaters in northwestern British Columbia to a broad expansive tidal delta adjacent to Wrangell Island. To the east is the Eastern Passage, separating Wrangell from the mountainous mainland. To the southeast lies Bradfield Canal, which extends southwest to Ernest Sound. To the southwest is Etolin Island, separated from Wrangell Island by Zimovia Strait. To the west is Woronkofski Island which abuts Sumner Strait.

Wrangell Island is relatively small. It extends for approximately 30 miles north to south and 15 miles east to west at its widest point. The terrain is steep in places with elevations as high as 3,350 feet. Wrangell City is situated on the northern tip of the island. Wrangell's neighboring communities are Petersburg, located on Mitkof Island, approximately 40 miles to the north, and Ketchikan, located on Revillagigedo Island, approximately 85 miles to the south.

Downtown Wrangell has a turn-of-the-century flavor. In spite of devastating fires in 1906 and 1952, the false front, wood frame buildings and bungalow style houses reflect the town's early twentieth century heritage. The older section of town surrounds a natural harbor. It is still possible to live in Wrangell without a car. The grocery stores provide free delivery. If you live in the older section of town, you can easily walk to anywhere to take care of any business. The post office, government offices, library, museum, public schools and hospital are all within a short stroll.

The road connected portion of town extends in a loop around the northern most tip of the island, and then out 10 miles on Zimovia Highway down the western shoreline. Houses are spread out along the highway. A second harbor is located at Shoemaker Bay about five miles from downtown. The main sawmill complex is located about two miles farther out at "seven mile".

Three outlying areas were included in this study. Although several rugged individuals have lived in each of these areas at one time or another, the current residents are developing property acquired through recent public land disposal. Although these areas are outside the road connected Wrangell City, the residents of all three areas rely on Wrangell as a service center and supply base.

The first area is the "Back Channel". It stretches for about 12 miles along the northeast shore of the island along the Eastern Passage. The Back Channel is within city limits, however, it is only accessible by water. There were six (6) households on the Back Channel at the time of this study. The second area, Thoms Place, is located on the southwest end of Wrangell Island, on Zimovia Strait, approximately 25 miles south of town. Thirteen (13) families are living in a series of houses built along the beach, some in sheltered "salt chucks" and others along Zimovia Strait. The third area, Olive Cove, is located on the northeast shore of Etolin Island, across Zimovia Strait from Thoms Place, approximately 21 miles south of town. There was only one household at Olive Cove on a full-time basis at the time of this study.

ENVIRONMENT

Wrangell Island has a maritime climate. Summers are cool, winters are mild and the rain falls year-round. Temperatures range from 42 degrees to 57 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 29 degrees to 44 degrees in winter. Recorded extremes are -10 degrees and 91 degrees. Annual precipitation averages 82 inches per year. Winds average six miles per hour from an easterly direction.

The Wrangell Island area supports a variety of animal and plant resources. Sitka black tail deer range within the forest from the alpine tundra to the beach. Both black and brown bear are present, although only black bear is taken for meat. Mountain goat climb in the mainland mountains. Moose browse along the Stikine River where there is an abundance of cottonwood, alder and willow. Furbearers include wolf, wolverine, mink, land otter, marten and occasionally lynx.

Marine mammals in the Wrangell area include harbor seal, stellar sea lions, dall and harbor porpoises, and humpback, minke and killer whales. Only the seal and occasionally the sea lion are legally hunted.

There are a wide variety of waterfowl, seabirds and upland birds in the Wrangell area and adjacent tide flats. Waterfowl include canada geese, snow geese, sandhill crane, mallards, widegons, teals, shovelers, old squaw, golden eye, and bufflehead ducks. Seabirds include scoters, murre, murrlets, seagulls and commorants. Spruce grouse and blue grouse are present in the upland forest and along logging roads.

Each year, all five varieties of Pacific salmon are present. King salmon are available throughout the winter; however, they are most abundant in the spring as they migrate to the Stikine River to spawn. Sockeye arrive in early July, followed by pinks and chum and then by coho salmon in the late summer and early fall. Other species of finfish present include halibut and black cod, a variety of sole and flounder, grey cod, walleye pollock, and a variety of rockfish. Shallow water species harvested include herring, lingcod, smelt, and tom cod. Each spring, hooligan arrive to spawn in the Stikine River. Fresh water fish include steelhead, dolly varden, rainbow trout and cutthroat trout.

Invertebrates present include dungeness, tanner and king crab, as well as all of the available species of shrimp. Octopus are taken both for food and bait. Along the tide flats, people gather cockles and clams. Gumboots, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, and scallops are also present.

Wrangell lies within a coastal western hemlock - sitka spruce forest. The forest cover consists of western hemlock, sitka spruce, mountain hemlock, Alaska yellow cedar,

western red cedar, lodgepole pine and alder. The forest understory consists of shrubs and ferns growing through moss covered ground. Plants within the understory include high bush blueberry, huckleberry, salmonberry, cranberry, watermelon berry and raspberry. Other plants such as fiddlehead fern and various mushroom species are present. Plants along the beaches include goose tongue, and beach asparagus. Intertidal areas support various species of kelp and seaweeds.

HISTORY

The history of Wrangell and the Stikine River flow together. The river is a natural transportation corridor into the interior of British Columbia, Canada. This locational advantage has shaped Wrangell's early history, first as Tlingit settlement and later as an exchange and supply center for foreign fur traders and prospectors in search of gold. Even today, the Stikine River contributes its rich fishery resources, timber, sand, gravel and minerals, and unmatched scenic beauty to sustain Wrangell's basic industries.

Wrangell Island belonged to the Stikine Tlingit (Shtax'heen Kwan). Their oral history retells the story of an ancient journey taken by Tlingit ancestors down the Stikine River, through a glacial tunnel until they arrived at the river's ocean outlet. These first settlers established a number of villages near the river mouth. During the nineteenth century, they occupied the village of Kotzlitza, approximately 18 miles south of present-day Wrangell known locally as "Old Town" (Keithahn 1940:3).

Shtax'heen Kwan were a powerful and warlike tribe with a reputation for ferocity. Stikine Tlingit territory included the mainland coast from Cape Fanshaw to the Cleveland Peninsula. They claimed parts of Kupreanof and Prince of Wales Islands, and all of Wrangell Island, Etolin Island and other small islands in the vicinity. Their seasonal camps and settlements extended along the shores of the Stikine River as far up river as Telegraph Creek about 160 miles upriver, with an overlap area with the Tahltan between Glenora and the Tahltan River (Olson 1967: 3; MacLachlan 1981:458).

The Tlingit economy revolved around seasonal hunting, fishing and gathering activities. Throughout the winter, the Tlingit lived in substantial wooden houses in large villages. During other seasons, they occupied seasonal settlements to harvest available resources. Active traders, the Stikine Tlingit at Wrangell monopolized trade with the Tahltan Athabaskan Indians who lived along the upper reaches of the Stikine River. They exchanged coastal marine products such as hooligan oil and sea mammal products for interior products such as moose and caribou hides (Oberg 1973: 70,109). Trade between these groups increased with the addition of trade goods brought by Russian, British and American traders.

Access to the rich fur resources from the interior attracted Russian and British traders. The Russian-American Company began trading in the vicinity of Wrangell as early as 1811. The Russians faced tough competition from the British owned Hudson Bay Company. To protect their interests, the Russians built a small trading post or fort known as Redoubt St. Dionsysius in 1834. According to Russian records, the site of the fort was purchased from the brother of Chief Shakes, Kek-khal'-tsech (Arndt, 1988: 30). The Tlingit settle of Kotslit-an was abandoned during this period and relocated around the Russian trading post.¹

The Russian post operated for six years. In 1840, as part of a legal settlement, the Russian American Company leased part of their trading territory to the Hudson Bay Company. This lease included Redoubt St. Dionsysius which the British renamed "Fort Stikine" (Tikhmenev 1978:355).

The British operated Fort Stikine for four years. By the beginning of the 1840s, the fur trade faded in economic importance. Fashions changed, and the depression of 1841-43 all but eliminated the fur market. To cut costs, the Hudson Bay Company closed Fort Stikine in 1843 (Gibson 1987). The trading post was replaced by the Beaver, a company steam ship, which periodically visited Wrangell to trade.

¹ *The settlement may have relocated as early as 1798 according to the local newspaper published May 14, 1898 (Greene 1982:5).*

The United States purchased rights to Alaska from Russia in 1867. Alaska became a territory under federal control. The U.S. Army selected Wrangell, a community of 32 houses and 508 people, for a small military post (Andrews 1937:38). The post was completed in 1870 and named Fort Wrangell. The army abandoned the post the following year.

During this period (1860-1900), Wrangell's economy was based on supplying Native traders and gold prospectors. As the fur trade waned, interest in gold increased. There were three gold strikes. Gold was first discovered on the Stikine River in 1861. River placer deposits were shallow and the rush short-lived. In 1872, gold was discovered in the Cassiar area of northern British Columbia. Wrangell boomed. By 1875 there were over 1,000 miners dependent on Wrangell as a supply center. Within a few years, however, miners exhausted Cassiar gold and left for richer ground.

In 1898, the Klondike strike brought another period of economic prosperity, but this too was short-lived. Wrangell was the first stop on the Stikine route to the Klondike. The population of Wrangell soared as nearly 5,000 hopeful prospectors landed in the community. The Canadians promised, but never built, a railway to connect the Stikine River to Teslin Lake and create a better route to Dawson City. When the railroad idea failed, miners bypassed Wrangell for other established routes (Cohen 1986).

The gold mining activities of the late 1800s firmly established Wrangell as a multi-cultural community. In 1877 missionaries arrived in Wrangell and established the first Presbyterian Church in Alaska. That same year, Catholic missionaries built their church, St. Rose of Lima. These missionaries also brought Euro-American education, and opened the first schools for Indian children.

By 1895, a commercial fish processing plant and a sawmill were operating in Wrangell. Although Wrangell continued to serve as a trading center, the fishing and timber industries brought new diversity and stability to the community. In 1903, Wrangell City incorporated. Industry in the town included one large sawmill, a fish cannery, several carpenter and cabinet shops, plus two breweries. The town boasted three hotels, three general merchandise stores, two restaurants, two newspapers, a

hardware store, a drugstore, a bakery, a dairy, a tobacco and candy shop, several transportation companies, several attorneys, doctors, real estate agents and custom house brokers, and a number of saloons.

The mix of industry and services in Wrangell has not changed much since then. Wrangell remains the "Gateway to the Stikine". Recent gold discoveries in British Columbia are promising another trade and transportation boom with Wrangell serving as way station and supply center. Tourists come to Wrangell each year, some stay, others move on. The fishing and timber industries are still primary, though cyclical and seasonal. The government sector has grown, and now provides the most stable employment base. The local Native community continues its proud heritage, which is shared by all residents of Wrangell.

CONTEMPORARY COMMUNITY

Wrangell City is a home rule city. An elected mayor and six member city council govern the city. The daily administration of city government is delegated to the city manager who serves at the pleasure of the council.

The City provides utilities to most in-town residents, including electricity, water, sewer, and trash collection. There is a professional police department, and a well equipped volunteer fire department with a search and rescue group. The city operates a hospital, long term care facility and public library and maintains public parks, playgrounds and cemetery.

Public education is administered through a five member elected school board. Public school buildings are new within seven years, and consist of a elementary school and a junior/senior high school complex. In 1987, a total of 494 students were enrolled in Wrangell schools. The schools were staffed by the equivalent of 53 to 57 full-time employees, including teachers and administrators (Barton 1988: pers.comm.).

The Alaska State Housing Authority maintains public low income housing in Wrangell. Senior housing is run by a private nonprofit group, as is a day care center,

a public radio station and an alcohol and drug abuse center. The Wrangell Museum is operated by the Wrangell Historical Society in a city owned building. Native organizations active in Wrangell include Tlingit Haida Central Council, Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood and an IRA Council known as the Wrangell Cooperative Association. There are several churches, some of which also sponsor community service programs such as day care and youth recreation.

Wrangell is a regular stop on the Alaska Marine Highway System ferry route. In addition, the town is served by two major barge lines. Several smaller freight operators service the surrounding islands and the small Stikine River settlements as far up as Telegraph Creek. There is a public airport complex with daily jet service. Several small airline companies operate commuter flights. Within the city there are roughly 16 miles of public road. In addition, single-lane logging roads crisscross Wrangell Island and most surrounding islands and provide access to upland areas.

Boats are a primary form of transportation and commerce. There is a public wharf capable of berthing large ships, and a barge loading facility. The two downtown harbors have moorage for 264 small boats plus transient moorage. Shoemaker Bay, a harbor located five miles from town, can accommodate 231 boats in exclusive stalls. These harbor facilities operate at full capacity.

DEMOGRAPHY

Early population estimates for Wrangell are confusing. Native and non-Native people were sometimes counted separately, and sometimes counted together. In addition, outlying populations were sometimes counted, other times they were not. People who made these early population estimates did not always qualify their census methods adequately for accurate analysis.

The 1839 population in the Wrangell area was estimated at 1,530 (Rogers 1985:43). During the period of fur trade (1804-1867), foreigners introduced alcohol, smallpox and

typhoid. A series of epidemics swept through the Native community. The aboriginal population was almost halved (Krause 1970:63).

In 1869, Vincent Colyer, Special Indian Commissioner, described Wrangell as having 32 houses, and 508 inhabitants (Andrews 1937:38). Other estimates suggest a slightly larger population (Rogers 1985:43). Those estimates, however, appear to include outlying areas. The population of Wrangell recorded in 1880 as part of the first United States census of Alaska, the tenth census of the United States, was 106, composed of 105 whites and one creole (Krause 1970:63). The census ignored the Wrangell Native population, which may be estimated at 317 from another source (Rogers 1985:43).

John Muir, naturalist, who visited Wrangell in 1879, noted two Indian villages in Wrangell, one of Stikine Tlingit and one of "foreign" Indians (Muir 1979:27). Aurel Krause, German geographer who traveled through Southeast Alaska in 1881, estimated the total Stikine Indian population to be about 1,000 (Krause 1970:63).

Records taken roughly every ten years since 1900 illustrate the Wrangell population's slow but steady growth (Figure 4). According to the 1980 census, Wrangell's population was 2,184, organized into 834 households. In 1985, the Alaska Department of Labor estimated Wrangell's population at 2,387, plus 193 persons in the outlying areas.

In 1987, City officials claimed the Wrangell population was 3,112 based on a formula used by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs to compute population estimates for local revenue sharing funds (Gove 1988: pers.comm.). City officials counted 974 households in Wrangell, but did not count any households in areas outside city limits. Our estimate for this study is based on a total count of 1,013 households, which includes those households in all of the outlying areas included in this study.

Expanding the household information from this study, Wrangell had an estimated population of 2,841. This estimated population is composed of 1,560 (54.9%) males and 1,281 (45.1%) females. The 75 surveyed households had an average size of 2.77 people. The mean age of the sample was 32.5 years, with males having a mean age of 30.1

years, and females slightly older with a mean age of 35.3 years. About thirty percent (30%) of the population was eighteen (18) years or younger, while less than ten percent (9.7%) were sixty-five or older. Figure 5 is an age and gender profile of the surveyed households.

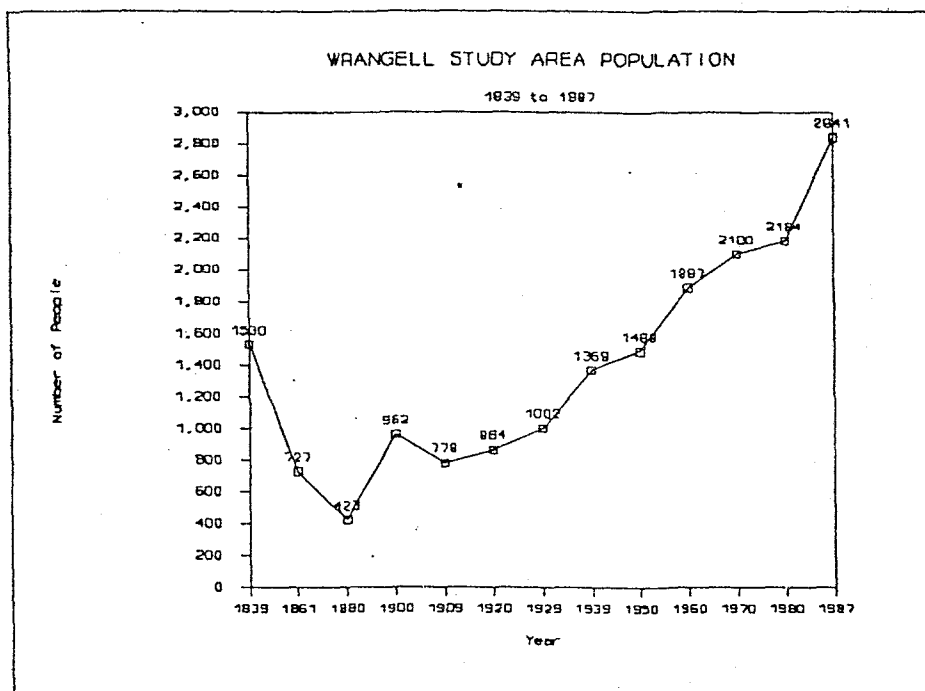


Figure 4

Approximately 23.2% of all households surveyed described all of its members as being Alaska Natives, while 53.1% of the households described all of their members as non-Native. The remaining 23.7% of the households reported themselves as including both Alaska Natives and non-Natives. According to the population estimates expanded from survey data, approximately 1,016 (35.8%) of the individuals in Wrangell considered themselves Alaska Natives, 1,515 (53.3%) considered themselves White, 184 (6.5%) considered themselves "other" and 126 (4.4%) declined to answer. This information is depicted in graphic form in Figure 6.

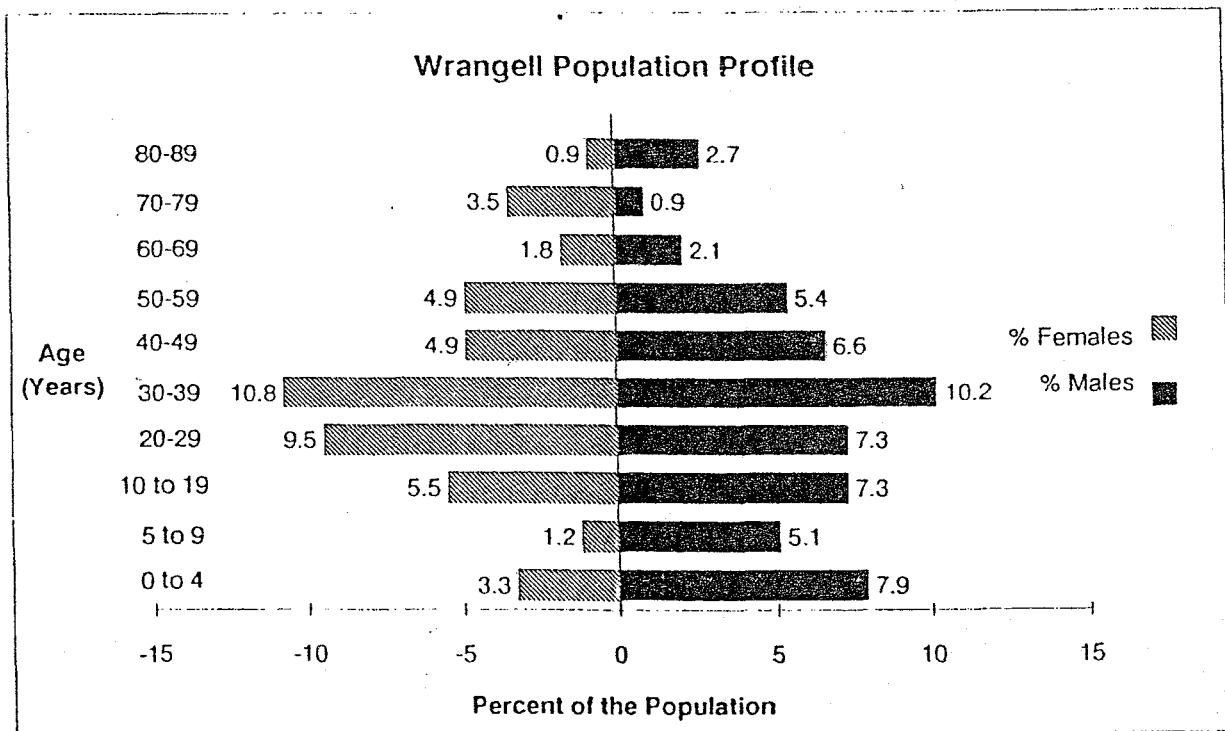


Figure 5.

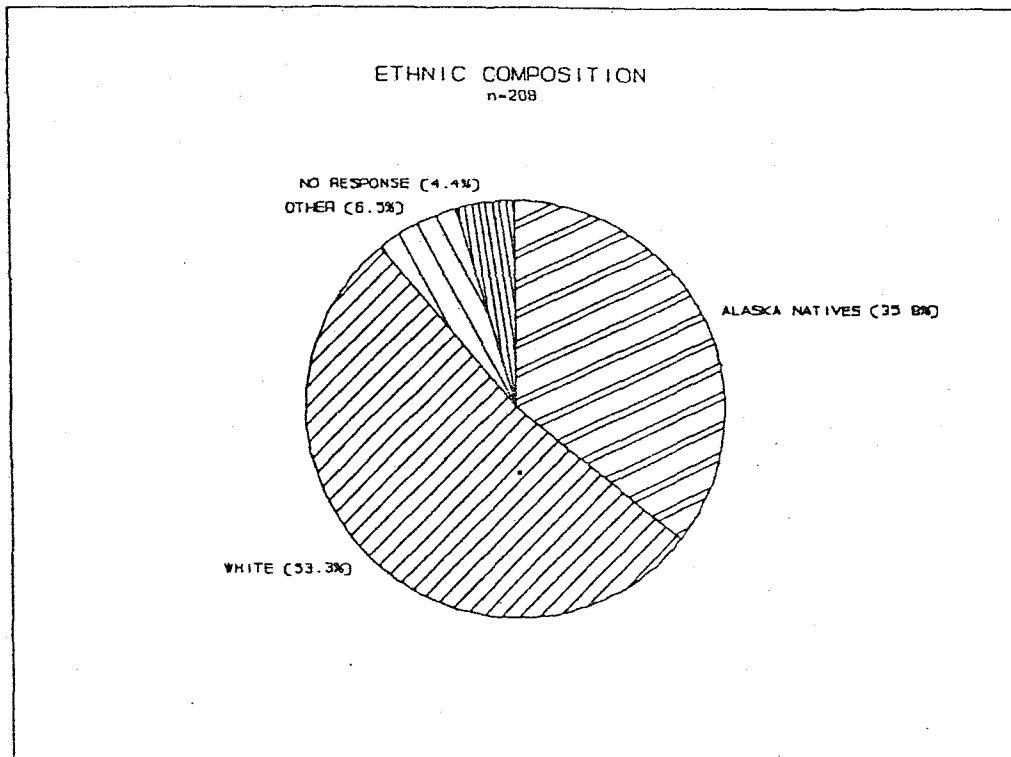


Figure 6

Wrangell is a community of longtime residents and many families have aboriginal roots. Approximately 60% of Wrangell households include a member who has lived in Wrangell over 20 years (Figure 7). Across all households, the member with the longest tenure in Wrangell averaged 25.8 years. The average Wrangell resident had an even longer tenure in Alaska. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of all Wrangell households include a member who has lived in Alaska more than 20 years, with the mean across all Wrangell households of 30.6 years. Alaska Permanent Fund information suggests that 43% of 1985 recipients from Wrangell were born in Alaska (ADOR 1986:53).

