

THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU,  
ALASKA

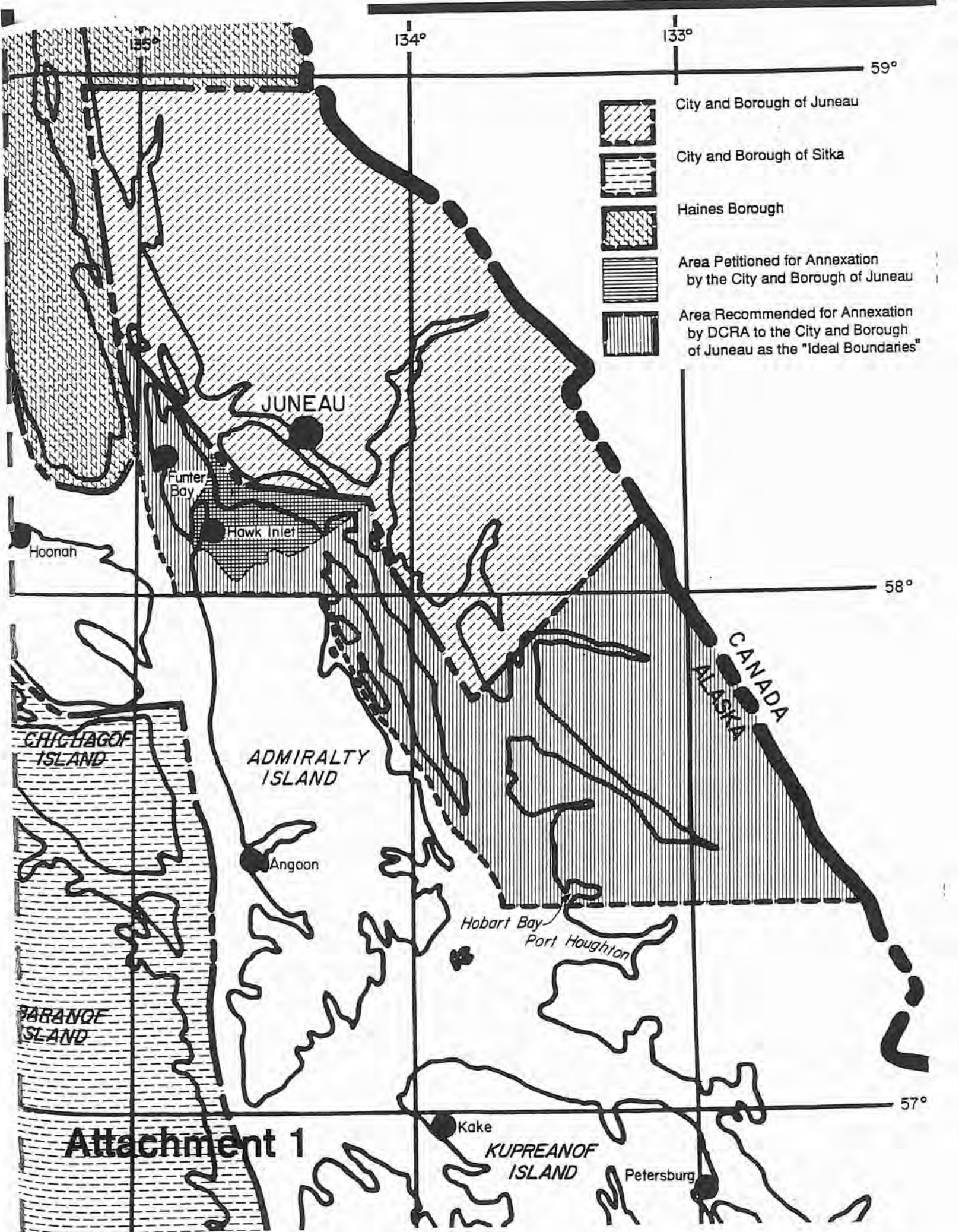
**Petition for the Annexation of Approximately  
1977 Square Miles  
Using the Local-Option Method  
(3 AAC 110.210(3))**