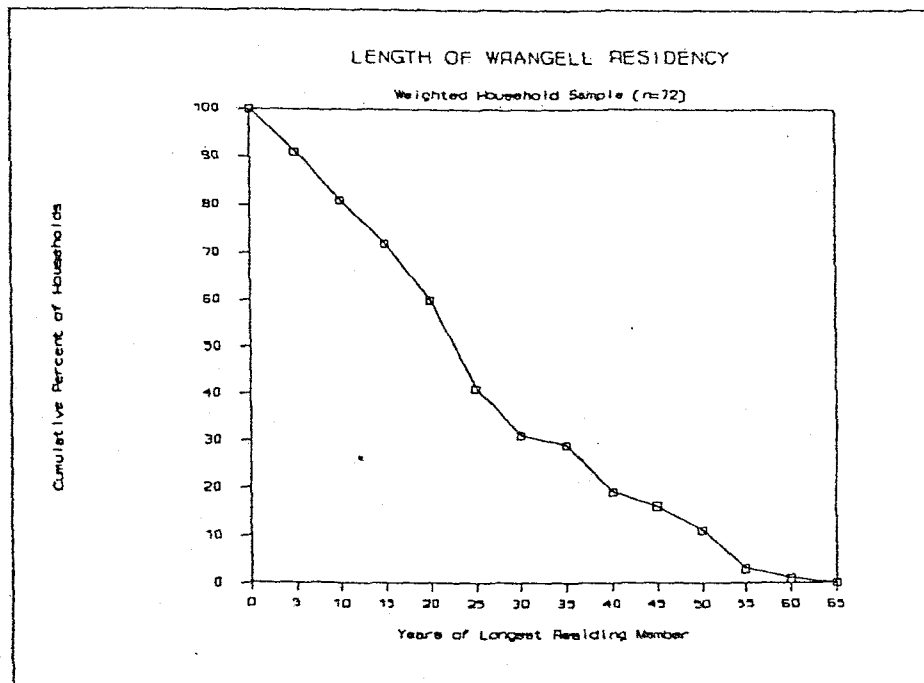


Figure 7

ECONOMY

The contemporary economy of Wrangell is based on government employment, timber, commercial fishing, transportation and tourism combined with noncommercial fishing and hunting for family use. Private sector industries tend to be cyclical and seasonal. As a result, the strength of Wrangell's monetary economic sectors fluctuates, sometimes dramatically. For example, less than five years ago during a low cycle in the timber and fishing industries, both the principal sawmill and the major fish processor were shut down indefinitely. Today, however, with an upturn in both industries, timber and fish processors are running at high relatively high capacity. In addition, in recent years the public sector has helped stabilize the local economy and is currently the largest and most consistent wage employment source.

Timber processing has been an important part of the Wrangell economy since 1888 when Rufus Sylvester and Thomas Wilson built a sawmill to provide construction

lumber and wooden boxes to salmon processors (Cohen 1986:20). Currently, Wrangell Forest Products (WFP) operates a modern sawmill complex at Shoemaker Bay. In addition, several very small portable mills operate to service local demand.

In 1987, WFP was the largest single employer in Wrangell. During the peak milling period the company employed 185 mill workers and 12 construction workers. During the winter season, the work force consisted of 157 hourly employees and 17 management employees (Gove 1987, 1988a). The gross payroll for 1987 was \$5,148,658. The mill produced 70.4 MMBF of lumber (Gove 1988a).

In addition, there were four local logging companies. Two of these companies operated on Wrangell Island, one worked on Mitkof Island and the other on Bushy Island. The total lumber harvest for 1987 was 15.5 MMBF (USFS 1988). The WFP complex also helps support other businesses, including fuel and materials suppliers, mechanical repair shops, and tug and barge operators. The total annual contribution of the WFP complex to the Wrangell economy has been estimated at \$ 8,973,000 (Gove 1987).

The seafood industry arrived in Wrangell in 1887. The Aberdeen Packing Company built a salmon processing plant near the mouth of the Stikine River. By 1889 the plant had relocated to Point Highfield near the present day airport. Cold storage plants began processing crab and shrimp in the 1930s. A variety of seafood processing companies have established operations in Wrangell during the past 100 years, some more long lived than others. Usually, however, at least one seafood processing plant has operated every summer. In 1987, four fish processing companies operated in Wrangell: Wrangell Fisheries, Ltd.; Sea Level Seafoods; Alaska Crown Seafoods; and, Breakwater Seafoods. In addition, a number of fishermen marketed their own product.

The seafood processors in Wrangell make a very significant contribution to the local economy. In 1987, a total of 148 workers were employed by all processors during the peak period, and a skeleton work force is maintained all year. These employees earned \$ 700,110 in gross wages. Processors purchased 2,908,804 pounds of seafood, primarily

from local fisherman, and paid out a total of \$4,305,852 for seafood products (Gove 1988a).

The Wrangell fishing fleet is dominated by individually owned and operated small boats. The fleet size has been relatively stable during the recent past. In 1985 there were 190 operators as compared to 197 in 1975, the year limited entry was instituted for salmon. Table 1 summarizes the fleet size and annual harvest for the eleven year period 1975 through 1985.

• Table 1

Wrangell Commercial Fishing Fleet
Permits, Operators, Harvest and Gross Earnings
1975 to 1985

Year	Permits	Operators	Pounds	Gross Earnings
1975	239	197	3,397,230	1,048,914
1976	210	171	3,602,430	1,829,439
1977	262	205	6,304,406	3,599,207
1978	287	224	4,686,330	3,664,379
1979	268	182	5,342,887	4,616,469
1980	252	170	4,626,773	3,076,273
1981	232	151	5,751,462	3,640,093
1982	247	168	4,995,415	3,381,700
1983	282	174	6,246,831	3,672,992
1984	343	196	5,962,206	3,725,319
1985	338	190	8,623,777	5,090,935

(Source: CFEC 1988)

Figure 8 depicts the number of Wrangell salmon permits by gear type in the fleet between 1975 and 1985. In the salmon fishery, the number of permits has declined slightly. The number of hand troll permits quickly increased and just as quickly decreased following the announced limit on permits. In general, the overall number of permits has dropped by a third in the last ten years.

The Wrangell fleet is relatively well diversified. Among the 190 operators licensed in 1985, with 338 permits, there were a total of 122 salmon permits, 130 other finfish

permits including herring sac roe and halibut, and 86 shellfish permits (CFEC 1988).

Table 2 shows a complete breakdown of Wrangell limited entry permits by gear type.

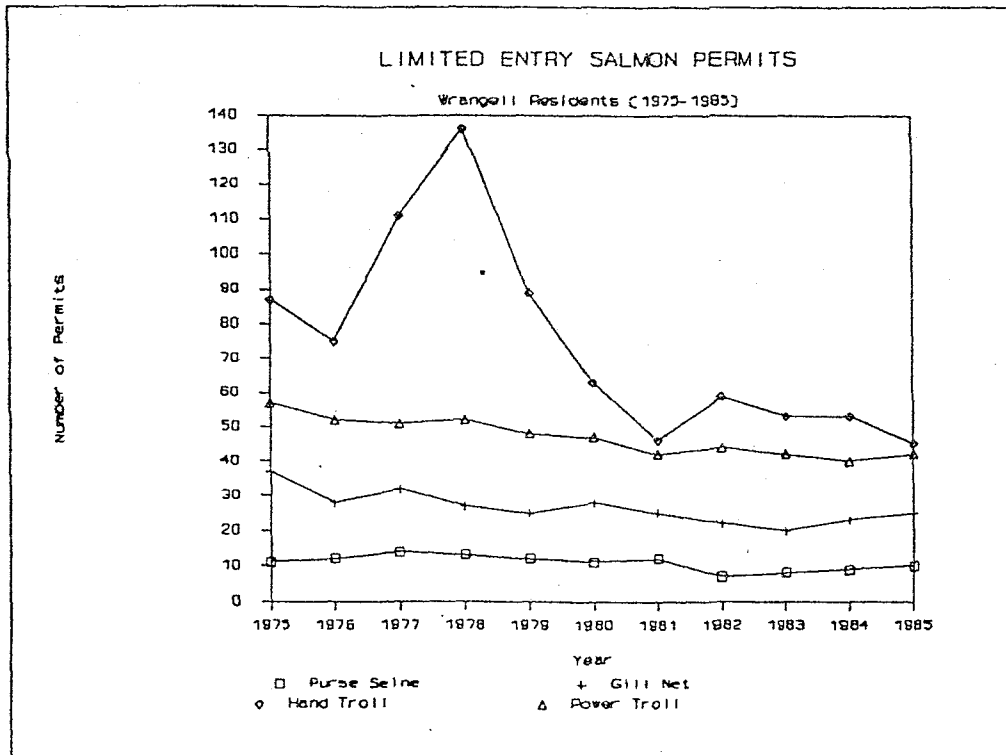


Figure 8

Without question, salmon is the primary commercial species harvested, both in terms of total poundage and gross receipts. Table 3 lists the 1985 harvest by species (CFEC 1988). Salmon accounted for over 76.8% of the poundage and 70.5% of the gross revenue, with halibut coming in a poor second with 7.8% and 9.6% respectively. The total harvest across all species for the Wrangell fleet is slightly larger than the above data would suggest because harvest quantities and earnings are not reported in those fisheries with less than four operators. Thus, the herring roe and bait seine, bottom fish trawl, and crab pot large boat harvest data are missing.

Table 2
 Limited Entry Permits Fished
 Fishery and Gear Type 1985

Fishery	Gear Type	Boat Size	# of Permits
Halibut	longline	under 5 ton	39
	longline	5 ton & over	47
Black Cod	longline	5 ton & over	5
Bait Herring	purse seine		1
Miscellaneous Finfish	longline	5 ton & over	9
	longline	under 5 ton	3
	otter trawl		1
	beam trawl		3
	hand troll		1
Salmon	purse seine		10
	gillnet		25
	hand troll		45
	power troll		42
Herring Sac Roe	purse seine		2
	gillnet		6
Dungeness Crab	pots	50'and under	38
	pots	over 50'	3
	other		8
Tanner Crab	pots	5 ton & over	2
King Crab	pots		3
Shrimp	beam trawl		9
	pots	50' and under	20
	pots	over 50'	3

Table 3
 1985 Commercial Harvest By Species

Fishery	Pounds	Estimated Gross Earnings*
Salmon	5,334,373	2,978,108
Halibut	546,397	407,606
Dungeness Crab	317,710	393,263
Shrimp	545,038	296,779
Herring Sac Roe	195,489	144,271
Total	6,939,007	4,220,027

(Source: CFEC 1988)

Transportation and supply also are important industries in Wrangell. Over the years, from the time of the first Native community, Wrangell has served as a transportation and supply point for the Stikine River and surrounding area. Local merchants provide equipment and services and supplies to logging camps, fish hatcheries, and mining operations throughout the region. These goods are transported by barge and air service. Wrangell has a deep water port facility, a barge loading facility and a full service airport.

Wrangell is one of four major shipping points for timber products in Southeast Alaska. Round logs and semi-finished goods are regularly loaded onto ocean going steamers, usually bound for the orient. Nine ships docked at Wrangell in 1987 to transport 68.3 MMBF of lumber. Fuel and petroleum products are warehoused for transshipment in smaller quantities to remote places. At least three barge lines make regular stops in Wrangell, and several smaller operators serve the outlying communities from Wrangell. In the 1986-87 fiscal year, the Wrangell port facility handled a total of 16,154 tons of cargo, not including forest products (Phillips 1988: pers.comm.).

Wrangell has a full-time U.S. Customs Service agent to handle international trade. In addition to marine related activities, there are two trucking companies, four air transportation companies, a radio station, a telephone company and a cable television company. All of these transportation and communications oriented companies together employed an average of 81 full time employees with an estimated annual payroll of \$2,559,728 (ADOL 1988).

Wrangell was visited by approximately 18,868 tourists between May and September 1987 (WCVB 1988). In addition, many visitors travel to Wrangell in the winter months. These visitors make a significant contribution to the local economy. They spend dollars in restaurants, hotels and gift shops. In addition, Wrangell is home to several charter boat operators, hunting guides and tour companies, as well as a full time travel agency.

During 1987, four hotels/motels and two bread and breakfasts operated in Wrangell. These establishments provided 74 rooms, with an overall 22.8% occupancy rate. There are at least seven restaurants in Wrangell, serving everything from three meals a day to pizza and snack foods without sit down service. There is no hard data on the collective impact visitors have on the Wrangell economy, but some believe it is substantial.

Government employment provided the most stable part of Wrangell's economic base in the recent decade. The United States Forest Service alone accounted for 27 full-time jobs and 20 seasonal jobs (USFS 1988). The total payroll for all federal jobs in 1987 was approximately \$1,291,628 (ADOL 1988). Other federal employers included the U.S. Customs Service, the Public Health Service, the Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Postal Service.

The State of Alaska employed full and part time staff in the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The State gross payroll for these two agencies was approximately \$ 837,700 for 1987 (ADOL 1988). In addition, the Department of Public Safety and the Court System employed several people in Wrangell, but comparable payroll information was not available.

Local government employed approximately 137 people including general city employees, the school system and hospital staff. There were an average of 40 people who worked directly for the city (Wrangell, n.d.:12), 57 people worked for the school district and 40 worked for the hospital (Bartlett 1988: pers.comm.; Vowell 1988, pers.comm.). Local government wages in 1987 totaled \$ 4,848,156 (ADOL 1988).

In addition to wage employment, the government contributed to the economy through grants for public works project as well as transfer payments made directly to Wrangell residents. Wrangell residents received approximately \$546,064 in government transfer payments in 1987, including general welfare, AFDC and food stamp benefits, but not including Permanent Fund dividends. The number of persons receiving benefits varied between 113 and 128 for the year (ADHSS 1988).

While these primary sectors provide the economic base, secondary industries, such as retail trade, small manufacturing, equipment repairs, professional services, financial services, and construction trades multiply the economic impact of the base industries and distribute the benefits throughout the community. Approximately 22 retail businesses provided an average of 141 jobs during 1987. The gross payroll was \$1,714,108 (ADOL 1988). This figure does not include a number of owner operated businesses.

Manufacturing businesses include several welding shops and boat builders and repair shops. The Hanson Boat Shop is one of the few full service small boat yards in Southeast Alaska. The Freeman-Bell machine shop services equipment from throughout the region. These businesses and others accounted for an average of 84 jobs with a gross 1987 payroll of \$1,229,780 (ADOL 1988).

Service businesses include hotels, restaurants, dry cleaning and laundry, beauty and barber shops, consulting, accounting, VCR rentals, legal services, social and health professionals. Approximately 20 service businesses operated in Wrangell in 1987, employing a total of 59 people with a gross payroll of \$721,724 (ADOL 1988). In addition, banks, insurance agents and real estate services added about 14 jobs and a 1987 payroll of \$222,832 (ADOL 1988).

There were about 15 construction trade businesses in 1987, including building contractors, plumbers, electricians, carpenters and masons. Employment was seasonal and varied between 20 and 73 jobs. The gross 1987 payroll was \$1,724,288 (ADOL 1988).

Although there is no comparable data available for all industries, Figure 9 is constructed from composite data. Based on gross payroll, it suggests the relative contribution of each industrial sector to the overall Wrangell economy.

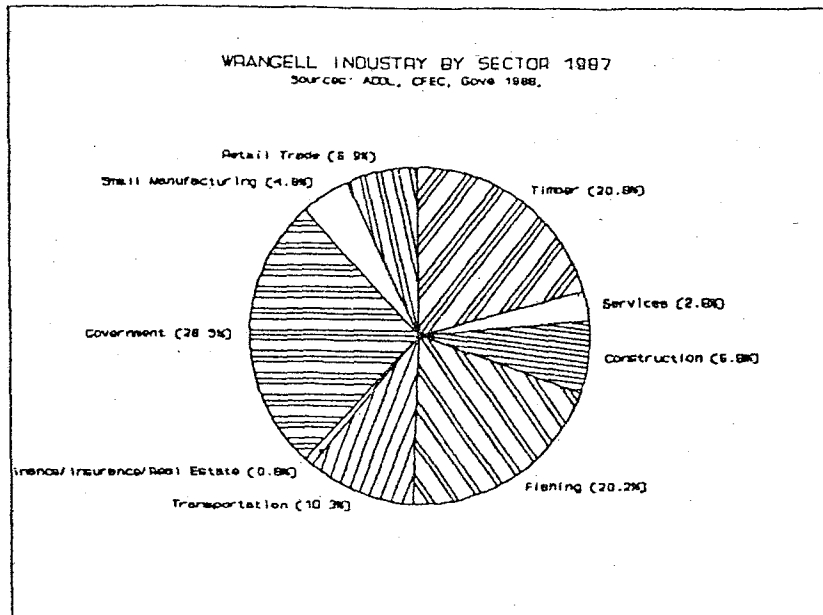


Figure 9

While Wrangell's economy is relatively diversified for a small community, many people work seasonally and there is some unemployment. WHS data indicates that at least 19.3% of Wrangell adults in the sample were unemployed during a portion of 1987, but only 0.5% did not work at all. Over half of all households (56%) had two members who worked. About 27.8% of all residents who worked were self employed. Overall, however, only 51.3% of the work force was employed during the full year.

Table 4 shows household employment by industry. This table shows the first occupation of each respondent. Many respondents held two or more jobs during the year.

Table 4
Employment By Industry in 1987
(n=75)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of Households</u>
Forestry	7.2
Wood Processing	11.4
Fisheries	12.3
Fish Processing	3.4
Construction	8.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	13.3
Retail Trade	7.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2
Business and Repair Service	4.5
Entertainment, Recreation and Tourist	3.3
Health and Social Service	13.2
Educational Service	5.0
Local Government	7.1
State Government	0.5
Federal Government	0.1

Household income is summarized in Table 5. Gross income was recorded and commercial fishing or other business expenses subtracted to arrive at an adjusted gross income for the sample households. Household income appears to be distributed in a bimodal curve. A substantial number of households (15.1%) earned less than \$10,000 in 1987. A second peak in the curve occurs between \$25,000 - 34,999 (27.1% of households). This data suggests that while some families enjoy adequate cash resources, many households make ends meet on a meager cash income.

Table 5
Household Adjusted Gross Income
n=75

<u>Adjusted Gross Income</u>	<u>Percent of Households</u>
Less than \$5,000	3.2
\$ 5,000 - 9,999	11.9
\$10,000 - 14,999	2.8
\$15,000 - 19,999	8.8
\$20,000 - 24,999	7.4
\$25,000 - 29,999	16.8
\$30,000 - 34,999	10.3
\$35,000 - 39,999	7.4
\$40,000 - 44,999	9.4
\$45,000 - 49,999	2.6
\$50,000 - 54,999	2.6
\$55,000 - 59,999	8.5
\$60,000 - 69,999	3.7
\$70,000 - 79,999	2.8
\$100,000 or more	1.7

CHAPTER 3

RESOURCE HARVEST AND USE

INTRODUCTION

Wrangell households take full advantage of available wild food resources. The theoretical "average" household harvested 438.7 pounds, useable weight¹, of wild food during the survey period. Three out of every four households (75%) harvested one or more resources. The harvest was widely distributed. Almost two thirds (62%) of all households shared a portion of their harvest with other households. Eighty-nine percent (89.5%) of all households received resources from other households. Almost all households (95.1%) used wild food.

Household harvests are summarized in Table 6. The data is divided by harvest method: hunting; fishing; and, gathering. Within those categories, related species are grouped together. In those instances where a species is harvested commercially and noncommercially, the data is presented for each type of harvest. The order of presentation was governed by the data collection format of the survey instrument. Appendix D is a series of tables prepared by ADF&G with the same data arranged in a manner to allow for comparisons between communities.

It is important to note that harvest estimates from the WHS survey may underestimate a typical annual harvest. Respondents were asked if their 1987 harvest was unusual. Over half of all households (51.9%) indicated their harvest was less than usual while only 12.8% indicated their harvest was more than usual.

¹ Useable weight represents the weight of wild resources brought into the family kitchen for use. The useable weight conversion factors from round weight to useable weight for all species are based on ADF&G information and are listed in Appendix C.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Wrangell is located on a remote island surrounded by a dense rainforest, extensive coastline, and protected marine waters. Wrangell Island has been occupied by Tlingit Indians for centuries. In addition, Wrangell is one of the older non-Native communities in Alaska. The town dates from the construction of the Russian-American trading post in 1836. Wrangell city began as a fur trading post and supply center that served trappers, prospectors, and miners. By the turn of the twentieth century, it had become a town with a mixed commercial and subsistence economy based on fishing and timber. Wrangell's commercial economy remains dependent on these industries which are characterized by seasonal employment and cyclical periods of prosperity and decline.

The community has a relatively long-term, stable population. Population growth during the last four decades has been slow and steady, with a mean annual change of about 1.8% compared with all of Alaska at about 3.4% (1944-85)(ADOL 1987: 9). The majority of Wrangell households include a member who has lived in the community longer than 20 years. The community is ethnically well-integrated. Almost half of the households include a member who is an Alaska Native.

The use of wild resources is important to the well-being of Wrangell residents. During the WHS survey period, Wrangell households harvested an average of 438.7 pounds of food from wild resources. The harvest was distributed widely throughout the community. Better than three out of four harvesting households shared a portion of their harvest. Nine out of ten households received food. Almost every Wrangell household (95.1%) used wild food in 1987 as a result of a community wide pattern of harvesting and sharing.

Wrangell residents harvest a diversity of resources throughout the year in a recurring seasonal pattern. The average household used over ten species during the

survey period. When possible, Wrangell households fill their need for wild food close to home. For example, Wrangell hunters hunt moose primarily in the Stikine River area. Favorite noncommercial fishing areas tend to be close to home. If necessary, however, people will travel elsewhere in southeast Alaska to harvest certain resources. Since the deer population crash in the late 1960s, hunters have been forced to travel away from Wrangell to areas where deer are abundant. Other resources, such as abalone and herring eggs, are unavailable near Wrangell and some residents either travel substantial distances to harvest these resources or obtain them through customary exchange.

Wrangell is located near the Stikine moose herd and, as a result, Wrangell residents regularly harvest moose. Moose provide Wrangell households with an average of over thirty pounds of meat annually. Although a relatively small number of households actually harvest moose as compared to deer, almost all harvesting households distribute meat to other households. As a result, almost half of all households use moose.

A large proportion of the overall Wrangell harvest is fish. Fish for home use are taken from commercial catches and harvested noncommercially. The commercial fleet provides a large proportion of the fish for home use relative to the number of commercial fishers. During the survey year, fish from commercial catches accounted for over one quarter of all fish harvested regardless of method.

The Wrangell fish harvest is characterized by a reliance on king salmon, halibut, dungeness crab and shrimp. King salmon accounted for the majority of all salmon taken for home use both from commercial catches and caught noncommercially. This is the result of abundance and certain regulatory conditions. The majority of salmon are harvested noncommercially with rod and reel used primarily as trolling gear. There has been, however, an increase in the subsistence permit salmon harvest.

Halibut accounted for about one fifth of the total fish harvest. By regulation, halibut may only be noncommercially harvested with rod and reel. Dungeness crab and shrimp accounted for 27% of the total fish harvest. The noncommercial harvest of dungeness crab exceeded the amount of crab taken home from commercial catches by

almost half again as much. The majority of the shrimp for home use was also harvested noncommercially.

The WHS data clearly demonstrates that most Wrangell residents use wild food, and some residents depend on it for most of their meat and fish. The importance of the wild resource harvest, however, goes beyond nutritional need. A quality of life that revolves around seasonal harvests, household interdependency as expressed by sharing, and pride in self-sufficiency remains central to the overwhelming majority of Wrangell households.

A

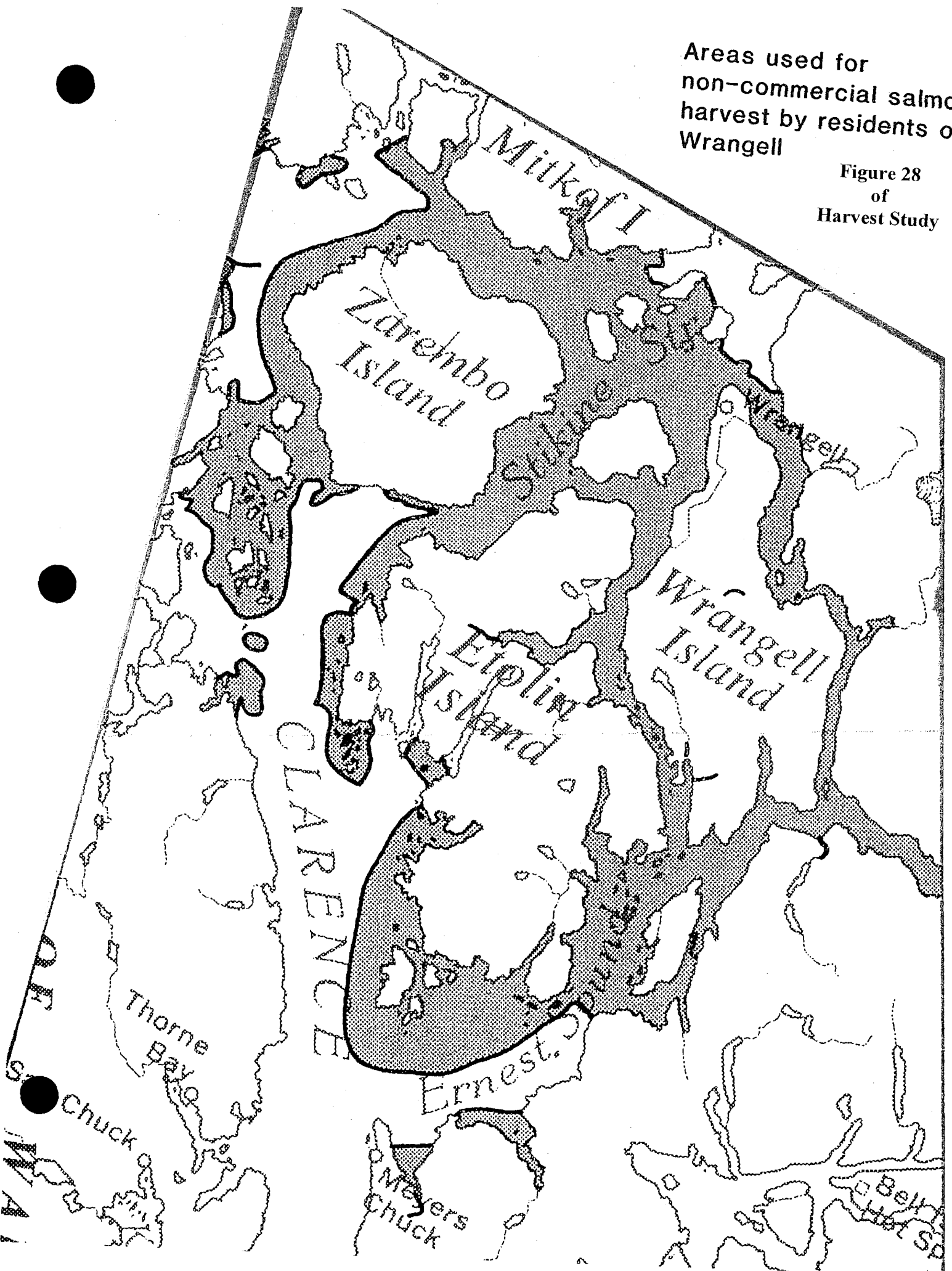
Areas used for deer hunting by residents of Wrangell

Figure 18
of
Harvest Study



Areas used for
non-commercial salmon
harvest by residents of
Wrangell

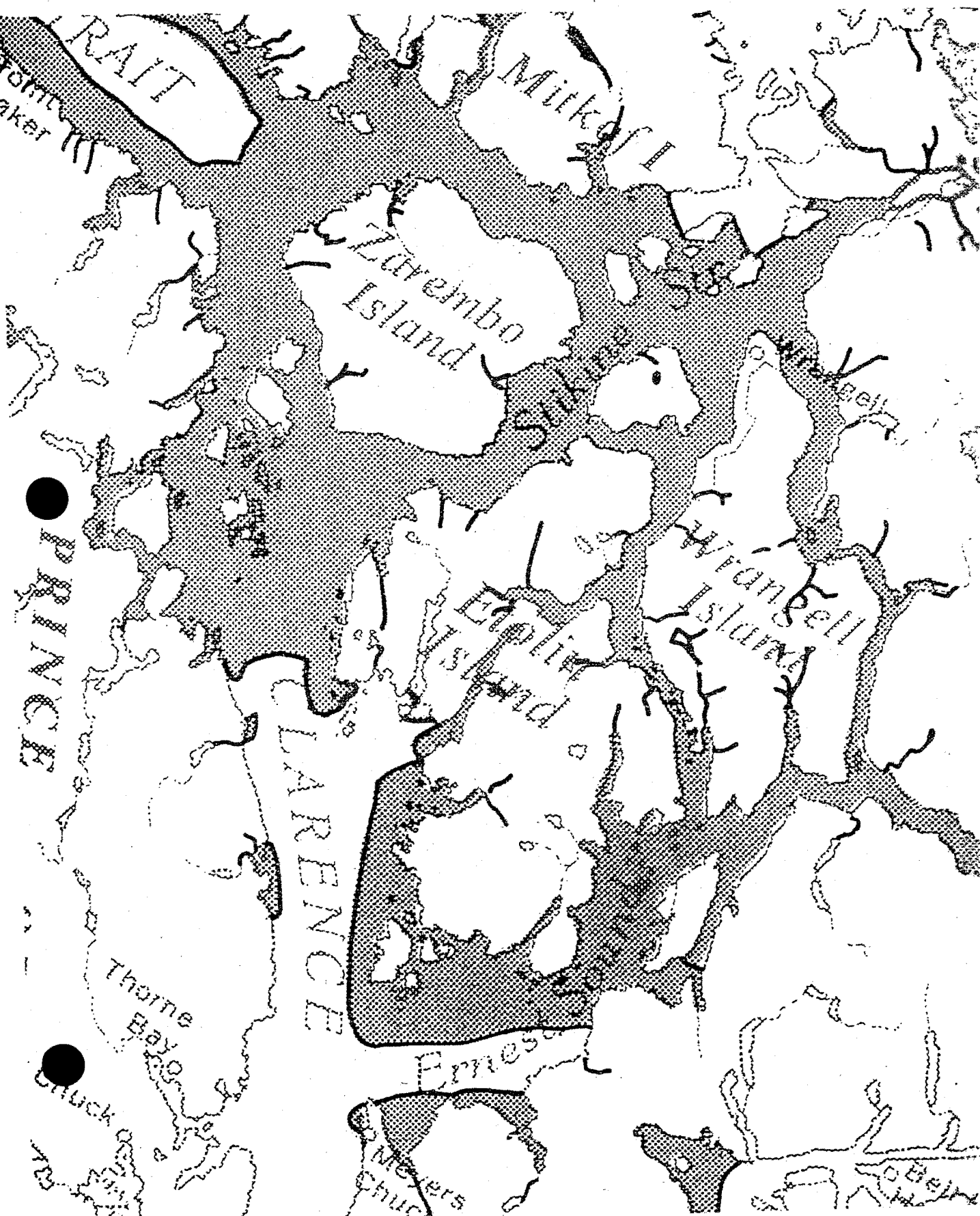
Figure 28
of
Harvest Study



Areas used for
non-commercial harvest of
fish other than salmon by
residents of Wrangell

Figure 30
of
Harvest Study

Fish other than salmon includes: cod,
halibut, flatfish, rockfish, herring,
hooligan, dolly vardon, cutthroat trout,
steelhead, and other finfish.



This map depicts areas used for resource harvesting during the lifetimes of a sample of Wrangell residents while they lived in Wrangell. Interviews were conducted with 75 Wrangell households from December 1987 through January 1988. Because not all residents were interviewed, it is likely that some use areas have been omitted. Therefore this map must be considered to be an incomplete representation of all Wrangell use areas.

See: Wrangell Harvest Study by Kathryn A. Cohen, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 165 for more information. More detailed 1:250,000 scale maps of these use areas are available at the Division of Subsistence.



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Subsistence Division

CHAPTER TWO

Chronology

This chronology supplements the historical overview. The events were selected for their importance to local history. They have been gathered primarily from local newspapers to provide a synopsis of Wrangell history. The chronology is divided into the periods discussed in the historical overview.

Trade and Supply Center (1834 - 1898)

- n.d. Stikine Tlingits migrated to mouth of Stikine River and settled on the coast near the river's mouth.
- 1800s Russians and British began trade with Tlingits.
- 1821 Russian American Company given exclusive trading rights.
- 1834 Russian American Co. established Redoubt St. Dionysius to protect their fur trade interests from Hudson Bay Co.
- 1840 Hudson Bay Co. leased Redoubt St. Dionysius and renamed it Fort Stikine.
- 1844 Fort Stikine abandoned, Hudson Bay Company continued trade through steamer visits.
- 1848 Cathedral of St. Michael dedicated at New Archangel (Sitka).
- 1861 Alexander "Buck" Choquette, former Hudson Bay Co. trader, found gold on the Stikine River. Deposits were shallow and by '63 only 100 miners remained.
- 1861 Civil War began when Confederacy shelled Fort Sumter.

- 1862 Captain "Billy" Mitchell piloted the first stern wheeler Flying Dutchman up Stikine River to Telegraph Creek.
- 1865 Western Union Telegraph Company prepared to link America with Europe by telegraph line across Alaska and Siberia.
- 1865 Civil War ended with surrender of General Lee.
- 1866 Western Union Telegraph Expedition headed up the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek. Project abandoned with success of Atlantic Cable.
- 1867 United States purchased Alaska from Russia.
- 1867 Captain Forsaith stationed at Fort Stikine as U.S. Customs Officer.
- 1868 Alaska designated as Department of Alaska under U.S. Army.
- 1868-1870 New fort built on the hill above the wharf named Fort Wrangell after Baron Ferdinand Von Wrangell.
- 1869 Battle of Fort Wrangell between the U.S. Army and Stikine Tlingits.
- 1871 Army left fort and post sulter William King Lear purchased fort for \$600.
- 1872 Gold found in Cassiar B.C., Canada. Prospectors arrived in Wrangell by 1873.
- 1875 War Dept. sent Company "B" of 21st infantry to reoccupy old post. They ejected William King Lear and his dance hall.
- 1876 Philip McKay, Tsimpsonian Indian from Methodist Mission at Port Simpson B.C. arrived in Wrangell and began the first church and school.

- 1877 Mrs. Amanda R. McFarland, a Presbyterian missionary from Portland, Oregon arrived to work with McKay.
- 1877 Jurisdiction of territory passed from U.S. Army to Treasury Department. Army left Fort Wrangell
- 1878 Presbyterian Board of Missions opened school at Sitka which became Sheldon Jackson Junior College.
- 1878 Rev. Hall Young, Presbyterian missionary arrived and acquired use of two small houses inside the fort, one for his home and one for the church.
- 1879 John Muir arrived in Fort Wrangell and provided written descriptions of the community.
- 1879 Bishop Charles Seghers and John Althoff, S.J. arrived and began the first Catholic parish, St. Rose of Lima.
- 1879 First Presbyterian Church offically dedicated.
- 1880 Richard Harris and Joe Juneau discover gold on Gastineau Channel and Juneau founded.
- 1884 Organic Act passed by Congress providing for Civil Gov't for Alaska is passed.
- 1885 Rev. S. Hall Young published first newspaper in Wrangell and the Territory of Alaska, "The Glacier" published until 1888.
- 1887 Aberdeen Packing Company was built at mouth of Stikine River, the first commercial fish processor in Wrangell.
- 1888 Canadian/Alaska boundary survey started.
- 1888 Amanda McFarland began school for Native girls.

- 1888 Willson and Sylvester Mill built.
- 1890 Large corporate salmon canneries began to appear.
- 1896 George Carmack discovered gold in the Yukon River Forty Mile area, the Klondike Rush began.
- 1897 Fort Wrangell reoccupied by 14th Infantry with orders - "To preserve order and to protect the interests of the United States."
- 1897 First shipment of fresh halibut sent south from Juneau.

Boom Town
(1898 - 1899)

- 1898 Klondike Rush or Rush of '98 arrived in Fort Wrangell as first stop on the Stikine River Route.
- Feb. 1898 Population of Wrangell estimated at 1,000 whites, and 800 Indians.
- April 1898 Brown and Davidson civil engineers surveyed Wrangell, concentrated on Front Street.
- April 1898 The old Catholic Church torn down.
- Nov. 1898 Case and Wilson replaced their General Merchandise tent with a store building.
- 1899 July 28, military camp near Dyea destroyed by fire. Fire occurred on day Company L, 24th infantry (colored) under command of Captain H.W. Hovey arrived to garrison the camp. The company garrisoned at Skagway and at Fort Wrangell.
- 1899 Three canneries planned to operate in the vicinity of Wrangell during the summer - "competition in buying will run prices high and leave a good deal of money here." (Stikeen River Journal, April 22, 1899.)

City of Wrangell
(1900 - 1936)

- 1900 Civil code for Alaska passed and state divided into three judicial district; capitol moved to Juneau.
- 1902 Salvation Army Church built and served as HQ for work in Alaska and British Columbia until 1944.
- 1902 Harry Corser left Presbyterian Church and began the People's Church, embraced by the Episcopalians in 1905.
- 1903 A wooden paved boulevard 75 feet wide covered Front Street.
- 1903 Fort Wrangell incorporated and becomes the City of Wrangell.
- 1903 Alaska-Canada border settled.
- Jan. 1903 The Alert Fire Company No. One organized Jan.14 with 21 charter members.
- Feb. 1903 Local newspaper noted that in Wrangell there are 400 men who fish with nets.
- Feb. 1903 Plans for proposed new school forwarded to Washington by new school board and site choosen.
- 1904 Wrangell has electric lights provided by the Wrangell Electric Light and Power company.
- Feb. 1905 Street lights installed.
- July 1905 Wrangell decribed as follows in the local newspaper: " 750 miles from Seattle, Population 800, Delightful climate both winter and summer, 30,000 [board feet] per day sawmill; electric lights; 11 stores; fine schools; good churches. The town of Totem Poles. At the mouth of the Stikeen River. Boats leave here for Telegraph Creek; also to West Coast Prince of Wales points."

March 1906 Fire destroys north end of Front Street.

1906 Wrangell Public School for whites completed with funds from the municipality.

1906 New Federally funded school for Natives opened.

March 1907 List of buildings erected following the fire: Robert Reid, two warehouses and office; Maurice Healy, a store building; Donald Sinclair, for McKinnon Estate, a store building; Peter C. Jensen, Olympic Restaurant and Mint Saloon buildings; Mr. Lemieux, a coal and wood storehouse,; L.C. Patenaude, a store with office rooms on the second floor; F. Matheson, store building, post office and cable office.

May 1907 Wrangell stores agreed to close on Sunday.

May 1907 Sinclair has first telephone in town connecting his house to his store, 33 yards.

July 1907 Fire house completed.

Sept. 1907 New town survey in progress to replace Brown survey destroyed by 1906 fire.

Nov. 1907 Rev. H.P. Corser was given priest's orders by Bishop Rowe on All Saints' Day in Trinity Church, Seattle.

Jan. 1908 A collection to build a new Roman Catholic Church at Wrangell began.

July 1909 Newspaper described Wrangell : "Wrangell now supports a prosperous community of 800 souls..."

June 1909 Work began on Wrangell's new water system.

1909 Catholic Church completed.

Dec. 1909	Dr. Shurick installs first sign in Wrangell with lights that blink on his Drug Store.
Dec. 1909	Men and boys helped to build the St. Philip's Hall.
April 1910	Adolf Engstrom built his new general merchandise building on Front Street.
Sept. 1910	N.L. Moen, milkman built a telephone line between the Wrangell Hotel and Wrangell Dairy.
May 1911	Telephone line built connecting APA cannery to Wrangell Hotel.
1911	Wrangell population 900 , 1/3 of whom are Native, supported by sawmill and canneries (Corser AK-Yukon Mag. Oct. 1911)
June 1911	City Council called for bids to build town hall on city's lot on Church Street.
Jan. 1912	New townsite survey taken to court and thrown out.
1912	Alaska granted Territorial Gov't
June 1912	New firehouse building started.
Oct. 1912	Chas. Benjamin purchased F.C. Miles store on Front Street.
Nov. 1912	City Store received new motor delivery wagon, the first motor truck in Wrangell.
April 1913	New Uhler building begun.
July 1913	The marking of the boundary between Alaska and Canada completed.
Sept. 1913	Old carbon street lights replaced with "Tungstens."
Oct. 1913	Sinclair built first garage in Wrangell to house the City Store truck.

May 1914	Townsite survey being settled and contested lots resurveyed.
June 1914	Alert Fire Company changed name to Wrangell Fire Department.
July 1914	Wrangell Electric Light and Power Co. changed from direct to alternating current.
Aug. 1914	Oscar Carlson appointed first salaried Fire Chief.
Aug. 1914	All new houses required to have brick chimneys.
Sept. 1914	New townsite survey started.
Sept. 1914	High School opened in City Hall building on Church Street.
Dec. 1914	Civic Improvement Club given permission by City Council to open reading room in Town Hall.
June 1915	Wrangell Athletic Club organized and took charge of baseball grounds and furnished a baseball team.
July 1915	First baseball game held in Wrangell Recreation Park between the Wrangell team and the Smokes, team from Sanitary Packing Co.
Nov. 1915	First shipment of Alaska Shrimp made from Wrangell. Shipment of 200 pounds of shrimp caught at entrance to Wrangell Narrows.
Dec. 1915	Wrangell has regularly appointed town Marshal.
May 1916	Wrangell's first bank, the Bank of Alaska, opened its door in the Wrangell Hotel building.
Oct. 1916	Civic club held a dance to raise money to be used for starting museum in Wrangell and to preserve totems.

1917	United States declared war on Germany.
March 1917	Wrangell organized Home Guard with 117 members, average age of 30.
March 1917	Sixteen boys under the age of fifteen met at St. Philip's gymnasium and organized a Boy Scout Troop with Arthur J. Downer Scoutmaster.
April 1917	Red Cross organized.
Aug. 1917	Public school renovated and high school added.
Sept. 1917	Wrangell townsite survey plat finally accepted.
Jan. 1918	Four Wrangell saloons closed when Alaska Bone Dry Law went into effect.
March 1918	Sawmill, planing mill and box factory of the Willson and Sylvester Mill Company burned to the ground.
May 1918	Work began on the road to the cemetery.
April 1919	A branch of the Alaska Labor Union organized in Wrangell.
April 1919	Sam Cunningham sent petition to delegate from Alaska requesting the Government construct 350 foot breakwater from Shustak Point.
Sept. 1919	Park site past Redmen's cemetery selected "Here the spruce trees afford shelter and shade; a mountain stream furnishes the purest water that could be desired; while the outlook over the bay is a sight upon which to feast the eyes" (W.S. Sept.11, 1919).
Jan. 1920	Field back of town measured off as possible landing place for airplanes.
Feb. 1920	First commercial garage built on Fort Street by I.C. Bjorge.

March 1920 Furs valued at \$15,000 shipped in one day from the Wrangell Post Office.

May 1920 First high school commencement held, Miss Liberty Worden was the graduate.

July 1920 Water rates: \$1.50 per month for private residences; \$.75 per month for use of water from public or private tap to unplumbed houses; \$2.50 per month for each tap supplying water for fish cleaning business or butcher shops.

July 1920 Ordinance passed to provide for municipal magistrate, Judge Wm. G. Thomas appointed.

Aug. 1920 Four Army planes arrived on their way to Nome and landed on Sergief Island. The town was deserted as everyone went to see their first airplane.

Jan. 1921 Wrangell floating shrimp cannery operated and employed 30 pickers.

March 1921 Survey on proposed breakwater completed.

April 1921 Work on the new courthouse began, built with lumber from Willson and Sylvester Mill.

May 1921 Three floating canneries anchored in front of Wrangell.

June 1921 New Community Tennis Court on McCormack property worked on by volunteers.

June 1921 Oscar Carlson and A. Jakobitz began fox farm outside Wrangell City limits.

July 1921 Construction began on new road to Standard Oil Docks.

Nov. 1921 City Library formally opened in City Hall with 802 volumes on the shelves.

Dec. 1921 Electric poles set up along Case Avenue to prepare for putting electric lights in that end of town.

Dec. 1921 Five fox farm permits issued for farms to be operated out of Wrangell.

Dec. 1921 St. Rose of Lima Church bell returned from Juneau where it resided for twenty years.

Dec. 1921 Seventeen hundred dollars worth of fur shipped south on the Alameda.

Dec. 1921 Wrangell Chamber of Commerce organized for the second time. Leo McCormack elected temporary chairman.

1922 Women achieved the right to vote.

Jan. 1922 \$50,000 approved by Army engineers for Wrangell Breakwater.

May 1922 Town boundaries extended to include all of tideland and waterfront to Shustak Point.

May 1922 A ten foot plank road to be constructed from the Standard Oil station to APA cannery.

June 1922 Town of Wrangell acquired exclusive permit to develop power on Mill Creek.

July 1922 Willson & Sylvester Mill shipped 40,000 feet of high grade spruce to United Kingdom; Wrangell began to export its resources internationally.

Aug. 1922 Willson & Sylvester Mill shipped half a million board feet to lumber to east coast of United States.

Aug. 1922 Furs valued at \$51,000 brought down from the Stikine River and shipped south.

Sept. 1922 143 pupils enrolled in Wrangell Public School.

April 1923	Bureau of Public Roads sent foreman to take charge of completing the road to APA cannery.
April 1923	Ordinance passed for property taxes to raise city revenues. (Repeals ordinance #12).
April 1923	Wrangell High School accredited.
April 1923	Glacier ice bought to McCormack dock for fishermen. Bait also provided.
May 1923	Railway Express Company installed agency here to take care of towns growing businesses, particularly the shipment of furs.
May 1923	Red Cross shared old Fort building with American Legion. It became Wrangell's first health center.
June 1923	City Council negotiated to take over U.S. Government Native School building. Native children to attend same school as white children and their present building to become high school.
June 1923	J.K. Nelvill granted twenty year franchise from city to construct, operate and maintain an Electric Telephone, Bell and Signal Service.
July 1923	President Harding visited Wrangell, July 8, on his way to drive the last spike in Alaska railroad.
Jan. 1924	Wrangell sawmill contracted with U.S. Forest Service for 20 years supply of timber. Sawmill to become lumber manufacturing plant with capacity of one hundred thousand feet daily.
May 1924	Wrangell Ice and Storage Company new cold storage plant began operations.
June 1924	Indian Citizenship Act signed by President Coolidge.

July 1924	Alaska Sanitary Pack Company burned.
Aug. 1924	Alaska Shellfish Company began canning crab.
Oct. 1924	Road survey from Wrangell to Shoemaker Bay approved.
Nov. 1924	W.D. Grant of Wrangell is re-elected to legislature.
Nov. 1924	Salvation Army Congress convened in Wrangell, more than one hundred Native delegates attended.
April 1925	New strike in Cassiar sent flurry of gold seekers to Wrangell enroute to Cassiar.
May 1925	Arthur Yates Hospital in Ketchikan, maintained by the Episcopal Board of Missions, closed and Bishop Rowe agreed to move hospital to Wrangell.
June 1925	City Council contributed \$20. a month toward librarian salary.
Oct. 1925	A building code for Wrangell, Ordinance 60 passed.
1925	Breakwater completed by Federal Government.
Feb. 1926	Wrangell Lumber and Power Company (formerly Willson and Sylvester Mill) installed a modern electrical plant. Mill became largest in Alaska and began construction of deep water dock.
March 1926	New municipal float constructed and located behind new breakwater.
March 1926	Wrangell's new \$40,000 hospital open for emergencies, a gift from Bishop Rowe of Episcopal Church to the community.

April 1926	Wrangell has small building boom because of extended opportunities in community during last two years. Forty-one new residences and ten new commercial buildings erected during the last year.
April 1926	City began to plan for new modern \$50,000 public school.
April 1926	A new fire truck arrived.
May 1926	Wrangell sawmill entered export field on large scale. New dock completed.
Oct. 1926	Wrangell has first city ordinance regulating traffic and providing for driver's and car licenses.
May 1927	Wrangell became first town in Alaska to vote against school bonds.
June 1928	Northern addition to Wrangell townsite between the the town and the Standard Oil Station surveyed and designated.
Sept. 1928	Alaska Airlines, Inc. proposed to inaugurate service in next 30 days, a schedule of three round trips a week between Ketchikan and Skagway to be maintained using two five-place Ryan Broughams.
March 1929	Wrangell Packing Corporation formed and planned to build fast one line cannery with modern equipment.
June 1929	Second Ave. from Crittenden to McCormack streets changed from narrow plank street to wide gravel road.
June 1929	Town Council ordered two dump trucks.
July 1929	Women employed for the first time in saw mill history in Alaska when a small crew worked in the Wrangell Lumber and Box Company (former Willson & Sylvester Mill).

ug. 1929 Wrangell district salmon pack at 151,810 cases valued at a million and a half dollars.

Sept. 1929 Native industrial school to be located at Wrangell at Shoemaker Bay.

Sept. 1929 Northern Airways Inc planned to begin to serve area with airplane equipped with pontoons.

Oct. 1929 Fort Street, a gravel road, planned through Gov't Reserve to replace old boardwalk.

Oct. 1929 Anderson Boat Shop to build first motor yacht ever built in Alaska for Mrs. B.M. Ball and son from California. Boat was 50 feet long and capable of 25 knots per hour.

Nov. 1929 More than 200 boats counted in Wrangell's mosquito fleet that use municipal float back of breakwater. Float connected to town by road.

Jan. 1930 ANB hall to be built where Rink stood.

Feb. 1930 Wrangell Ice and Storage Company doubled in size.

March 1930 Hydroplane landing to be built for \$8,000 at a site south of Union Oil dock. Territorial highway dept. provided \$6,000, Town provided \$2,000.

April 1930 Airport site with hydroplane landing changed from Union Oil dock to south of cemetery.

May 1930 Congress approved appropriation for Shoemaker Bay School.

Oct. 1930 First Presbyterian Church burned to the ground.

Nov. 1930 First college extension course concluded in Wrangell, a course in home economics.

Nov. 1930 51 salmon traps to be closed next season.

- Dec. 1930 Concrete base for new power plant at head of the bay completed.
- Dec. 1930 Fishermen form Wrangell Chapter of the Alaska Seiners Association whose purpose is to work for the betterment of conditions in the fishing industry from the standpoint of the fishermen.
- Dec. 1930 New float for small boats finished at foot of Shakes Street to accomodate persons living on boats anchored in the bay.
- Dec. 1930 Boy Scout troop formed in Wrangell under supervision of Superintendent E. A. Rasmussen, Rev. R.F. Pederson and Dr. R.N. Scruby.
- Jan. 1931 Airmail to Alaska assured and mail to be delivered by air to Wrangell every other day.
- Jan. 1931 Alaska residents first approached about hunting and fishing licenses.
- Feb. 1931 S.E. Alaska cannery plan 25 percent cut in production. Some plants to remain closed.
- Feb. 1913 Wrangell's new light plant with a 200 hp diesel began operation.
- Feb. 1931 \$45,000 appropriated from the Bureau of Public Roads for construction work on road to APA cannery.
- Feb. 1931 City Council approved specification for new public school and called for bids.
- March 1931 Mrs. Tillie Paul Tamaree elected to ruling eldership in Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. She was the first Native woman to hold title.
- March 1931 Reliance Packing Co. packed and shipped 75,000 pounds of fresh shrimp this season.

March 1931	Bureau of Fisheries closed 122 Alaska fish trap sites.
April 1931	Walter Waters opened up the trail to Rainbow Falls.
May 1931	Work began on Wrangell's new public school building.
May 1931	Road to APA cannery widened to ten feet and planked portion replaced.
May 1931	Canneries predict smallest pack in ten years.
June 1931	U.S. Engineer completed dredging survey for Wrangell Harbor.
July 1931	Construction began on the first of five units of the Indian Industrial School at Shoemaker Bay.
Oct. 1931	New public school building occupied by grade school and high school students.
Dec. 1931	Old public school remodeled into Civic Center where the city hall and library relocated.
Dec. 1931	ANB hall remodeled.
Feb. 1932	City Council held its first meeting in new City Hall.
March 1932	General Land Office townsite trustee arrived to examine Indian lands and issue deeds.
March 1932	First free-use permits to cut wood in Tongass National Forest for personal use issued.
April 1932	Indian industrial school officially named Wrangell Institute.
June 1932	Northern Sea Food Company began shrimp operations on McCormack dock.

July 1932	Tax roll for 1932 assessed valuation of property in Wrangell at \$805,219, same as 1931 but \$26,832.50 less than 1930 due to bankruptcy of sawmill, depreciation of Columbia and Northern Cold Storage property and Alaska Sanitary Packing Properties.
July 1932	Diamond K cannery the only cannery in operation in Wrangell District.
August 1932	Alaska salmon pack up from last year because of big sockeye catch.
August 1932	Alaska Sanitary Cannery torn down.
Sept. 1932	Wrangell canneries have 66,000 case pack - Wrangell Packing Corp. at 42,000 and Diamond K Packing Co. at 22,000.
Oct. 1932	Wrangell Institute opened with 70 to 80 students.
Dec. 1932	Extension of Zimovia Highway to Pat's Lake considered by U.S. Bureau of Roads.
Jan. 1933	E. Morke leased APA cannery site for dairy.
Feb. 1933	City purchased right-of-way and planned road to connect Front and Church streets, an extension of St. Michael St.
May 1933	U.S. Forest Service employed twelve men to work on roads and trails as part of Civilian Reconstruction Corps.
May 1933	Wrangell fishermen members of Alaska Trollers Association went on strike and canneries close.
June 1933	New Diamond K Packing Cannery opened.
July 1933	Settlement reached in Fishermen strike.
Oct. 1933	Branch of Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union organized.

Dec. 1933	Church Street widened between Episcopal Steet and McCormack Ave. Board street replaced with gravel, part of CWA program.
April 1934	City Council requested material from dredged harbor improvement be used as fill for Front Street.
June 1934	Municipal garbage dump on beach north of Standard Oil Co. opened. Consisted of ramp extending 200 feet out from shore. Garbage dumped into the water off the end to be carried away by current and tide.
Aug. 1934	City water supply depleted by dry weather and cannery use. Water for homes trucked in.
Aug. 1934	Wrangell Packing Co. packed 65,000 cases and Diamond K Packing Co. packed 79,000 cases of salmon.
Sept. 1934	Salmon pack of 7,234,337 cases set record for volume in Territory.
Sept. 1934	Concrete sidewalk put in front of City fire hall.
Nov. 1934	Campbell Brothers Store opened.
March 1935	Local Bill's Club formed in 1925 to become Elks Lodge.
April 1935	Jenkin's Cafe opened.
May 1935	Wrangell Chamber of Commerce stated the need for a new Federal Building for Wrangell.
Aug. 1935	Wrangell canneries pack over 200,000 cases of salmon. Total pack for Wrangell District 473,403 cases.
Nov. 1935	ANB and ANS Grand Camp convention held in Wrangell.
Feb.7, 1936	Public Works Administration provided loan to improve Front Street. New water main, sewer line; plank street replaced with crushed rock.

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PERMIT & FISHING ACTIVITY BY YEAR, STATE, CENSUS AREA, OR CITY

State of Alaska > CFEC > Summary Reports > 2004 Census Report Menu

Link to Different Year...		Alaskan Community & Census Areas List				Report Description	
Year: 2004	State or Census Area: WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CA				City: Wrangell (280598)		
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab	D 10A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	D 9AA	4	4	3	3	X	X
	D 9BA	10	10	9	9	155,557	212,802
	D 9CA	24	24	22	21	518,122	709,767
	D 9DA	25	25	18	17	184,153	252,294
	K 69A	2	2	2	2	X	X
	T 10A	12	12	1	1	X	X
	T 19A	1	1	2	2	X	X
	Group Total (3)	67	79	53	55	1,050,916	1,603,476
Halibut	B 05B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	B 06B	76	76	66	66	777,989	2,285,993

Link to Different Year...		Alaskan Community & Census Areas List				Report Description	
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Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Halibut (con't)	B 25B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	B 61B	3	3	3	3	X	X
	Group Total (3)	79	81	69	69	X	X
Fishing Totals excluding confidential fisheries: (3)				66	66	777,989	2,285,993

Herring	G 01A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	G 34A	2	2	1	1	X	X
	H 21A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	L 21A	2	2	2	2	X	X
	L 21C	4	4	2	2	X	X
	Group Total (3)	8	10	3	5	X	X
Other Finfish	F 02B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	Group Total (3)	1	1	0	0	.	.

Link to Different Year...		Alaskan Community & Census Areas List			Report Description		
Year: 2004	State or Census Area: WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CA				City: Wrangell (280598)		
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Other Groundfish	I 25B	2	2	1	1	X	X
	I 26B	2	2	0	0	.	.
	M 06B	15	15	0	0	.	.
	M 07B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	M 17B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	M 25B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	M 26B	2	2	0	0	.	.
	Y 05A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	Y 06A	14	14	0	0	.	.
	Y 26A	2	2	0	0	.	.
	Y 61A	1	1	0	0	.	.

Link to Different Year...		Alaskan Community & Census Areas List			Report Description		
Year: 2004	State or Census Area: WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CA				City: Wrangell (280598)		
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings

Other Groundfish (con't)	Group Total (3)	27	42	1	1	X	X
Other shellfish	O 09B	1	1	0	0		
	P 17A	11	11	6	6	X	X
	P 91A	48	48	28	28	277,401	611,592
	Q 11A	19	19	6	6	38,654	81,985
	Group Total (3)	69	79	36	40	X	X
	Fishing Totals excluding confidential fisheries: (3)			33	34	316,055	693,576
Sablefish	C 06B	7	7	7	7	124,721	252,487
	C 61A	2	2	2	2	X	X
	C 61C	1	1	1	1	X	X
	Group Total (3)	8	10	8	10	X	X
	Fishing Totals excluding confidential fisheries: (3)			7	7	124,721	252,487
Salmon	S 01A	8	8	5	4	X	X

[Link to Different Year...](#)

[Alaskan Community & Census Areas List](#)

[Report Description](#)

Year: 2004	State or Census Area: WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CA			City: Wrangell (280598)			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Salmon (con't)	S 03A	45	45	35	34	2,012,815	892,989
	S 03T	2	2	2	2	X	X
	S 05B	62	62	16	16	104,920	140,172
	S 15B	46	46	35	35	1,034,484	1,384,373
	Group Total (3)	148	163	88	91	7,006,355	3,061,798
All Fisheries Combined	Group Total (3)	236	465	166	271	10,118,322	8,848,155

Link to...

[..Top of Report](#)

[..The report for this {city,census area,...} for the year:](#)

[1980](#) [81](#) [82](#) [83](#) [84](#) [85](#) [86](#) [87](#) [88](#) [89](#)

[1990](#) [91](#) [92](#) [93](#) [94](#) [95](#) [96](#) [97](#) [98](#) [99](#)

[2000](#) [01](#) [02](#) [03](#) [04](#)

FOOTNOTES: (Please see [report description](#) for complete information!)

(1) PERMIT ACTIVITY

Permit Holders in this section are defined as current permit holders as of the end of the year. Not included are people who permanently transferred their permit away during the year, had their permit revoked, or people who received the permit through a temporary emergency transfer. This differs from the FISHING ACTIVITY section, which counts anyone who fished a permit. This may result in a lower number of fishermen holding permits than fishing.

City and State of Residence is based on the address and residency claimed by the individual when issued the permit. This differs from the FISHING ACTIVITY section where address and residency comes from end-of-the-year information. (See [Report Description](#) for more information on residency assignment.)

(2) FISHING ACTIVITY

Non-commerical catch, such as derby, research, confiscated, and personal use, is excluded from this report.

Fishermen Who Fished is a count of fishermen who made at least one landing during the year, including people who held the permit through a temporary emergency transfer, who later permanently transferred their permit, or who later had their permit revoked. This differs from the PERMIT ACTIVITY section, which counts only the permit holder as of the end of the year. This may result in a higher number of fishermen fishing than holding permits.

Due to permit transfers, more than one person can fish the same permit. This can result in a larger number of people fishing than permits fished.

City and State of Residence is based on the address and residency claimed by the individual as of the end of the year. This differs from PERMIT ACTIVITY where address and residency comes from the date the permit was issued. (See [Report Description](#) for more information on residency assignment.)

Pounds Landed and Estimated Gross Earnings information is masked with an 'X' when needed to preserve confidentiality ([AS 16.05.815](#)). Confidentiality requirements involve masking when 3 or less people or permits are involved in the fishery and, if needed, masking the same fishery for another area in order to show statewide and year totals.

Estimated Gross Earnings is derived from an ex-vessel price per pound developed by the CFEC. A 'P' in this column indicates that the pricing for this fishery has not been completed.

(3) GROUP TOTALS

Totals are provided for each fishery group. If the fishery group total is confidential the pounds and earnings information will be masked. When not prevented by confidentiality requirements, a second total line excluding information from confidential fisheries, is provided.

Webmaster

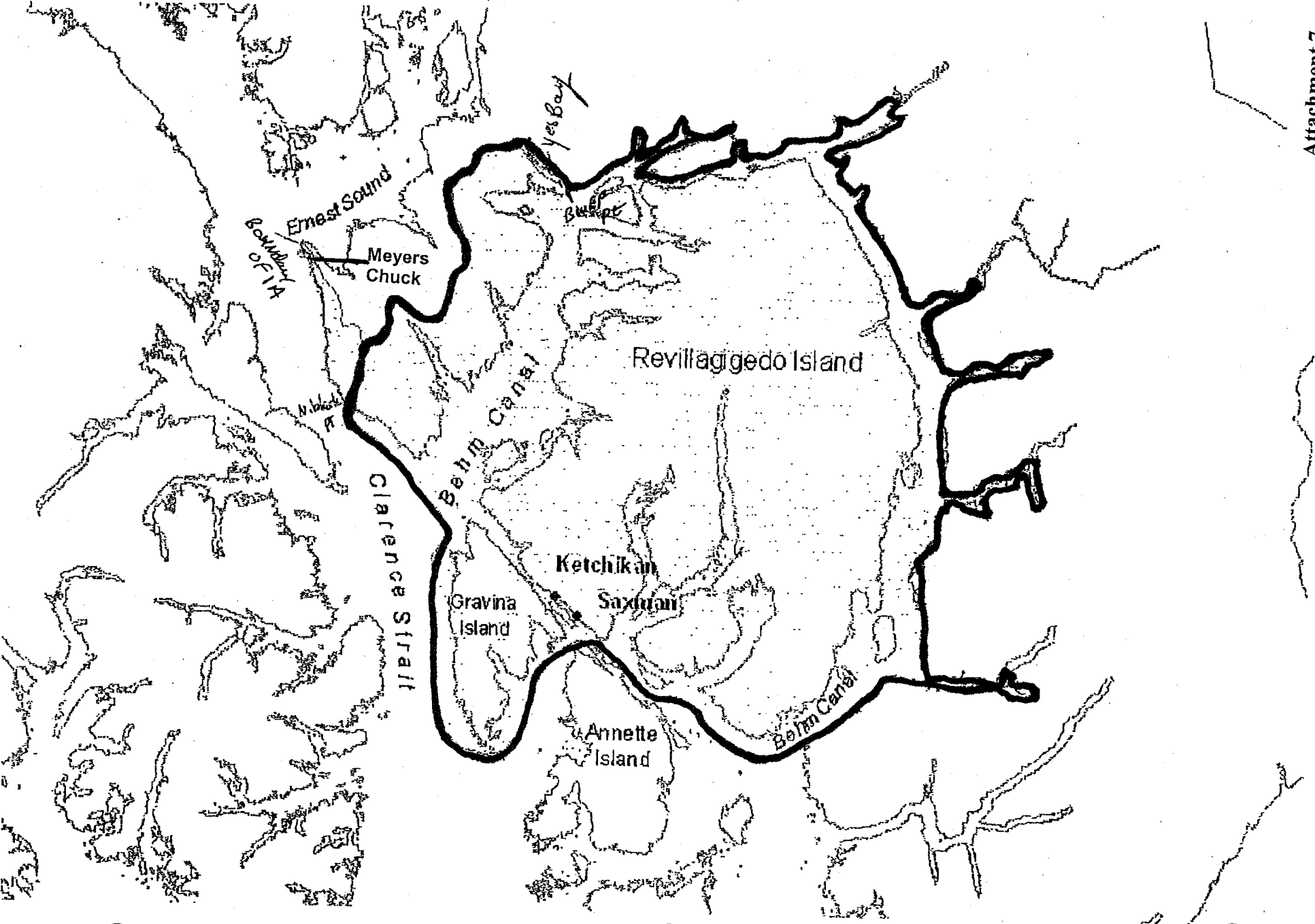
5 AAC 99.015. JOINT BOARD NONSUBSISTENCE AREAS.

(a) The following areas are found by the Joint Board of Fisheries and Game to be nonsubsistence use areas:

(1) The Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 1(A), as defined in 5 AAC 92.450(1) (A), all drainages of the Cleveland Peninsula between Niblack Point and Bluff Point, Revillagigedo, Gravina, Pennock, Smeaton, Bold, Betton, and Hassler Islands; all marine waters of Sections 1-C, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (3), 1-D, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (4), 1-E, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (5), that portion of Section 1-F, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (6), north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Mary Island and within one mile of the mainland and the Gravina and Revillagigedo Island shorelines; and that portion of District 2, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(b), within one mile of the Cleveland Peninsula shoreline and east of the longitude of Niblack Point.

KETCHIKAN NONSUBSISTENCE AREA

Per 5 AAC 99.015



Special Use Cabin Sites on Stikine River

<u>Lessee</u>	<u>Owner's Residence</u>		
Ty Harding	Wrangell		
Mike Hay	Wrangell		
J.B. Gucker	Juneau		
Loy Fisher	Wrangell		
Justin Davies	Wrangell		
Harry Sundberg	Wrangell		
Leonard Angerman	Wrangell		
Art Hammer	Petersburg		
Jared Gross	Wrangell		
Dan Churchill	Wrangell		
Willa Franks	Wrangell		
Lanny Hamley	Wrangell		
Stan Hjort	Petersburg		
<hr/>			
Total	13 Cabins	Wrangell	10
		Petersburg	2
		Other	1

2006 Contact List for outfitters/guides that operate on WRD

Business	Guides	Phone	Email
Alaska A-1 Adventures Roxanne Yancey POB 2107 Wrangell, AK 99929	TRANSPORT ONLY WRD Administers Permit	907-874-2499 808-385-2488	Alaskaa1adventures.aptalaska.com
Alaska Charters and Adventures Brenda Schwartz P.O. Box 1996 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-4157 888-993-2750 723-1347 cell	info@alaskaupclose.com
Alaska Peak and Seas Mark Galla P.O. Box 362 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-2454 723-2822 cell	mark@wedoalaska.com
Alaska Vistas Sylvia Etefagh P.O. Box 2245 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-3006 723-7068 cell 874-2998home 209-7076 jcell	info@alaskavistas.com john@alaskavistas.com sylvia@alaskavistas.com ufc@arctic.net
Alaska Waters, Inc. Jim Leslie P.O. Box 1978 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-2378	jim-leslie@alaskawaters.com
All Aboard Yacht Charters PO Box 436 Union, WA 98592	ANM/ JRD Administers Permit	360-898-7300	allaboard@hctc.com
Kent Brekke Alaska Angling, Inc. P.O. Box 1142 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	303-570-7066	
Eli Lucas Alaska Coastal Hunting P.O. Box 1634 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	907-772-3405	
Scott and Julie Hursey Alaska Passages, Inc. P.O. Box 213 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	907-772-3967	
Dennis Rogers Island Voyages, Inc. P.O. Box 542 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	907-772-3137	

2006 Contact List for outfitters/guides that operate on WRD

Tenacious Charters P.O. Box 1542 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-3723	lockabey@aptalaska.net
The Boat Company 19623 Viking Ave. Poulsbo, WA 98370	SRD Administers Permit	360-697-4242	joelh@theboatcompany.com
Timber Wolf Charters John A. Yeager P.O. Box 1996 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-4157	info@alaskaupclose.com
Wild Rockies Field Institute P.O. Box 7071 Missoula, MT	WRD Administers Permit	406-549-4336	wrfi@wildrockies.org
Alaska Travel Adventures 9085 Glacier Hwy. #301 Juneau, AK 99929 Attn: Chris Meier	WRD Administers Permit	(907)247-5295	atachris@gci.net
Marlin's Flyfishing P.O. Box 301 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	874-2590	marlin@aptalaska.net
Rain Walker Expeditions P.O. Box 2074 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	874-2549	marieo@aptalaska.net
Summit Charters P.O. Box 2076 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	874-2402	Taylorandsons@gci.net
Alaska Coastal Adventures 6702 Darkwood Dr. Riverside, CA 92506	WRD Administers Permit	(951)789-4690	Chuck.Karen@charter.net
Gold Rush Tours P.O. Box 1132 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	874-3203	Info@goldrushbustours.com
Wild Rockies Field Institute P.O. Box 7071 Missoula, MT 59807	WRD Administers Permit	(406)549-4336	wrf@wildrockies.org
Coastal Island Charters P.O. Box 1897 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	874-2014	huntress@alaskacic.com
Crossings Wilderness Program P.O. Box 1231 Wrangell AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	874-2371	

2006 Contact List for outfitters/guides that operate on WRD

Aqua Sports Enterprises Terry Bunes POB 681, Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-3811 907-874-3061	akseahorse@gci.net
Bluewater Adventures Randy Burke #3-252 East First St. Vancouver, BC Canada V7L 1B3	WRD Administers Permit	888-877-1770	rburke@bluewateradventures.ca
Breakaway Adventures POB 2107 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-2488	eric@breakawayadventures.com
Dolphin Charters 1007 Leneve Pl, ElCerrito, CA 94530	ANM/JRDA Administers Permit	510-527-9622	Dolphin3@earthlink.net
Family Air P.O. Box 23514, Ketchikan, AK 99901	TRANSPORT ONLY KMRD Administers Permit	907-247-1305 800-380-1305	info@familyairtours.com
Family Charters 12218 SE 192 nd Street Renton, WA 98058	WRD Administers Permit	206-915-0807c 253-854-7523h	gomer3rd@aol.com
Halco, Inc. POB 7462 Ketchikan, AK 99901	TRANSPORT ONLY KMRD Administers Permit	907-225-5906	abwidness@hotmail.com
Island Wings POB 7432 Ketchikan, AK 99901	TRANSPORT ONLY KMRD Administers Permit	907-225-2444	michelle@islandwings.com
Stikeen River Song Charters P.O. Box 47 Telegraph Creek, BC Canada VOJ2WO	WRD Administers Permit	250-235-3196	dan@stikineriversong.com
Pacific Airways POB 5158 Ketchikan, AK 99901	TRANSPORT ONLY KMRD Administers Permit	907-225-3500	stevem@flypacificairways.com
Southeast Alaska Flyfishing Dan Roope P.O. Box 2176 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-3512	Dan_Roope@fc.wsd.k12.ak.us
Southeast Aviation POB 5797 Ketchikan, AK 99901	TRANSPORT ONLY KMRD Administers Permit	907-225-2900	jkosmos@southeastaviation.com
Stickeen Wilderness Adventures George Woodbury P.O. Box 934 Wrangell, AK 99929	WRD Administers Permit	907-874-2085	wildside@akgetaway.com

2006 Contact List for outfitters/guides that operate on WRD

David Ellis Southeast Commercial P.O. Box 1349 Petersburg, AK 99833 907-772-3039			
Scott Roberge Tongass Kayak Adventures P.O. Box 2169 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	907-772-4742	
David Benitz Stikine Guide Service P.O. Box 1535 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	907-772-3258	
Scott Newman Southeast Guide Service LLC P.O. Box 1348 Petersburg, AK 99833	PRD Administers Permit	907-772-4878	
Sunrise Aviation, Inc. Tyler Robinson/ Dave Galla P.O. Box 432, Wrangell, AK 99929	TRANSPORT ONLY WRD Administers Permit	907-874-2319	sunrise@aptalaska.net

Wrangell District Guides

Area	Year	Access Da	Excel Database
W10	2000	1151	1261
W10	2001	40	1631
W10	2002	1730	1980
W10	2003	2778	2756
W10	2004	3754	3813
W10	2005	4355	N/A

Other Guides

Area	Year	Access
W10	2000	14
W10	2001	8
W10	2002	38
W10	2003	14
W10	2004	0
W10	2005	9

Petersburg District Guides

Area	Year	Access
W10	2000	78
W10	2001	9
W10	2002	28
W10	2003	0
W10	2004	15
W10	2005	28

W30	2000	158	158
W30	2001	22	96
W30	2002	65	85
W30	2003	14	20
W30	2004	18	72
W30	2005	381	N/A

W30	2000	0
W30	2001	0
W30	2002	0
W30	2003	5
W30	2004	9
W30	2005	9

Note: N/A is for information that was not available in the database.

W40	2000	76	63
W40	2001	71	84
W40	2002	60	73
W40	2003	39	44
W40	2004	40	37
W40	2005	400	N/A

W40	2000	0
W40	2001	8
W40	2002	9
W40	2003	5
W40	2004	9
W40	2005	0

W50	2000	73	107
W50	2001	42	77
W50	2002	34	100
W50	2003	96	88
W50	2004	78	96
W50	2005	28	N/A

W50	2000	44
W50	2001	0
W50	2002	64
W50	2003	10
W50	2004	41
W50	2005	54

W60	2000	716	970
W60	2001	104	1079
W60	2002	942	1098

W60	2000	221
W60	2001	158
W60	2002	118

W60	2003	1048	1074	W60	2003	5
W60	2004	1383	1421	W60	2004	102
W60	2005	1203	N/A	W60	2005	125

W70	2000	6	6	W70	2000	0
W70	2001	13	43	W70	2001	6
W70	2002	N/A	N/A	W70	2002	N/A
W70	2003	4	4	W70	2003	0
W70	2004	24	33	W70	2004	0
W70	2005	0	N/A	W70	2005	9

W80	2000	723	723	W80	2000	0
W80	2001	269	294	W80	2001	0
W80	2002	275	318	W80	2002	37
W80	2003	1741	1751	W80	2003	10
W80	2004	1707	2037	W80	2004	327
W80	2005	2536	N/A	W80	2005	340

W90	2000	24	17	W90	2000	5
W90	2001	0	29	W90	2001	13
W90	2002	10	26	W90	2002	16
W90	2003	28	28	W90	2003	0
W90	2004	38	26	W90	2004	0
W90	2005	N/A	N/A	W90	2005	N/A

W100	2000	5	10	W100	2000	5
W100	2001	N/A	46	W100	2001	N/A
W100	2002	65	92	W100	2002	27
W100	2003	84	108	W100	2003	24
W100	2004	96	164	W100	2004	43
W100	2005	853	N/A	W100	2005	18

W120	2000	18	6
W120	2001	0	19
W120	2002	277	295
W120	2003	96	96
W120	2004	392	311
W120	2005	2262	N/A

W120	2000	0
W120	2001	8
W120	2002	0
W120	2003	0
W120	2004	0
W120	2005	0

W130	2000	N/A	3
W130	2001	0	6
W130	2002	315	447
W130	2003	90	83
W130	2004	349	568
W130	2005	358	N/A

W130	2000	N/A
W130	2001	6
W130	2002	0
W130	2003	0
W130	2004	0
W130	2005	0

W150	2000	8	339
W150	2001	0	435
W150	2002	164	549
W150	2003	302	303
W150	2004	194	324
W150	2005	275	N/A

W150	2000	387
W150	2001	25
W150	2002	371
W150	2003	6
W150	2004	402
W150	2005	465

Wilderness Study Areas

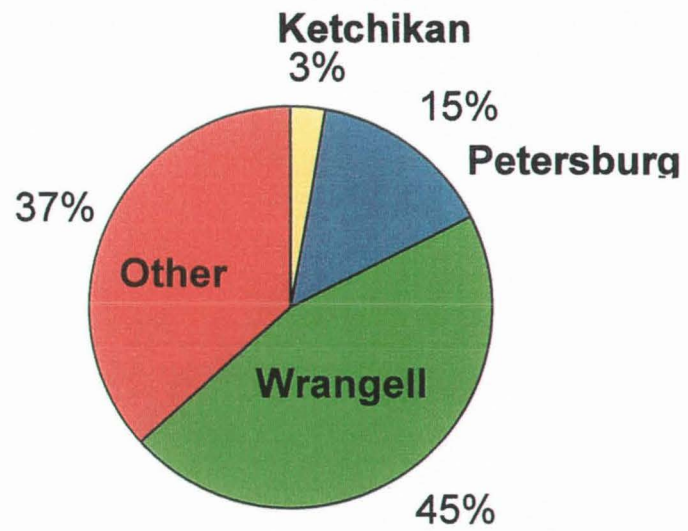
W10	Stikine River -Designated Wilderness
W30	Virginia Lake – Crittenden Creek
W40	Maddan Bay - Aaron's Creek
W50	Bradfield Canal and River
W60	Anan
W70	Frosty to Sunny Bay
W80	Wrangell Island
W90	Zarembo Island
W100	North Etolin Island
W120	South Etolin Island – Designated Wilderness
W130	Deer - Woronkofski - Vanks – Kashevarof Islands
W150	LeConte Bay – Designated Wilderness

**WRD CABIN USAGE
2000-2004**

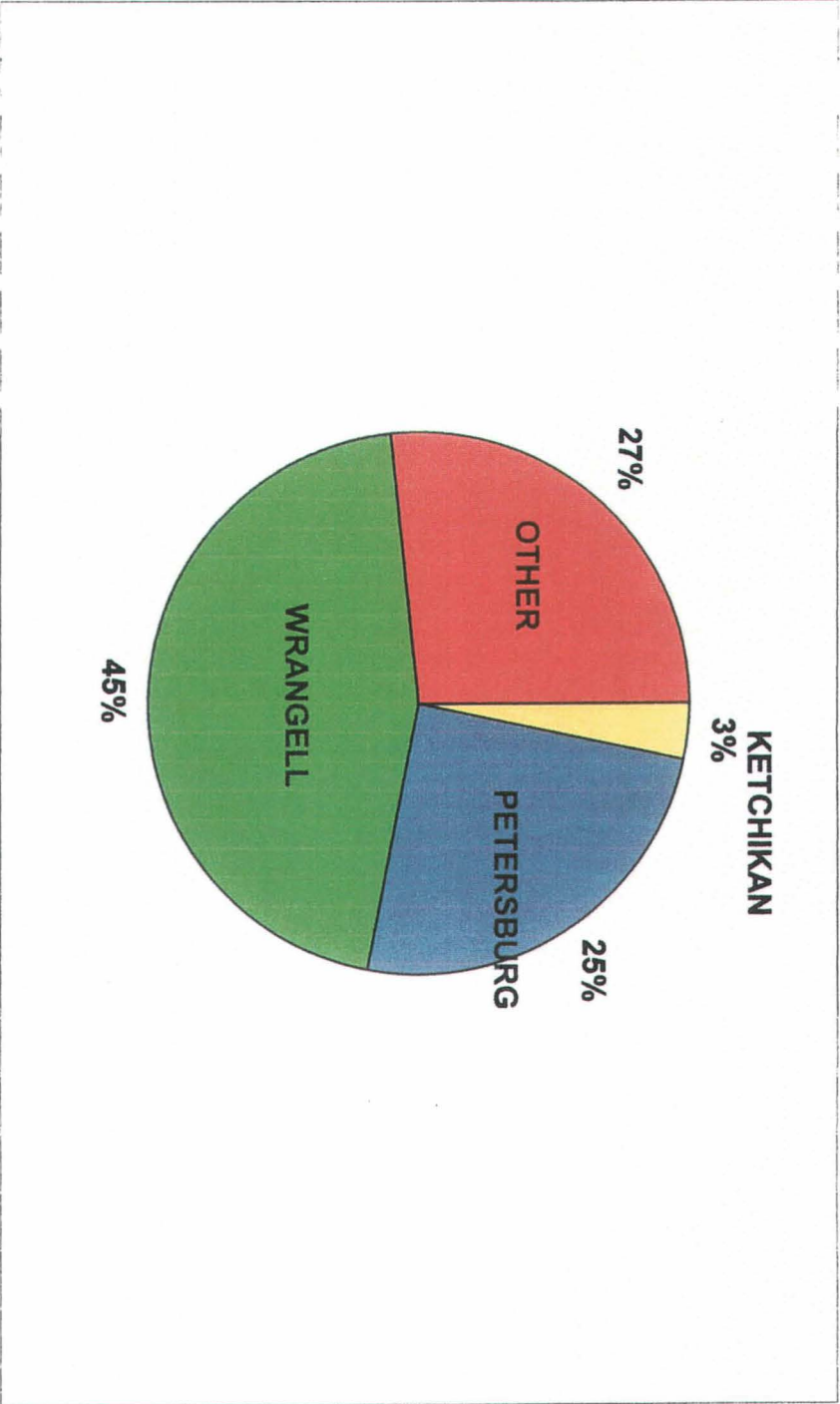
	KETCHIKAN	PETERSBURG	WRANGELL	OTHER	CABIN TOTALS
ANAN BAY	2	13	35	242	292
ANAN LAKE	7	0	4	18	29
BERG BAY	0	6	388	388	782
BINKLEY SLOUGH	4	15	12	2	33
EAGLE LAKE	15	0	10	33	58
FROSTY BAY	9	0	40	42	91
GARNET LEDGE	14	4	332	157	507
GUT ISLAND #1	6	59	134	24	223
GUT ISLAND #2	4	9	41	13	67
HARDING RIVER	4	8	16	123	151
KOKNUK	6	21	70	13	110
LITTLE DRY ISLAND	0	126	88	31	245
MALLARD SLOUGH	0	125	82	54	261
MARTEN LAKE	0	0	9	25	34
MOUNT FLEMER	7	28	43	60	138
MOUNT RYNDA	5	35	111	80	231
SERGIEF ISLAND	12	5	9	2	28
SHAKES SLOUGH #1	10	37	99	92	238
SHAKES SLOUGH #2	17	139	101	155	412
STEAMER BAY	0	6	255	171	432
TWIN LAKES	9	89	139	64	301
VIRGINIA LAKE	12	18	303	63	396
TOTAL USERS					
2000-2004	143	743	2321	1852	5059

**WRD CABIN USAGE
2000-2004**

**WRD Cabin Usage
2000-2004**

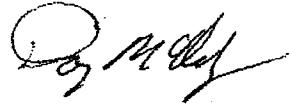


	Stikine River Cabin Usage				
	KETCHIKAN	PETERSBURG	WRANGELL	OTHER	CABIN TOTALS
BINKLEY SLOUGH	4	15	12	2	33
GARNET LEDGE	14	4	332	157	507
GUT ISLAND #1	6	59	134	24	223
GUT ISLAND #2	4	9	41	13	67
KOKNUK	6	21	70	13	110
LITTLE DRY ISLAND	0	126	88	31	245
MALLARD SLOUGH	0	125	82	54	261
MOUNT FLEMER	7	28	43	60	138
MOUNT RYNDA	5	35	111	80	231
SERGIEF ISLAND	12	5	9	2	28
SHAKES SLOUGH #1	10	37	99	92	238
SHAKES SLOUGH #2	17	139	101	155	412
TWIN LAKES	9	89	139	64	301
TOTAL USERS					
2000-2004	94	692	1261	747	2794



Memorandum

To: Carol Rushmore
From: Doug McCloskey Chief of Police
Date: 11/15/2005
Re: Borough Formation Information



As you requested, I have obtained the information that you have requested to update the information provided in 1997.

The Alaska State Trooper is responsible for law enforcement services outside the city limits of the City of Wrangell. From 1994 until 2001 the trooper position in Wrangell was vacant. Since 2001 there has been a trooper stationed in Wrangell.

The Wrangell Police Department continues with agreement to assist the State Troopers with law enforcement activities outside of the city limits. Currently all members of the police department have commissions as Alaska State Troopers.

I have requested the information on the number of calls from the Troopers for the years 1998 to date, and as yet have not received that information. I will provide that information as soon as I receive it. I can say that from conversations with local troopers, and personal observation that the caseload has increased from the numbers quoted in the 97 memo.

I have recovered from local records the information on US Customs activities for vessels using the Stikine River for the years 1999 to date. These numbers are indicative of the persons who cross the Canadian Border, and would not account for activity on the river below the Border.

Year	Private	Commercial	Persons
1999	196	85	No data
2000	253	106	1032
2001	199	123	947
2002	332	89	1451
2003	425	90	1512

2004	431	168	1524
2005	267	223	1551

The records indicate that no commercial activity occurs from Petersburg and that private vessels trips are less than 20 per year. These statistics indicate an increase in the traffic on the Stikine River in recent years.

Some of the areas and activities that will increase the need for law enforcement / emergency services as the character of the communities that will fall under the proposed borough include private development on the lower river, properties and persons on the back channel, Thom's Place, Olive Cove, Meyers Chuck, and Crossings Wilderness Programs for youth general recreation on the river and other areas. While each of the above requires only sporadic services when combined they create a consistent demand for services. In addition the modes of transportation and equipment needs to provide services to these remote areas will require additional personnel and funding.

While not on the above list of immediate needs the following need consideration in long term planning Bradfield road, Fools Inlet ferry terminal, possible mining and timber activity and several other purposed projects that will produce infrastructure that will require services in the long term. In the short term several of the environmental groups have taken notice of Southeast Alaska, and active protest to further development should be anticipated.

Memorandum

To: Carol Rushmore, Economic Development Director
From: Doug McCloskey, Chief Of Police
Date: 2/10/2006
Re: Borough Formation Information

In response to your February 9 memo the numbers for customs border crossings are those that originated from Wrangell or cleared customs at Wrangell. Customs has no record of any Commercial activity on the river to or from Petersburg and said that there are less than 20 private vessel trips per year that originate or terminate in Petersburg.

The information that I have from the troopers for the last two years indicate that the Troopers normally receive about 10 calls for service per month. This has changed very little since Hasenohrl's original letter. During the time period that the letter from Hasenohrl was written Alaska State Troopers were divided in to two units Fish and Wildlife known as brown shirts and criminal side known as blue shirts they have since been combined and are all referred as Troopers. Troopers in the one-man posts such as Wrangell have always been responded to whatever types of calls they receive, paper service, criminal investigation, Fish and wildlife, ect.

WRANGELL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

PHONE: (907) 874-3223 FAX: 874-3939 EMAIL: wrfld@aptalaska.net
BOX 794, WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929

TO: Carol Rushmore

FM: Tim Bunes/ Fire Chief

RE: Search and Rescue Calls (1998-2005)

Date: January 12, 2006

Search and Rescue calls that are narrowed down to 5 areas:

Stikine River:

Number of Calls: 34

Number of people assisted: 98

Myers Chuck to Dear Island:

Number of Calls: 4

Number of people assisted: 13

Back Channel, Front of town, Thoms Place:

No. of Calls: 102

Number of people assisted: 135

Sumner Strait, Clearance Strait, Stikine Strait:

Number of Calls: 57

Number of people assisted: 89

Wrangell Island:

Number of Calls: 33

Number of people assisted: 38

Total Number of Calls: 230

Total Number of people assisted: 373

We talked with the state troopers and they would continue to pay for sar calls as they have done in the past.

**STATE OF ALASKA
 FY 06 NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS
 FINAL BOROUGH PAYMENTS
 BASED ON PRIOR-YEAR BOROUGH ACREAGE AND
 14 YEAR HISTORICAL PAYMENTS TO EACH NATIONAL FOREST**

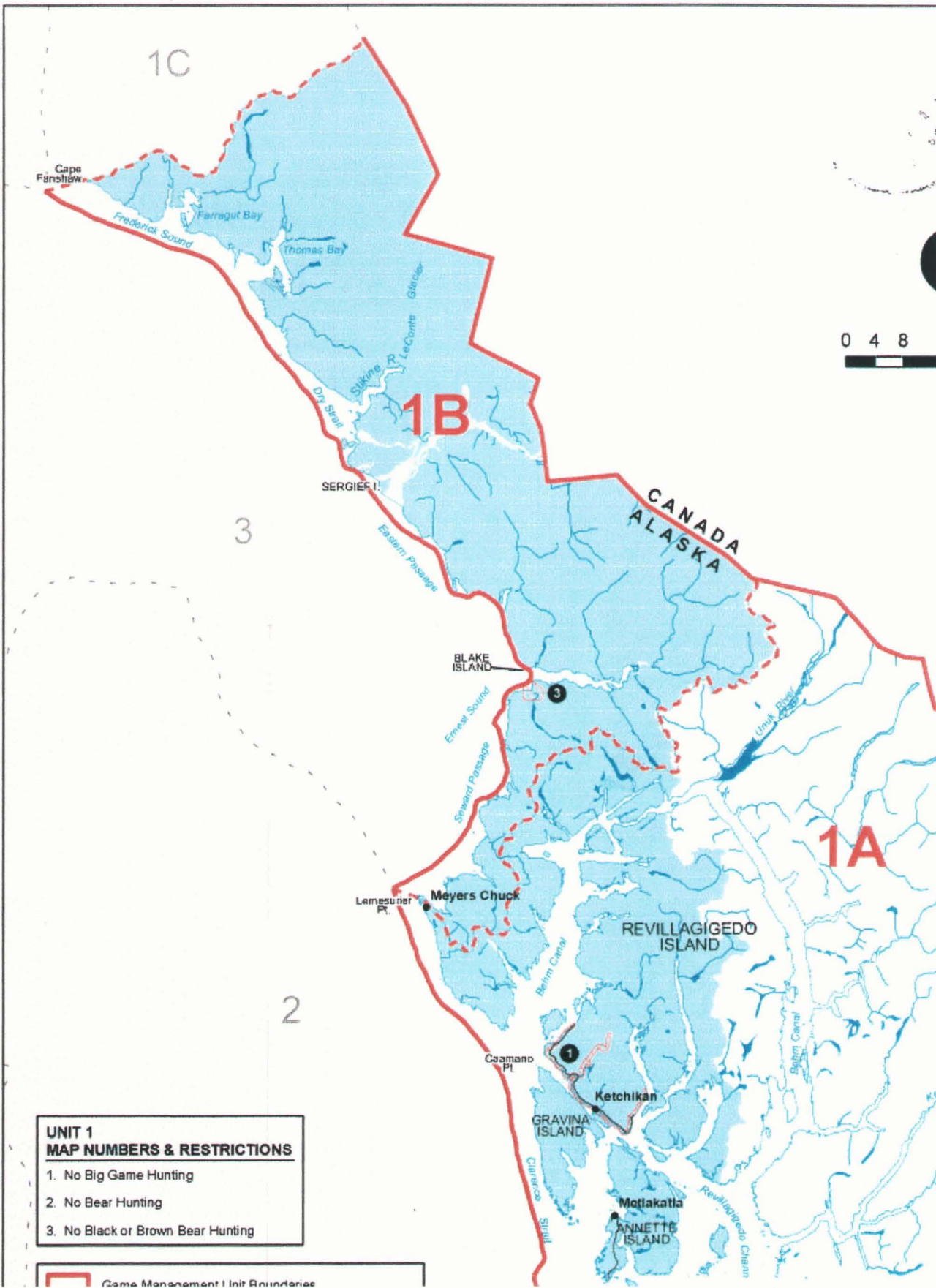
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

Borough	Acres	Schools/Roads \$	15% Projects \$	Total Payment
Haines Borough	916,193	\$447,936.15	\$79,047.56	\$526,983.70
City & Borough of Juneau	1,710,847	\$836,450.63	\$147,608.94	\$984,059.57
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	739,515	\$361,556.46	\$63,804.08	\$425,360.54
City & Borough of Sitka	1,796,494	\$878,324.33	\$154,998.41	\$1,033,322.74
City & Borough of Yakutat	1,226,416	\$599,607.35	\$105,813.06	\$705,420.41
Unorganized Borough	10,187,668	\$4,980,855.30	\$878,974.46	\$5,859,829.76
TOTALS	16,577,133	\$8,104,730.22	\$1,430,246.51	\$9,534,976.73
TOTAL TONGASS PAYMENT				\$9,534,976.73

CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST


Borough	Acres	Schools/Roads \$	15% Projects \$	Total Payment
Municipality of Anchorage	274,933	\$7,748.26	\$0.00	\$7,748.26
Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,094,570	\$30,847.56	\$0.00	\$30,847.56
Kodiak Island Borough	2,495	\$70.31	\$0.00	\$70.31
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	43,386	\$1,222.72	\$0.00	\$1,222.72
City & Borough of Yakutat	420	\$10.06	\$1.78	\$11.84
Unorganized Borough	3,980,725	\$95,358.28	\$16,827.93	\$112,186.21
TOTALS	5,396,529	\$135,257.19	\$16,829.71	\$152,086.90
TOTAL CHUGACH PAYMENT				\$152,086.90
TOTAL STATE OF ALASKA PAYMENT				\$9,687,063.63





**UNIT 1
MAP NUMBERS & RESTRICTIONS**

- 1. No Big Game Hunting
- 2. No Bear Hunting
- 3. No Black or Brown Bear Hunting

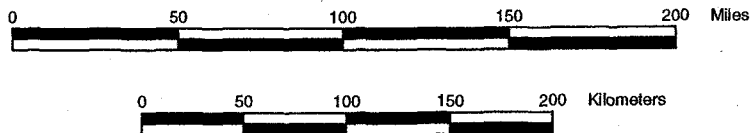
 Game Management Unit Boundaries

Attachment 15

STATE OF ALASKA RECORDING DISTRICTS WITH BOROUGH & MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARIES

November 2004

Map projection: Albers Equal Area
Map scale: 1:2,500,000



———— Recording Districts

★ Filing Location

Aleutian Islands	-----	Anchorage
Anchorage	-----	Anchorage
Barrow	-----	Fairbanks
Bethel	-----	Bethel
Bristol Bay	-----	Anchorage
Cape Nome	-----	Nome
Chitina	-----	Valdez
Cordova	-----	Anchorage
Fairbanks	-----	Fairbanks
Fort Gibbon	-----	Fairbanks
Haines	-----	Juneau
Homer	-----	Homer
Iliamna	-----	Anchorage
Juneau	-----	Juneau
Kenai	-----	Kenai
Ketchikan	-----	Ketchikan
Kodiak	-----	Kodiak
Kotzebue	-----	Fairbanks
Kuskokwim	-----	Bethel
Kvichak	-----	Anchorage
Manley Hot Springs	-----	Fairbanks
Mt. McKinley	-----	Fairbanks
Nenana	-----	Fairbanks
Nulato	-----	Fairbanks
Palmer	-----	Palmer
Petersburg	-----	Ketchikan
Rampart	-----	Fairbanks
Seldovia	-----	Homer
Seward	-----	Seward
Sitka	-----	Sitka
Skagway	-----	Juneau
Talkeetna	-----	Palmer
Valdez	-----	Valdez
Wrangell	-----	Ketchikan

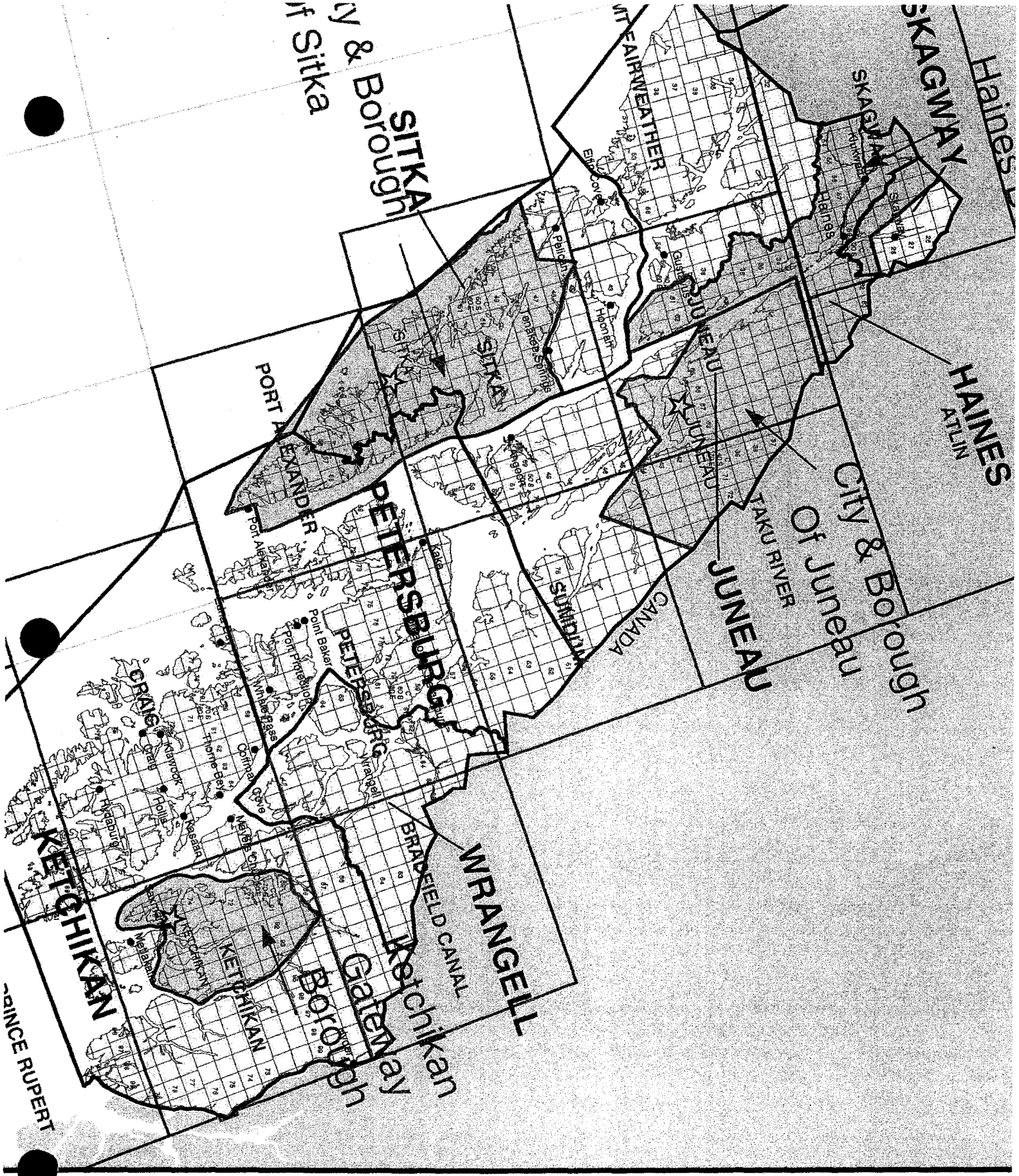


Borough or Municipality

Map depicted from:

Alaska Recording Districts Portfolio, Alaska Court System, September 1, 1964,
as per Supreme Court Order No. 12, Amendment No. 13 effective July 1, 1975

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Haines

SKAGWAY

SKAGWAN

HAINES
ATLIN

CITY & Borough
Of Juneau

TAKU RIVER

JUNEAU

SEWARD

CANADA

SUMMIT

WRANGELL

BRADFELD CANAL

KETCHIKAN
CITY & Borough

GATEWAY

KETCHIKAN
BOROUGH

KETCHIKAN

KETCHIKAN

SITKA

City & Borough

of Sitka

PORTA
EXANDER

PETERSBURG

PETERSBURG

PETERSBURG

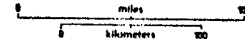
ORANGE

KETCHIKAN

FRANCIS RUPERT

Alaska Court System Venue Districts

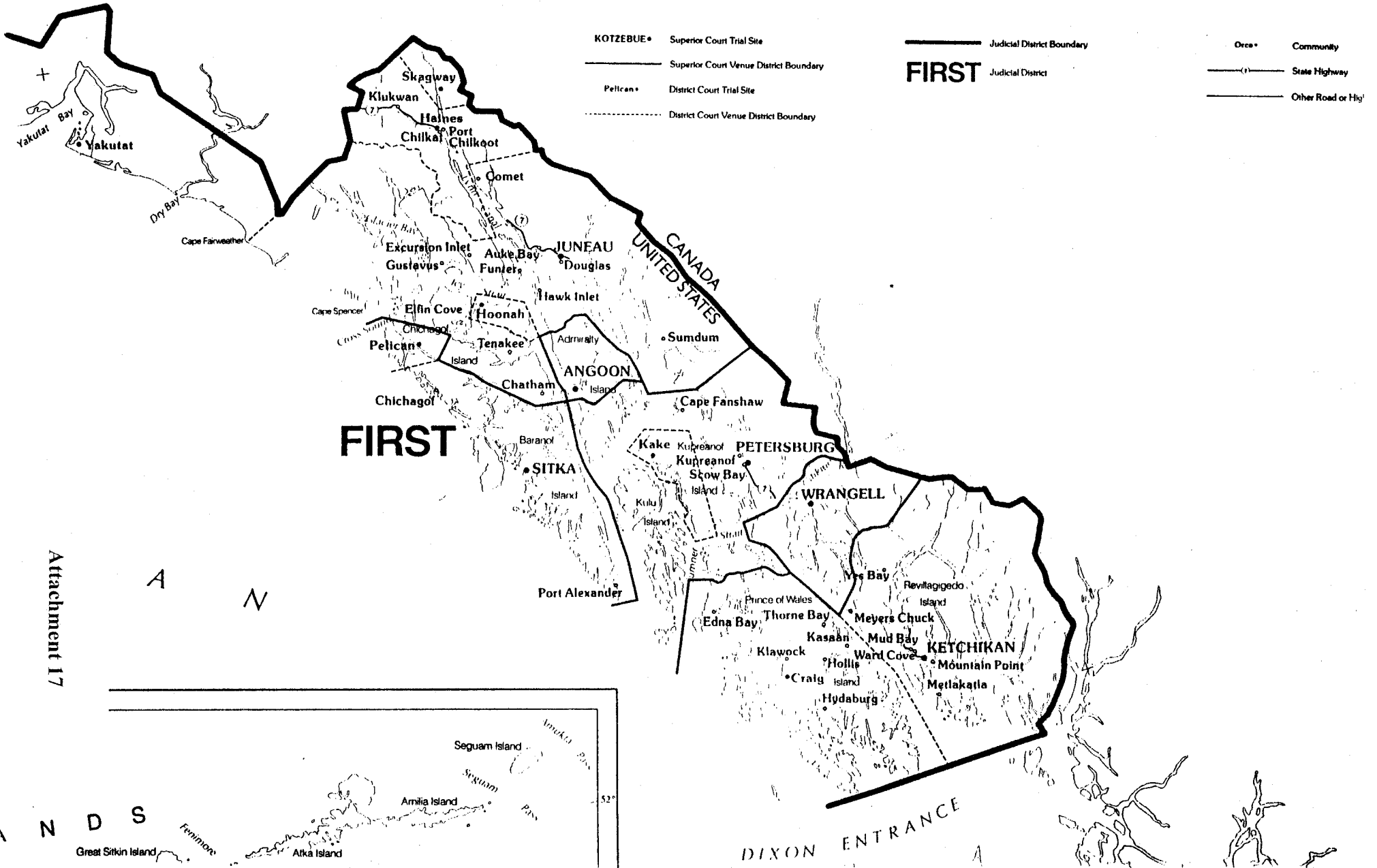
Scale 1:3,500,000



- KOTZEBUE • Superior Court Trial Site
- Superior Court Venue District Boundary
- Pelican • District Court Trial Site
- District Court Venue District Boundary

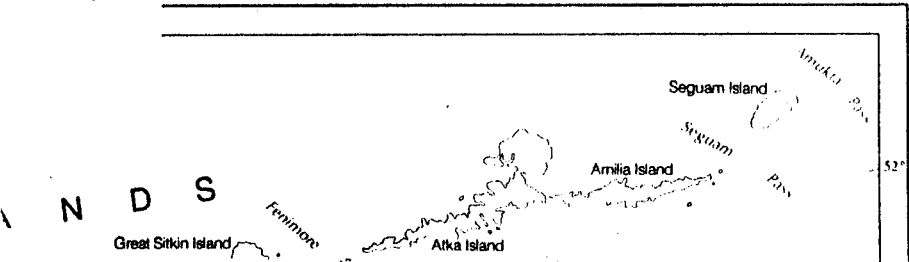
FIRST Judicial District

- Community
- (r)— State Highway
- Other Road or High



Attachment 17

A N



N D S
Great Sitkin Island

Exhibit I

EXHIBIT I
PROPOSED CHARTER

This exhibit presents the proposed home rule charter for the proposed borough. The proposed charter, as may be amended on a reasonable basis by the Local Boundary Commission following a public hearing on this petition, is adopted if voters approve incorporation of the unified municipality.

HOME RULE CHARTER OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF WRANGELL

PREAMBLE

We the people of the Wrangell Borough area, exercising the powers of home rule granted by the Constitution of the State of Alaska, in order to provide for more efficient, adequate and economical government, hereby establish this Charter.

**ARTICLE I
NAME, FORM AND BOUNDARIES**

Section 1.01 Name of Borough.

The Borough shall be a municipal corporation known as the "City and Borough of Wrangell." Whenever it deems it in the public interest to do so, the Borough may use the name Wrangell Borough or Wrangell Home Rule Borough.

Section 1.02 Form of Government.

(A) **Home rule.** The Borough government is a home rule borough established by the voters.

(B) **Form.** The Borough shall operate as an Assembly-Manager form of government.

Section 1.03 Boundaries and Borough Seat.

(A) **Boundaries.** The boundaries of the Borough shall include all areas within the Borough on the date of ratification of this Charter, as is more fully detailed in the map annexed to the petition for Borough incorporation. The boundaries may be altered in the manner provided by law.

(B) **Borough Seat.** The Borough Seat shall be at Wrangell, Alaska.

**ARTICLE II
POWERS**

Section 2.01 Powers.

The Borough may exercise all powers of home rule not prohibited by law or this Charter.

Section 2.02 Construction.

The powers of the Borough shall be liberally construed. The enumeration of a particular power in this Charter shall not be construed as exclusive or limiting the powers of the Borough.

Section 2.03 Intergovernmental Participation.

The Borough may exercise any of its powers or perform any of its functions and may participate in the financing thereof, jointly or in cooperation, by agreement with any one or more local governments, the State of Alaska, the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of these governments.

ARTICLE III THE ASSEMBLY

Section 3.01 Powers.

The legislative power of the Borough shall be in the Assembly. Except as otherwise provided by law or this Charter, the Assembly shall exercise all powers of the Borough and shall provide for the performance of all duties and obligations of the Borough.

Section 3.02 Composition.

The Borough Assembly shall be composed of seven members, which shall consist of the Mayor, who serves as an ex officio Assembly member, and six other Assembly members. Hereinafter, the term "Assembly member" includes the Mayor.

Section 3.03 Qualifications.

(A) Only a qualified voter of the Borough, who has been a resident of the Borough for at least one year immediately preceding his election, shall be qualified for elective borough office.

(B) An Assembly member who ceases to be a resident of the Borough shall immediately forfeit his or her office.

(C) No Assembly member may hold any other compensated Borough office or employment, or elected partisan political office, while serving on the Assembly, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.

Section 3.04 Election and Term of Assembly Members.

(A) Unless otherwise provided by ordinance, all Assembly members shall be elected at large to individually designated Borough seats, known as Mayor, Seat A, Seat B, Seat C, Seat D, Seat E and Seat F. Each candidate for Assembly shall file for a specific designated seat and no candidate may file for more than one designated seat in any election. The Assembly may, by ordinance, change Assembly composition and form of representation.

(B) Except for the first Assembly elected, the term of office of an assembly member is three years and until a successor qualifies.

Section 3.05 Vacancies and forfeiture of office.

(A) If a vacancy occurs on the Assembly, the remaining members shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy within 30 days. The person appointed shall serve until the next regular election, at which time a successor shall be elected to serve the balance of the term.

(B) Notwithstanding (A) of this section, if the Assembly membership is reduced by vacancies to fewer than the number required to constitute a quorum, the remaining members shall, within seven days, appoint a number of qualified persons sufficient to constitute a quorum.

(C) The office of an elected Borough official shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner authorized by law or by this Charter, and by forfeiture of office.

(D) The Assembly shall declare that an Assembly member has forfeited his office by a declaration of forfeiture. The Assembly member affected shall not vote upon the declaration. The grounds for forfeiture of an Assembly position are:

(1) failure to comply with all qualifications prescribed by this Charter for an Assembly member;

(2) knowing and willful violation of any express prohibition of this Charter;

(3) failure to qualify and take office within thirty days after his or her election or appointment;

(4) physical absence from the Borough for a ninety day period, unless excused by the Assembly;

(5) failure to attend more than one-half of all meetings of the Assembly, regular and special, held within a period of four consecutive months, without being excused by the Assembly;

(6) resignation and acceptance of that resignation;

(7) physical or mental inability to perform the duties of office as determined by the Assembly;

(8) removal from office;

(9) conviction of a felony, or conviction of an offense involving moral turpitude or a violation of the oath of office;

(10) death.

Section 3.06 Organization and Rules of the Assembly.

(A) The Assembly shall determine by ordinance its own rules and order of business, including provisions for reasonable notice to all Assembly members of regular or special meetings.

(B) The Assembly shall maintain a journal of its proceedings as a public record.

(C) A majority of the total membership of the Assembly members constitutes a quorum. An Assembly member disqualified from voting on a question may be considered present for purposes of constituting a quorum. In the absence of a quorum, any number less than a quorum may recess or adjourn the meeting to a later time or date.

Section 3.07 Meetings.

(A) The Assembly shall hold at least one regular meeting every month at such time and place as it may prescribe, unless otherwise provided by ordinance. The Mayor, the Borough Manager or any two Assembly members may call a special meeting. The Assembly by ordinance shall establish procedures for calling special and/or emergency meetings.

(B) All meetings of the Assembly shall be held in public. The Assembly shall adopt by ordinance procedures for reasonable public notice of all meetings, and at each such meeting the public shall have reasonable opportunity to be heard. An executive session, from which the public is excluded, may be held in accordance with, and to discuss only those matters permitted by, Alaska Statutes. The general matter for consideration in executive session shall be expressed in the motion calling for the executive session.

(C) Actions of the Assembly are adopted by a majority of the total membership of the body.

Section 3.08 Mayor and Vice Mayor.

(A) The Mayor shall be recognized as the head of the Borough government for all ceremonial purposes and executes official documents upon the authorization and direction of the Assembly. He shall preside at meetings of the Assembly and shall certify the passage of all ordinances and resolutions passed. As ex officio Assembly member, he shall have all powers, rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities of Assembly members, including the

power to vote. The Mayor shall have no veto power, nor may he strike or reduce appropriation items.

(B) The Assembly shall elect a Vice Mayor from its membership at the first Assembly meeting following certification of the regular election. Should the seat of Mayor become vacant, or the existing Mayor be disabled, absent or otherwise unable to act, the Vice Mayor shall serve until the Mayor resumes his official duties or until a new Mayor is appointed or elected.

Section 3.09 Officers.

The Assembly shall appoint a Borough Manager, a Borough Clerk and a Borough Attorney, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Assembly.

ARTICLE IV LEGISLATION

Section 4.01 Introduction and Enactment of Ordinances.

(A) **Introduction.** An ordinance may be presented for consideration by an Assembly member at a regular or special meeting of the Assembly. Upon presentation, an ordinance shall be rejected, deferred, referred to committee, or accepted as being introduced. An ordinance shall be introduced in writing in the form required by Assembly rule.

(B) **Notice and Hearing.** After introduction, the Assembly shall cause the Borough Clerk to publish a notice containing the text or a summary of the ordinance, the time and place for a public hearing, and where copies of the ordinance are available. The public hearing of an ordinance shall be held five or more days following publication of the notice. The term "publish" means appearing at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the Borough or, if the Assembly deems publication in such a newspaper impracticable or impossible, posted in at least five public places within the Borough.

(C) **Enactment.** A majority vote of the total membership of the Assembly is required to pass an ordinance. An ordinance takes effect upon adoption or at a later date specified in the ordinance. Ordinances shall be attested by the Borough Clerk and by the Mayor.

Section 4.02 Actions Requiring an Ordinance.

The Assembly shall use an ordinance to take action when required to do so by Alaska Statutes or this Charter.

Section 4.03 Emergency Ordinances.

(A) An emergency ordinance is an ordinance which in the judgment of the Assembly is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety. An emergency ordinance may be introduced and adopted at the same meeting.

(B) An emergency ordinance shall contain a finding that an emergency exists and shall state the facts constituting the emergency.

(C) An emergency ordinance is adopted upon the affirmative vote of all Assembly members present or five members of the Assembly, whichever is less.

Section 4.04 Adoption by Reference.

The Assembly may adopt by reference a standard code of regulations or a portion of the Alaska Statutes. The matter adopted by reference shall be made available to the public in the office of the Borough Clerk.

Section 4.05 Codification.

The Assembly shall provide for indexing and codification of all permanent ordinances adopted by the Assembly.

ARTICLE V BOROUGH MANAGER, BOROUGH CLERK, BOROUGH ATTORNEY AND BOROUGH ADMINISTRATION

Section 5.01 Borough Manager.

(A) **Appointment.** There shall be a Borough Manager. He shall be appointed by the Assembly. The Manager serves at the pleasure of the Assembly.

(B) **Qualifications.** The Manager shall be appointed on the basis of executive and administrative qualifications, and other qualifications as the Assembly shall determine. No Assembly member may be appointed Borough Manager or Acting Borough Manager during the term for which he was elected or within two years after the expiration of his term.

(C) **Removal.** The Assembly may suspend or remove the Borough Manager at any time.

Section 5.02 Powers and Duties of the Borough Manager.

The Borough Manager shall:

(A) Except as otherwise provided by this Charter or by ordinance, appoint, supervise, discipline and remove all Borough employees and administrative officers except the Borough Clerk or the Borough Attorney, subject to such personnel regulations and rules as the Assembly may adopt;

(B) prepare the annual budget and capital improvement program for the consideration of the Assembly;

(C) execute the budget and capital improvement program as adopted;

(D) report to the Assembly at the end of each fiscal year on the finances and administrative activities of the Borough;

(E) keep the Assembly fully advised on the financial condition and needs of the Borough;

(F) perform such other duties and powers specified by the Assembly.

Section 5.03 Acting Borough Manager.

If the Borough Manager is absent from the Borough or is unable to perform his duties, if the Assembly suspends the Borough Manager, or if there is a vacancy in the office of Borough Manager, the Assembly may appoint an Acting Borough Manager to serve until the Borough Manager returns, until his disability or suspension ceases, or until another Borough Manager is appointed.

Section 5.04 Borough Clerk.

(A) There shall be a Borough Clerk, who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Assembly.

(B) The Borough Clerk shall serve as clerical officer of the Assembly, keep the journal of the proceedings of the Assembly, serve as custodian of the Seal of the Borough and of such documents of the Borough as specified by the Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be assigned.

Section 5.05 Borough Attorney.

There shall be a Borough Attorney, who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Assembly.

Section 5.06 Administrative Departments and Offices.

The Assembly by ordinance shall adopt provisions regarding the establishment, function and responsibility of Borough administrative departments and offices.

Section 5.07 Personnel Policies.

The Assembly by ordinance may adopt provisions for a personnel system, including but not limited to the methods of hiring and removal of Borough officers and employees, the evaluation of employees, and rules of practice and procedure governing personnel administrative proceedings.

Section 5.08 Boards and Commissions.

Boards and Commissions may be established by the Assembly by ordinance which shall prescribe their authority, purpose, function, rules and procedures, terms of office, method of selection of members, and conduct of meetings.

Section 5.09 Wrangell Port Commission.

(A) **Composition.** There shall be a Wrangell Port Commission, which shall be composed of five members elected at large at regular borough elections. The Assembly shall prescribe by ordinance its authority, purpose, function, rules and procedures, and conduct of meetings.

(B) **Qualifications.** A candidate for Port Commission shall be a qualified voter of the Borough, who has been a resident of the Borough for at least one year immediately preceding his election.

(C) **Terms.** The term of office of Port Commission members shall be three years.

**ARTICLE VI
ELECTIONS**

Section 6.01 Administration.

(A) The Assembly by ordinance shall establish procedures for regular and special borough elections, including provisions for absentee voting.

(B) All borough elections shall be nonpartisan and no party designation shall be placed on the ballot.

Section 6.02 Regular Elections.

A regular election shall be held annually on the first Tuesday in October, unless otherwise specified by ordinance.

Section 6.03 Special Elections.

The Assembly, by ordinance or resolution, may call special elections and submit questions to voters. At least twenty days notice shall be given of a special election.

Section 6.04 Notice.

Not more than five weeks and not less than three weeks before an election, the clerk shall publish a summary of every ordinance, charter amendment, and other question which is to be submitted to the voters for approval at that election. In the case of a special election, such publication shall occur as soon as practicable after such notice.

Section 6.05 Nominations.

A person who seeks to become a candidate for an elected borough office shall execute and file a declaration of candidacy. The procedures and forms of declarations of candidacy for the Assembly, including the Mayor, the School Board, and the Port Commission shall be established by the Assembly.

Section 6.06 Qualifications of Voters.

To vote in any borough election, a person must be qualified to vote in Alaska state elections under A.S. 15.15.010, have been a resident of the Borough for 30 days immediately preceding the election, is registered to vote in Alaska State elections at a residence address within the Borough at least 30 days before the election in which the person seeks to vote, and is not disqualified under Article V of the Alaska state constitution.

Section 6.07 Determination of Election Results.

(A) In a borough election, the top vote getting candidate for a seat on the Assembly, including the Mayor, the School Board, or the Port Commission shall be declared elected.

(B) In case of a tie vote, the Assembly shall determine the successful candidate by lot.

**ARTICLE VII
INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL**

Section 7.01 Initiative and Referendum.

The powers and rights of initiative and referendum are reserved to the people of the Borough, except the powers do not extend to matters restricted by Article XI, section 7 of the Alaska state constitution. The Assembly, by ordinance, may establish procedures and regulations for initiative and referendum not inconsistent with this Charter.

Section 7.02 Application for Petition.

An initiative or referendum is proposed by filing an application with the Borough clerk containing the ordinance or resolution to be initiated or the ordinance or resolution to be challenged by referendum and the address to which all correspondence relating to the petition may be sent. An application must be signed by at least ten voters who will sponsor the petition. An additional sponsor may be added at any time before the petition is filed by submitting the name of the sponsor to the clerk. Within 14 days, the Borough Clerk shall certify the application if he finds that it is in proper form, and for an initiative petition, that the matter:

- (1) is not restricted by Section 7.01 of this Chapter;
- (2) includes only a single subject;
- (3) relates to a legislative rather than to an administrative matter; and
- (4) would be enforceable as a matter of law.

Section 7.03 Contents of Petition.

(A) Within two weeks after certification of an application for an initiative or referendum petition, a petition shall be prepared by the Borough clerk. Each copy of the petition shall contain:

- (1) a summary of the ordinance or resolution to be initiated or the ordinance or resolution to be challenged by referendum;
- (2) the complete ordinance or resolution sought to be initiated or challenged by referendum as submitted by the sponsor;
- (3) the date on which the petition was issued by the Borough Clerk;

(4) notice that signatures must be secured within thirty days after the date the petition is issued;

(5) spaces for each signature, the printed name of each signor, the date each signature is affixed, and the residence and mailing addresses of each signor;

(6) a statement, with space for the sponsor's sworn signature and date of signing, that the sponsor personally circulated the petition, that all signatures were affixed in the presence of the sponsor, and that the sponsor believes the signatures to be those of the persons whose names they purport to be; and

(7) a space for indicating the total number of signatures on the petition.

(B) If a petition consists of more than one page, each page shall contain the summary of the ordinance or resolution to be initiated or the ordinance or resolution to be referred.

(C) Copies of the petition shall be provided to each sponsor by the Borough Clerk.

Section 7.04 Signature Requirement.

(A) The petition shall be signed by the number of qualified Borough voters equal to at least 25% of the votes cast in the Borough at the last regular election held before the date the petition was issued. Signatures shall be in ink or indelible pencil and shall be secured within thirty days after the petition is issued. Illegible signatures shall be rejected by the clerk unless accompanied by a legible printed name. Signatures not accompanied by a legible resident address shall be rejected.

(B) A petition signor may withdraw his or her signature on written application to the Borough Clerk at any time before certification of the petition.

Section 7.05 Sufficiency of Petition.

(A) All copies of an initiative or referendum petition shall be assembled and filed as a single instrument. Within ten days after the date the petition is filed, the Borough Clerk shall:

(1) certify on the petition whether it is sufficient;
or

(2) if the petition is insufficient, identify the insufficiency and notify the sponsors at the address provided by certified mail.

(B) A petition that is insufficient may be supplemented with additional signatures obtained and filed within ten days after the date on which the petition was rejected.

(C) A petition that is insufficient shall be rejected and filed as a public record unless it is supplemented under (B) of this section. Within ten days after supplemental filing, the clerk shall certify on the petition whether it is now sufficient. If it is still insufficient, the petition is rejected and filed as a public record.

Section 7.06 Initiative Election.

(A) When an initiative petition has been determined sufficient, the Borough Clerk shall immediately submit it to the Assembly. If the Assembly fails to adopt the proposed initiative measure without any change in substance within forty five days after the date the petition was determined sufficient, it shall submit the proposed initiative to the voters of the Borough. If the Assembly adopts substantially the same measure, the petition is void and the matter initiated may not be placed before the voters.

(B) The election on a proposed initiative shall be held no later than seventy five nor sooner than forty five days from the last date on which the Assembly action may be completed on the proposed initiative. If no regular election occurs within this period, the Assembly shall hold a special election. The notice of election shall contain at least a summary of the proposed initiative and the initiative may be summarized on the ballot.

(C) If a majority vote favors the ordinance or resolution, it becomes effective upon certification of the election, unless a different effective date is provided in the ordinance or resolution.

Section 7.07 Referendum Election.

(A) When a referendum petition has been determined sufficient, the Borough Clerk immediately shall submit it to the Assembly. If the Assembly fails to repeal the ordinance or resolution challenged in the referendum petition measure within forty five days after the date the petition was determined sufficient, it shall submit the proposed referred measure to the voters of the Borough. If the Assembly repeals the ordinance or resolution before the referendum election, the petition is void and the matter referred shall not be placed before the voters.

(B) The election on the referred matter shall be held no later than seventy five nor sooner than forty five days from the last date on which the Assembly action may be completed on the proposed referred measure. If no regular election occurs within this

period, the Assembly shall hold a special election. The notice of election shall contain at least a summary of the referred matter on the ballot and it may be summarized on the ballot.

(C) If a majority vote favors the repeal of the ordinance or resolution challenged in the petition, it is repealed. Otherwise, the matter referred remains in effect or, if it has been suspended, becomes effective on certification of the election.

Section 7.08 Effect.

(A) The effect of an ordinance or resolution may not be modified or negated within two years after its effective date if adopted by an initiative election or if adopted after a petition that contains substantially the same measure has been filed.

(B) If an ordinance or resolution is repealed in a referendum election or by the Assembly after a petition that contains substantially the same measure has been filed, substantially similar legislation may not be enacted by the Assembly for a period of two years.

(C) If an initiative or referendum measure fails to receive voter approval, a new petition application for substantially the same measure may not be filed sooner than two years after the election results are certified.

Section 7.09 Suspension.

Filing of a referendum petition suspends the ordinance or resolution only if the petition is filed and certified as sufficient within ninety days after the effective date of the ordinance or resolution. The suspension terminates upon certification of a majority vote against repeal.

Section 7.10 Recall.

The Assembly may provide, by ordinance, procedures regarding recall.

ARTICLE VIII FINANCE

Section 8.01 Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year of the Borough shall begin on the first day of July and end on the last day of June of the following year, unless otherwise provided by the Assembly by ordinance.

Section 8.02 Submission of Budget and Capital Improvements Program.

(A) The Borough Manager shall prepare and submit to the Assembly a proposed budget and a capital improvements program for the following fiscal year.

(B) Upon submission, the budget, any budget message, and the capital improvements program shall be a public record in the office of the Borough Clerk and shall be open to public inspection.

(C) The Assembly may provide for procedures regarding submission, preparation and adoption of the budget.

Section 8.03 Scope of Budget.

The budget shall be a complete and balanced financial plan for all operations of the borough, showing all reserves, estimated revenues from all sources, and the proposed expenditures for all purposes in the upcoming fiscal year. The total of such proposed expenditures shall not exceed the total of such anticipated revenues, including reserves.

Section 8.04 Scope of Capital Improvements Program.

The capital improvements program shall be a plan for capital improvements proposed for the following five years, together with the estimated cost of each improvement and the proposed method of financing.

Section 8.05 Hearing.

(A) The Assembly shall hold a public hearing on the proposed budget. Notice and publication of the hearing shall be performed in accordance with Section 4.01(B) of this Charter. All interested persons shall be given reasonable opportunity to be heard at the hearing. The hearing may be continued or adjourned to a later date or dates.

(B) After the conclusion of the public hearing, the Assembly may insert, eliminate, increase or decrease items in the budget, and otherwise amend it.

Section 8.06 Adoption of Budget.

The Assembly shall, by ordinance, adopt the budget no later than June 27. Upon adoption, the budget shall be the appropriations that govern spending by the Borough.

Section 8.07 Supplemental and Emergency Appropriation.

(A) If during any fiscal year there are available revenues received from sources not anticipated in the budget estimates, the Assembly, by ordinance, may make supplemental appropriations for the year up to the amount of the additional revenues.

(B) The Assembly, by ordinance, may make emergency appropriations. The ordinance shall state and describe the emergency. The Assembly may also make emergency appropriations in the event that a budget has not been timely adopted under Section 8.06 of this Charter.

Section 8.08 Reducing and Transferring Appropriations.

(A) Unless provided otherwise by ordinance, the Borough Manager may transfer all or part of an unencumbered balance to another classification within a department or office.

(B) The Assembly may transfer all or part of an unencumbered balance to another classification within a department or office or from one department or office to another.

(C) If during the fiscal year it appears that revenues available will be insufficient to meet the amount appropriated, the Assembly may reduce any appropriation. No appropriation may be reduced by more than the amount of the unencumbered balance.

Section 8.09 Lapse of Appropriations.

Every unencumbered surplus of the general fund or a service area shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the general fund or service area, respectively. An appropriation for capital improvement, or to meet requirements of federal or state grants, shall not lapse until its purpose has been accomplished or abandoned.

Section 8.10 Administration of the Budget.

(A) Except in the case of unappropriated funds, no payment may be made and no obligation incurred against the Borough except in accordance with appropriations duly made.

(B) The Assembly shall prescribe the provisions and methods of disbursement of borough funds.

Section 8.11 Investment.

The Assembly shall regulate the investment of borough funds.

Section 8.12 Audit.

The Assembly shall provide for an annual independent audit of the accounts of the Borough. The audit shall be made by a certified public accountant designated by the Assembly.

Section 8.13 Sales and Purchases.

The Assembly by ordinance shall establish procedures for the sales of borough property and the purchasing of goods and services.

**ARTICLE IX
TAXATION**

Section 9.01 Taxing Authority.

The Assembly shall be the taxing authority in the Borough.

Section 9.02 Kinds of Taxes.

The Assembly by ordinance may levy any tax or fee not prohibited by law or this Charter.

Section 9.03 Sales Tax Ratification.

The Assembly may provide, by ordinance, that a new sales or use tax, or an increase in the rate of levy of a sales or use tax, does not take effect until ratified by a majority of Borough voters at an election.

Section 9.04 Tax Procedures.

(A) The Assembly by ordinance shall prescribe the procedures for tax assessment, levy, and collection.

(B) Property taxes, with collection charges, penalties, and interest, are a first lien upon the property.

(C) The Assembly by ordinance may provide that a sales or use tax, together with collection charges, penalties, and interest, are a lien upon real and/or personal property.

(D) No lien authorized by this Charter or by law precludes the Borough from exercising any other lawful remedy for the collection of taxes.

**ARTICLE X
BORROWING**

Section 10.01 Authority.

The Borough may borrow money and issue such evidence thereof, herein called obligations, as the Assembly may determine necessary.

Section 10.02 General obligations of the Borough.

(A) The Borough may issue negotiable or nonnegotiable general obligation bonds. No general obligation bond debt may be incurred by the Borough unless authorized by the Assembly and ratified by a majority vote of those in the Borough voting on the question, except that general obligation refunding bonds may be issued without an election.

(B) Before holding a general obligation bond issue election, the Assembly shall have published a notice at least twenty days prior to the date of the election. The notice shall contain

- (1) the current total general obligation bonded indebtedness, including authorized but unsold bonds of the Borough;
- (2) the cost of the debt service on the current indebtedness;
- (3) the total assessed value of property in the Borough.

Section 10.03 Revenue Bonds.

The Borough may issue negotiable or nonnegotiable revenue bonds for all purposes not otherwise prohibited by law. An election is not required to authorize the issuance and sale of revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.

Section 10.04 Bond Anticipation Borrowing.

The Borough may borrow money in anticipation of the sale of general obligation and revenue bonds if (1) the general obligation bonds to be sold have been authorized by the Assembly and ratified by a majority vote at an election or (2) the revenue bonds to be sold have been authorized by the Assembly. An election is not required to authorized the issuance of bond anticipation notes.

Section 10.05 Borrowing in anticipation of revenue.

The Borough may borrow money to meet appropriations for any fiscal year in anticipation of collection of the revenue for that year, but all debt so contracted shall be paid before the end of the next fiscal year. The Assembly may authorize the issuance of negotiable or nonnegotiable revenue anticipation notes as evidence of the borrowing. An election is not required to authorize the issuance of revenue anticipation notes.

Section 10.06 Form and Manner of Sale.

The Assembly by ordinance shall provide for the form and manner of sale of bonds and notes.

Section 10.07 Actions Challenging the Validity of Obligations.

(A) Minor errors in the notice published under section 10.02(B) of this Charter shall not invalidate any subsequent election.

(B) No action challenging the validity of any obligation may be maintained unless instituted within thirty days from the effective date of certification of the results of the election ratifying the issuance of such obligation or thirty days from the effective date of the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of such obligation when ratification is not required.

Section 10.08 Proceeds From Issue of Obligations.

Proceeds derived from the issue of obligations shall be used solely for the purpose for which the obligations were issued, except that whenever any proceeds of an issue remain unexpended and unencumbered for the purpose for which issued, the Assembly may authorize the use of such proceeds for the retirement of such issue. If such issue has been fully retired, then the proceeds may be used for the retirement of other bonds or obligations of the Borough. If there are no other bonds or obligations of the Borough, then the proceeds may be used for any other capital improvement of the Borough. If no such capital improvement exists, then the proceeds may be used for any purpose determined by the Assembly.

**ARTICLE XI
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS**

Section 11.01 Purpose and Establishment.

(A) Local Improvement Districts may be established in a limited and determinable area to confer the special benefit of any Borough improvement. All or any part of the costs of the improvement may be paid out of the proceeds of special assessments levied against the benefited property.

(B) The Assembly shall prescribe by ordinance the procedures for establishing a local improvement district and for levying special assessments on benefited property to finance all or a part of the costs of the improvement.

(C) The Assembly shall prescribe by ordinance the method of apportioning and assessing the cost of improvements upon the real property benefited.

Section 11.02 All Real Property Shall Be Assessed.

All real property in the improvement district, whether or not exempt from general property taxation, shall be assessed for local improvements unless specifically exempted by ordinance.

Section 11.03 Protest.

If protest as to the necessity for any local improvement is made within the time allowed by ordinance by the owners of benefited property which will bear at least fifty percent of the estimated cost of the improvement, the improvement shall not proceed until the protests have been reduced so that the property of those still protesting shall not bear fifty percent of the said estimated cost of the improvement, except upon approval of a majority vote of the total membership of the Assembly.

Section 11.04 Limitation on Actions.

No special assessment procedure shall be contested by any action at law or in equity unless commenced within sixty days after the confirmation of the special assessment roll. If no such action is commenced, the procedure for such local improvement shall be conclusively presumed to have been regular and complete.

Section 11.05 Lien.

A special assessment, together with interest, penalty and collection charges, is a lien on the property assessed second in

priority only to property taxes and prior special assessments. The lien shall be enforceable in the same manner as a lien for borough property taxes.

ARTICLE XII UTILITIES

Section 12.01 Operating Standards.

Each Borough utility shall be operated in a business-like manner.

Section 12.02 Management.

Borough utilities may be operated and administered by the Assembly or by one or more utility boards. The Assembly shall prescribe by ordinance the rules and procedures for the convenient management, operation, regulation, and use of Borough utilities.

Section 12.03 Accounting.

(A) Unless otherwise provided by ordinance, a Borough utility shall be operated from a fund or funds separate from the general fund and an accounting system for each such fund shall be established within the general accounting system of the Borough and shall be so established and maintained as to reflect the financial condition of the utility and its income and expense. A balance sheet and profit and loss statement for each such fund shall be produced at the direction of the Assembly.

(B) Unless otherwise provided by ordinance, none of the income, resources or property of a utility shall be placed in the general fund or used for the benefit of anything outside of the fund to which it belongs without due compensation or due value received in return. Nothing in this provision prohibits payment into the general fund by a utility of an amount in lieu of taxes reasonably estimated to be the amount which said utility would pay in taxes if it were privately owned.

ARTICLE XIII EDUCATION

Section 13.01 Public School System.

The system of public schools for the Borough shall be operated by a School Board in accordance with Alaska statutes, Borough Code and other applicable law.

Section 13.02 School Board Membership.

(A) **Composition.** The School Board shall be composed of five members elected at large at regular Borough elections, provided that the Assembly may by ordinance, concurred in by the School Board, provide for a school board of seven members.

(B) **Qualifications.** A candidate for School Board shall be a resident qualified to vote in the Borough.

(C) **Terms.** The term of office of School Board members shall be three years.

Section 13.03 School Board Vacancies.

(A) If a vacancy occurs on the School Board, the remaining members shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy within 30 days. The person appointed shall serve until the next regular election, at which time a successor shall be elected to serve the balance of the term. If less than 30 days remain in the term when a vacancy occurs, the vacancy shall not be filled.

(B) Notwithstanding (A) of this section, if the School Board membership is reduced by vacancies to fewer than the number required to constitute a quorum, the remaining members shall, within seven days, appoint a number of qualified persons sufficient to constitute a quorum.

Section 13.04 Powers of the School Board.

The School Board has the powers provided by Alaska Statute and Borough code to carry out its duties, including formulating policy for the operation of the schools, appointing and providing for suspension and removal of school personnel including the superintendent, serving as a board of personnel appeals, and generally supervising school system fiscal affairs including the preparation and submission of the annual budget.

Section 13.05 Public Meetings.

The Board shall conduct public meetings at least once a month, except for the month of July.

Section 13.06 Capital Improvements.

The School Board shall make recommendations to the Assembly concerning the necessity for school construction and other capital improvements, site selection, employment of architects and buildings plans. Decisions by the Assembly on these matters shall be final.

ARTICLE XIV
PLANNING, PLATTING AND LAND USE REGULATION

Section 14.01 Planning, Platting and Land Use Regulation.

The Assembly shall by ordinance establish procedures for planning, platting and land use regulation within the Borough.

ARTICLE XV
SERVICE AREAS

Section 15.01 Service Areas.

(A) Service areas may be established to provide services not provided on an areawide basis or to provide a higher level of service than that already provided on an areawide basis.

(B) The Assembly may by ordinance prescribe procedures for the establishment and administration of service areas.

(C) The Assembly may by ordinance may establish, alter, consolidate or abolish service areas. The Assembly, by ordinance, may add or eliminate services to a service area.

(D) The Assembly may by ordinance levy taxes, make assessments, receive state funds, and otherwise generate income to pay the costs of services provided.

ARTICLE XVI
CHARTER AMENDMENT

Section 16.01 Proposal.

Amendments to this Charter may be proposed by

- (1) initiative petition in accordance with Article VII of this Charter;
- (2) ordinance or resolution of the Assembly; or
- (3) report of a charter commission created by the Assembly or by initiative petition.

Section 16.02 Election.

(A) Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the Borough. An election shall be held not less than sixty days after adoption of the ordinance, issuance of the

final report of the charter commission, or certification of the initiative petition.

(B) If the proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the voters, it becomes effective at the time set in the amendment; or, if no time is set, thirty days after certification of the results of the election.

(C) If more than one amendment is proposed, each amendment shall be submitted to the voters as a separate question except those which are so interrelated that they should be approved or rejected together.

Section 16.03 New Charter.

A new charter may be proposed and approved in the same manner as an amendment.

ARTICLE XVII GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 17.01 Conflict of Interest.

(A) A member of the Assembly shall declare a substantial financial interest a member has in an official action and asked to be excused from a vote on the matter. The Mayor shall rule on a request by a member of the Assembly to be excused from a vote. The decision of the Mayor on a request by a member of the Assembly to be excused from a vote may be overridden by the majority vote of the Assembly.

(B) A Borough employee or official, other than a member of the Assembly, may not participate in an official action in which the employee or official has a substantial financial interest.

(C) The Assembly by ordinance may prescribe additional and further rules regarding conflicts of interest and may adopt procedures regarding nepotism.

Section 17.02 Separability.

(A) If a court of competent jurisdiction should hold any section or part of this Charter invalid, such holding shall not affect the remainder of this Charter nor the context in which such section or part so held invalid may appear, except to the extent that another part of the Charter may be inseparably connected in meaning and effect with that section or part.

(B) If a court of competent jurisdiction holds a part of this Charter invalid, or if a change in the state constitution

or law renders a part of this Charter invalid or inapplicable, the Assembly by ordinance may take such appropriate action as will enable the Borough government to function properly.

Section 17.03 Oath of Office.

(A) Every officer of the Borough, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and that I will faithfully perform my duties as _____ to the best of my ability.

(B) The oath or affirmation shall be filed and kept in the Borough Clerk's office.

(C) All officers authorized by federal or state law, the Mayor, the Borough Manager, the Borough Clerk, the heads of all administrative departments, a municipal judge, and such other officers as the Assembly may authorize, may administer oaths and affirmations.

Section 17.04 Official Bonds.

The Borough Manager, and such other officers and employees as the Assembly may designate, before entering upon their duties, shall be bonded, by individual and/or group bonds, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, payable to the Borough, in such form and in such amounts as the Assembly may prescribe, with a surety company authorized to operate within the State of Alaska. The Borough shall pay the premiums on such bonds.

Section 17.05 Continued Office.

Every officer who is elected or appointed for a term ending in a definite time shall continue to serve until his successor qualifies and takes office, except in the case of death, resignation or termination by law or this Charter.

Section 17.06 Records to be Public.

All records of the Borough shall be public except as otherwise provided by Alaska statutes, Borough code or other applicable law. Records shall be available at the Borough offices for inspection and for distribution at such price as the Assembly may direct.

Section 17.07 Public Meetings.

(A) Except as provided for in this Charter, all meetings of the Assembly, the School Board, and other boards and commissions shall be held in public. The Assembly by ordinance shall adopt procedures for reasonable public notice of all meetings. At each such meeting the public shall have reasonable opportunity to be heard.

(B) An executive session may be held to discuss only matters permitted by Alaska Statutes. The general matter for consideration in executive session shall be expressed in the motion calling for the session.

Section 17.08 Interpretation.

(A) Titles and subtitles are for identification and ease of reference only and shall not be construed as interpretations of Charter provisions.

(B) Personal pronouns used in this Charter shall be construed as including either sex.

Section 17.09 Adverse Possession.

The Borough may not be divested of title to real property by adverse possession.

Section 17.10 Dedication of Borough Property.

Dedication of streets, rights of way, easements, or other areas for public use by the Assembly may not be construed to require the Borough to maintain, improve, or provide for Borough services in the area dedicated and the dedication does not impose any liability on the Borough for the condition of the area dedicated.

**ARTICLE XVIII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

Section 18.01 Effective Date.

This Charter shall be effective immediately upon ratification.

Section 18.02 Composition of Assembly upon Adoption of this Charter.

The initial Borough Assembly shall be elected as set forth in A.S. 29.05.110 and .120 and Section 3.04 of this Charter.

Section 18.03 Organization of Assembly.

The Assembly shall organize and carry out its duties as provided in this Charter.

Section 18.04 Composition of School Board Upon Adoption of this Charter.

The initial Borough School Board shall be elected as set forth in A.S. 29.05.110 and .120. Those elected at that election shall draw lots as follows: two one-year terms, two two-year terms and one three-year term.

Section 18.05 Composition of Port Commission Upon Adoption of this Charter.

The initial Borough Port Commission shall be elected as set forth in A.S. 29.05.110 and .120. Those elected at that election shall draw lots as follows: two one-year terms, two two-year terms and one three-year term.

Section 18.06 Continuation of Employment.

All employees of the City of Wrangell, except elected officials, shall continue in employment until the Assembly or the Borough Manager, as the case may be, provides otherwise. Like salaries and benefits shall continue unless and until provision is made to the contrary.

Section 18.07 Prior Law.

All ordinances, resolutions, regulations, orders and rules of the City of Wrangell, including the consumer sales tax of seven percent (7%), shall continue in full force and effect and extend to the entire Borough, insofar as they are not inconsistent with this Charter, until they are repealed or amended.

Section 18.08 City of Wrangell.

The Borough shall assume and succeed to all of the rights, powers, duties, assets, and liabilities of the City of Wrangell.

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Exhibit J

EXHIBIT J

**LETTER FROM DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
RE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED VOTERS**

Director's Office
PO Box 110017
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0017
907-465-4611 907-465-3203 FAX
elections@gov.state.ak.us



Region I Office
9109 Mendenhall Mall Rd Ste 3
PO Box 110018
Juneau, AK 99811-0018
907-465-3021 907-465-2289 FAX

STATE OF ALASKA
Division of Elections
Office of the Lieutenant Governor

November 21, 2005

RECEIVED

NOV 23 2005

HEDLAND, BRENNAN & HEIDEMAN

Sara E. Heideman
Attorney At Law
Hedland, Brennan & Heideman
1227 West Ninth Avenue Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501-3218

Dear Ms. Heideman:

This letter is in response to your October 18, 2005 written request for voter history data for use in preparation of a petition for incorporation of a Wrangell Borough. You requested the following information:

1. The number of registered voters residing within the city limits of the existing City of Wrangell who voted in the November 2, 2004 General Election.
2. The number of registered voters residing outside of the existing City of Wrangell, but within the area of the proposed Wrangell Borough who voted in the November 2, 2004 General Election.

I have reviewed the addressing files in the Division of Election's Voter Registration and Election Management System (VREMS), to determine which areas would be encompassed by the boundaries of the proposed Wrangell Borough. The proposed boundaries would include all of the current Wrangell Precinct (House District 2, Precinct 260) and portions of the following precincts:

- a) Angoon: House District 5, Precinct 500 (Bradfield Canal, Farm Island)
- b) N Prince of Wales Island: District 5, Precinct 545 (Bushy, Blashke, Middle Islands)
- c) Thorne Bay: House District 1, Precinct 180 (Meyers Chuck, Union Bay)

It should be noted that the portion of these precincts included in the proposed borough does not include any portion of the boundaries of the City of Angoon or City of Thorne Bay. I have enclosed precinct maps for your reference.

After determining the proposed boundaries in VREMS, I was able to analyze the voter history for voters registered within the existing boundaries of the City of Wrangell and those registered outside of the city but within the boundaries of the proposed borough.

November 21, 2005

Sara E. Heideman

Page 2 of 2

1. There are 1,103 registered voters residing within the city limits of the existing City of Wrangell who voted in the November 2, 2004 General Election.
2. There are 50 registered voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed Wrangell Borough who voted in the November 2, 2004 General Election.

If our office can be of further assistance or if you need further information, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Naomi R Nelson
Election Supervisor

Enclosures: Precinct Map 01-180 Thorne Bay
Precinct Map 02-260 Wrangell
Precinct Map 05-500 Angoon
Precinct Map 05-545 N Prince of Wales Island

Cc: Carol Rushmore, City of Wrangell

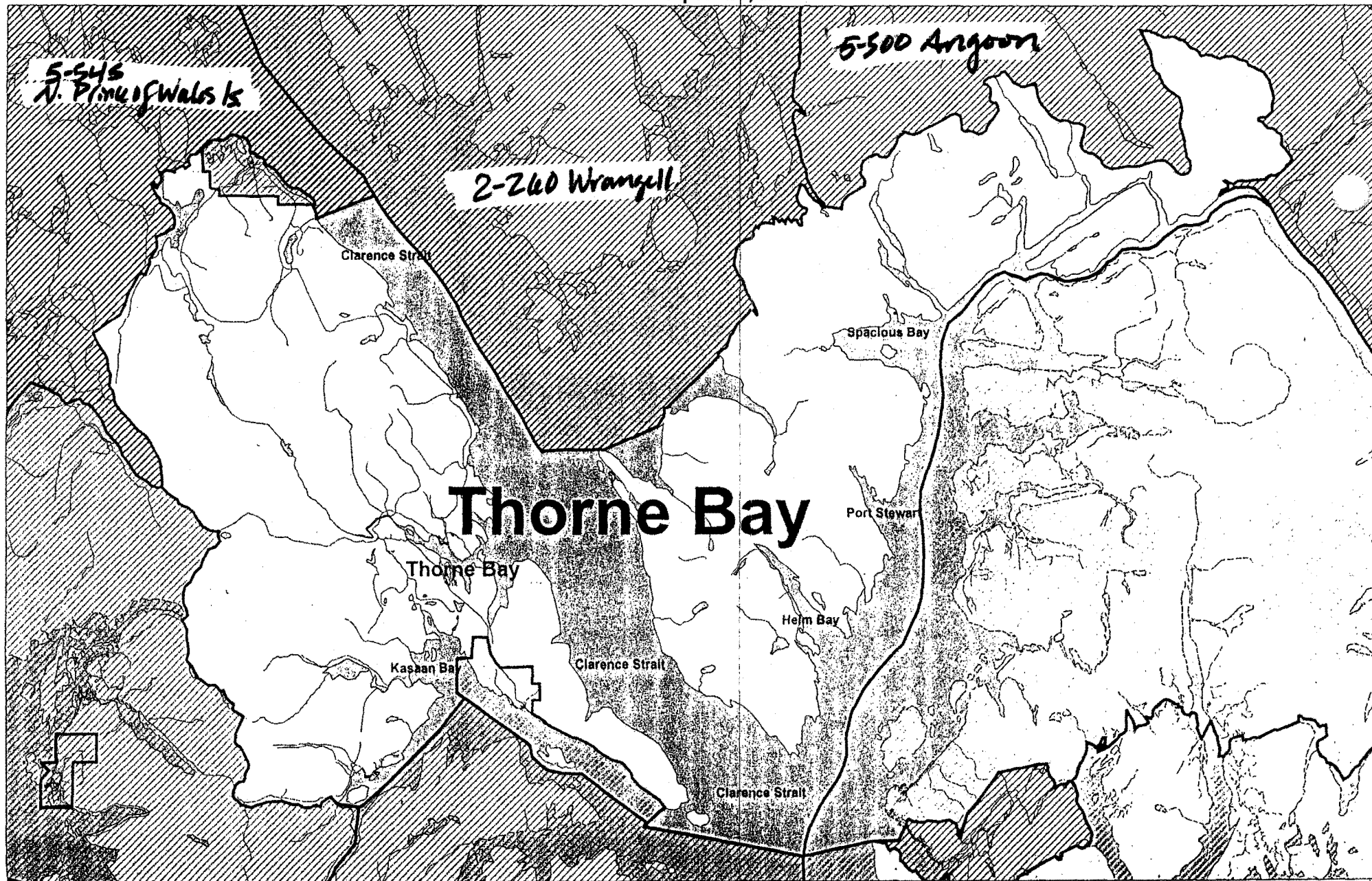


State of Alaska - Division of Elections

District/Precinct: 01-180

Amended Final Redistricting Plan

April 25, 2002



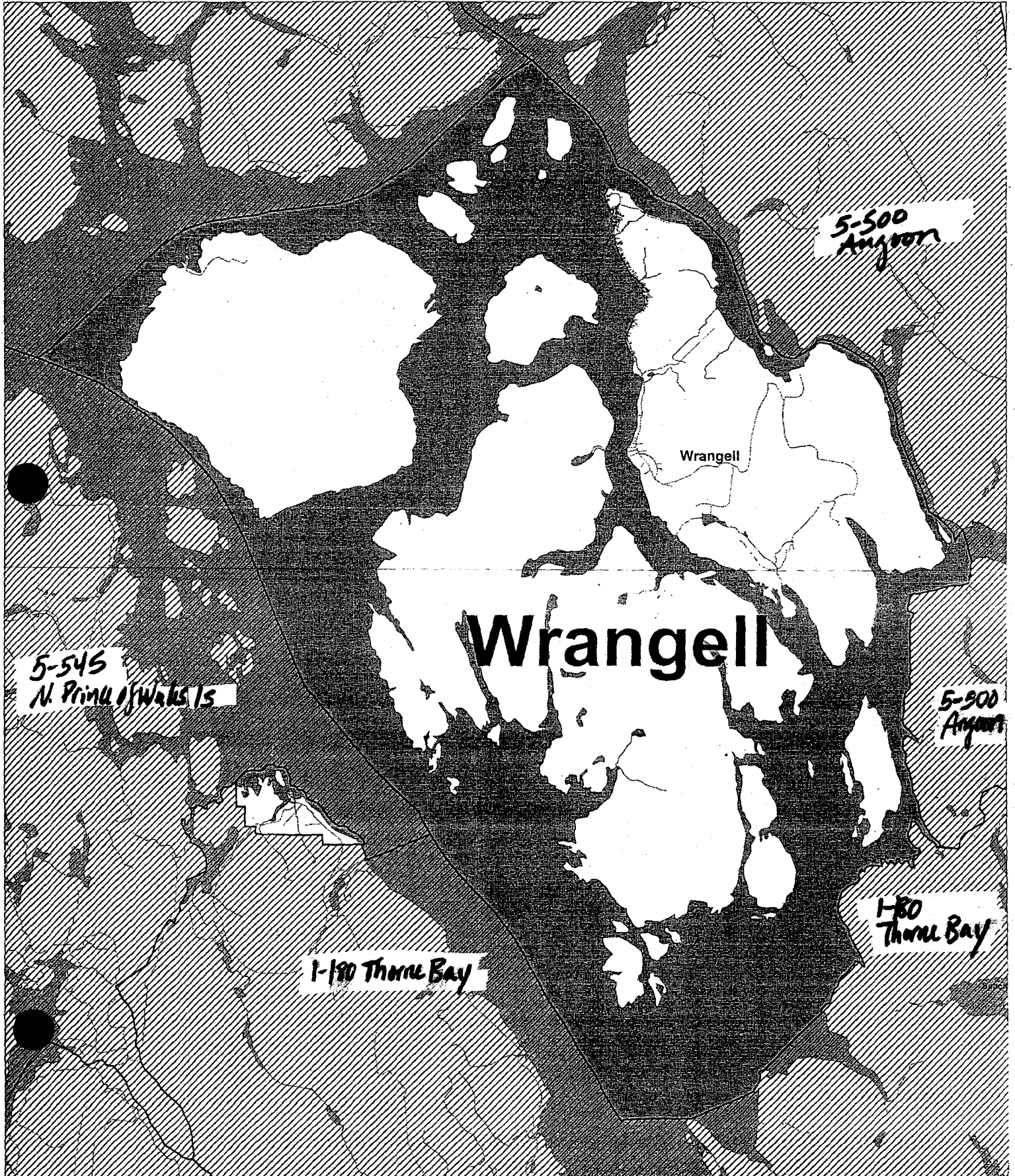


State of Alaska - Division of Elections

District/Precinct: 02-260

Amended Final Redistricting Plan

April 25, 2002



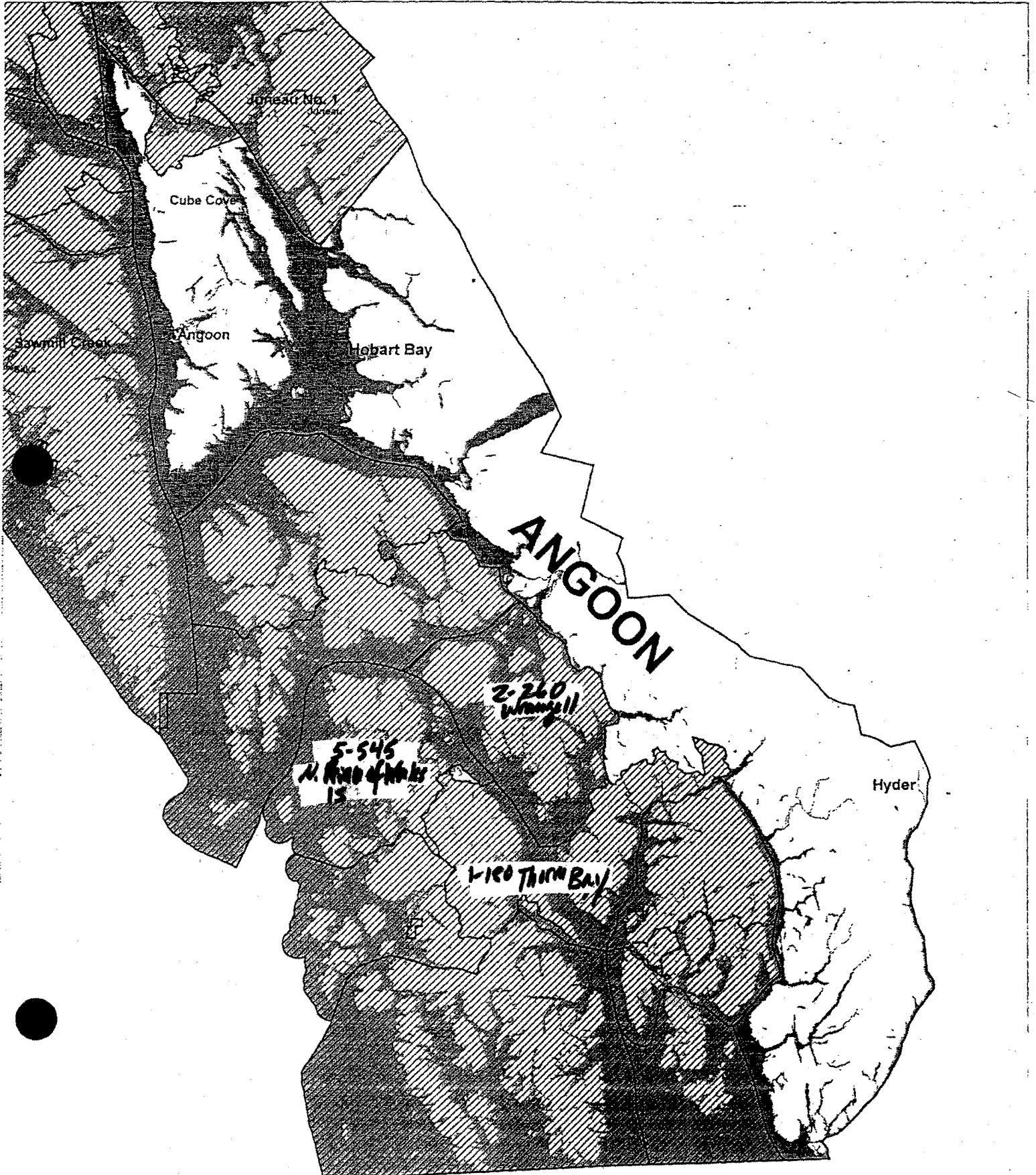


State of Alaska - Division of Elections

District/Precinct: 05-500

Amended Final Redistricting Plan

April 25, 2002





State of Alaska - Division of Elections

District/Precinct: 05-545

Amended Final Redistricting Plan

April 25, 2002

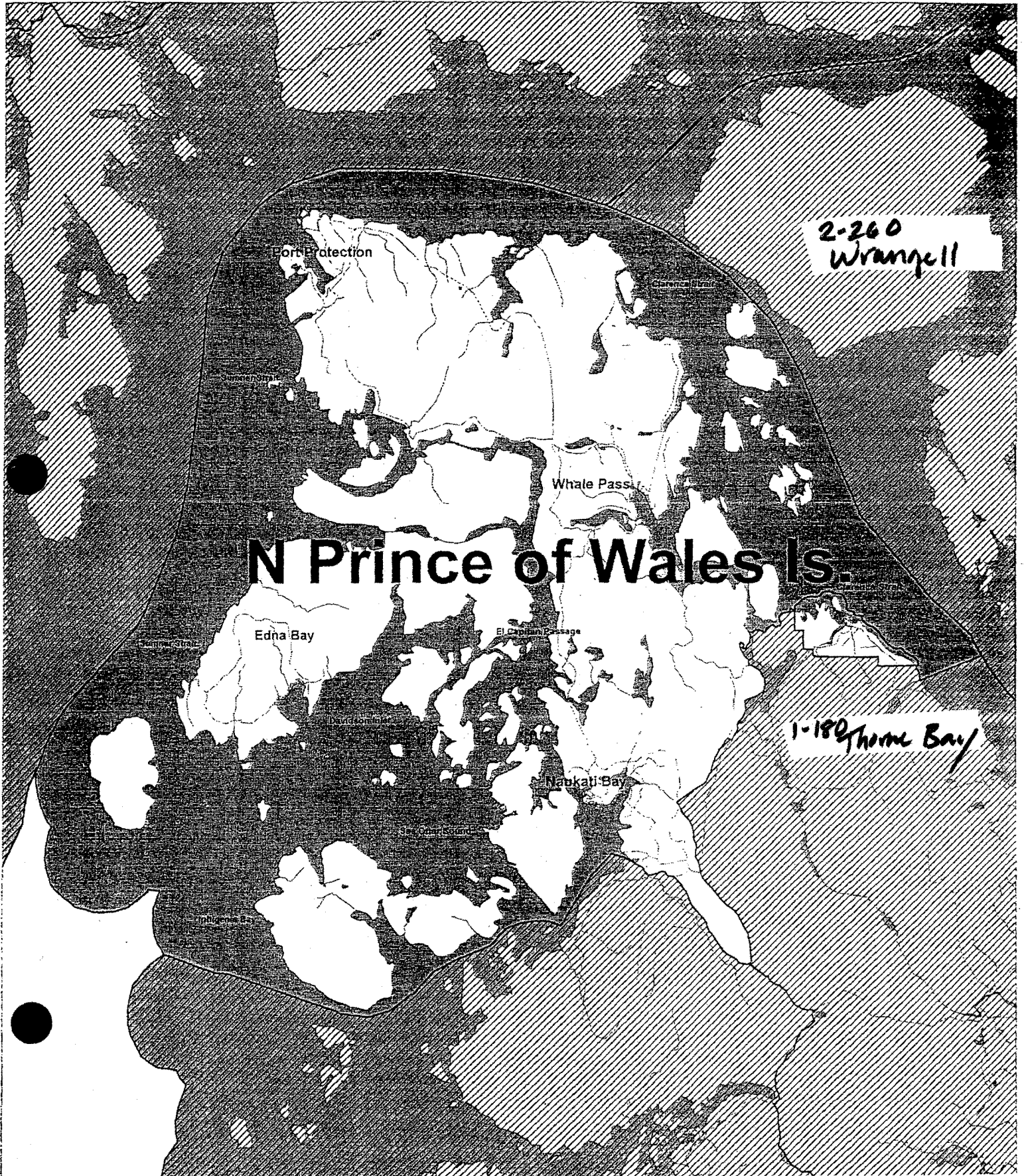


Exhibit K

EXHIBIT K

AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONERS' REPRESENTATIVE CONCERNING SOURCE & ACCURACY OF INFORMATION IN THE PETITION

STATE OF ALASKA)
)
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT) ss.

I, **Sara E. Heideman**, representative of the petitioner for incorporation of the unified municipality, swear or affirm the following:

1. The information contained in the petition for incorporation is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.
2. The information listed below was obtained from the sources listed:
 - a. In Exhibit B-1, the written metes and bounds legal description of the boundaries of the area proposed for incorporation, was provided by: **Sara E. Heideman and James T. Brennan, in consultation with Susan Wise-Eagle, Wrangell Ranger District, USFS.**
 - b. Exhibit B-2, the map of the area proposed for incorporation, was prepared by: **Sara E. Heideman.**
 - c. In Exhibit B-3, the written metes and bounds legal description of the boundaries of each existing municipal government located wholly or partially within the area proposed for incorporation, was provided by: **Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director.**
 - d. Exhibit B-4, the map showing the boundaries of each existing municipal government located wholly or partially within the area proposed for incorporation, was prepared by: **Susan Wise-Eagle, Wrangell Ranger District, USFS.**
 - e. In Exhibit B-5, the written metes and bounds legal description of the boundaries of each proposed borough service area, was provided by: **Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director, and Sara E. Heideman.**

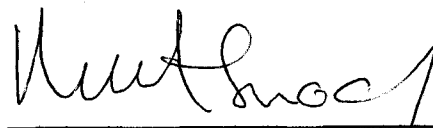
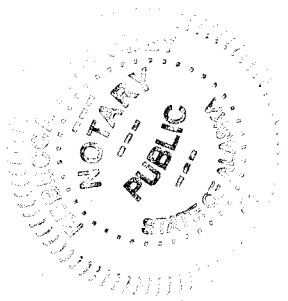
- f. Exhibit B-6, the map showing the boundaries of each proposed borough service area, was prepared by: **Susan Wise-Eagle, Wrangell Ranger District, USFS.**
- g. The estimate stated in Section 8 of the total area of land and water included in the area proposed for incorporation was provided by: **Susan Wise-Eagle, Wrangell Ranger District, USFS.**
- h. In Section 9, the estimated population of the area proposed for incorporation was obtained from: **U.S. 2000 Census, and Greg Williams, State Demographer.**
- i. In Exhibit C, the information relating to public notice and service of the petition was prepared by: **Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director, and Sara E. Heideman.**
- j. In Sections 11-A through 11-C, assessed or estimated value of taxable real and personal property in the area proposed for incorporation was provided by: **Mike Renfro, Wrangell City Assessor and Steve Van Sant, State Assessor.**
- k. In Sections 11-D and 11-E, the type and rate of taxes levied by the existing City of Wrangell, and to be levied by the proposed borough, were provided by: **Robert Prunella, City Manager.**
- l. In Section 11-F the projected sales tax rates and value of taxable sales in the area encompassed by the proposed borough was provided by: **Jeff Jabusch, Wrangell Finance Officer.**
- m. In Exhibit D-1, the proposed three year operating budget for the proposed borough, was prepared by: **Jeff Jabusch, Wrangell Finance Officer.**
- n. In Exhibit D-2, the information concerning the current capital projects being conducted by the City of Wrangell was prepared by: **Jeff Jabusch, Wrangell Finance Officer.**
- o. In Section 13, the information concerning bonded indebtedness of the City of Wrangell was provided by **Jeff Jabusch, Wrangell Finance Officer.**
- p. In Section 14, the list of proposed areawide and nonareawide powers and services was prepared by: **Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director and Robert Prunella, Wrangell City Manager.**

- q. Exhibit E, the transition plan, was prepared by: **Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director, Jeff Jabusch, Wrangell Finance Director, and Robert Prunella, Wrangell City Manager.**
- r. Exhibit F, the proposed composition, form of representation, and apportionment of the Assembly, was prepared by: **Carol Rushmore, Wrangell Economic Development Director.**
- s. Exhibit G, the information concerning the Federal Voting Rights Act, was prepared by: **Sara E. Heideman.**
- t. Exhibit H, the supporting brief, was prepared by: **James T. Brennan and Sara E. Heideman.**
- u. Exhibit I, the proposed charter, was prepared by: **Sara E. Heideman, in conjunction with the Wrangell unified municipality charter committee, Jeff Angerman, Chairman.**
- v. In Exhibit J, the statement of the number of ballots cast inside of home rule and first class cities in the area proposed for incorporation and the statement of the number of ballots cast in the remainder of the area proposed for incorporation was provided by: **Naomi Nelson, of the State of Alaska, Division of Elections.**



Sara E. Heideman
Petitioners' Representative

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me on the 17th day of March, 2006.



Notary Public in and for Alaska

My Commission expires: 1/24/08