Volume II of IV  
*(Attachments 1 - 13)*

Submitted to:

The Local Boundary Commission

March 13, 2012



-  City and Borough of Juneau
-  City and Borough of Sitka
-  Haines Borough
-  Area Petitioned for Annexation by the City and Borough of Juneau
-  Area Recommended for Annexation by DCRA to the City and Borough of Juneau as the "Ideal Boundaries"

JUNEAU

Furter Bay

Hawk Inlet

Hoonah

CHICHAGOF ISLAND

ADMIRALTY ISLAND

Angoon

BARANOF ISLAND

Hobart Bay  
Port Houghton

Kake

KUPREANOF ISLAND

Petersburg

CANADA  
ALASKA

Attachment 1

135°

134°

133°

59°

58°

57°

*Economic Impacts of  
Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.*

*Prepared for:*  
**Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.**



Research-Based Consulting  
Juneau  
Anchorage

*November 2009*

## Geographic Distribution of Commercial Harvest

In 2008, commercial gillnetters harvested \$9.6 million worth of DIPAC salmon, of which Alaska resident fishermen harvested 90 percent (approximately \$8.5 million). Among Alaska resident fishermen, the majority of earnings went to residents of Juneau (\$3.8 million or 44 percent) and Haines (\$2.8 million or 33 percent). The remainder of Alaska resident harvest earnings went to residents of Wrangell and Petersburg (\$1 million); Sitka, Skagway, Hoonah or Angoon (\$410,000); Ketchikan (\$230,000); and other Alaska communities (\$230,000).

Figure 6: Ex-Vessel Value of DIPAC Salmon Harvested in Common Property Fisheries in Northern Southeast, by Residency of Fishermen, 2008



Source: McDowell Group estimates based on data provided by DIPAC and CFEC, 2009.

Note: Northern Southeast is defined as fishing districts 11 and 15.

**Exhibit A**

**2011 ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN**

**Effective June 1, 2011**

**COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION AGREEMENT**

**Between**

**USDA FOREST SERVICE**

**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST**

**And the**

**CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU**

This Annual Operating Plan is entered into by and between the USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, hereinafter called the Forest Service, and the City and Borough of Juneau Fire Department, hereinafter called the Capital City Fire / Rescue under the provision of Cooperative Agreement No. 06FI-11100500-026. This Plan becomes attached to and a part of that agreement.

**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this Operating Plan is to define operating procedures and responsibilities within the framework of the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement referred to above.

**A. Assistance Area**

The enclosed map, Attachment A, which is made part of this Operating Plan, outlines the protection area of Capital City Fire / Rescue within the framework of the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement referred to above.

Capital City Fire / Rescue is responsible for suppression of structural fires within the area of the *City and Borough of Juneau fire protection zone*, and has the authority to assist the Forest Service in suppression of wild land fires regardless of land ownership within the Initial Attack Zones displayed on the attached map (Attachment A) as per Clause C.4. of the parent agreement.

Capital City Fire / Rescue will suppress structure and vehicle fires on the Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area located on either side of Glacier Spur Road. This includes the Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center along with the related road and parking areas.

The Forest Service is responsible for suppression of wild land fires on National Forest lands and has the delegated authority for suppression of wild land fires regardless of land ownership within the jurisdiction of the Tongass National Forest within the initial attack zone displayed on the attached maps.

**B. Resource Inventory Attachments:**

- a. Service area map (Exhibit 1)
- b. Personnel roster, pay rates (Exhibit 2)
- c. Cooperator equipment roster and rental rates (Exhibit 3)
- d. Dispatch information (Exhibit 4)
- e. Capital City Fire / Rescue radio frequencies (Exhibit 5)
- f. Qualification Standards During Initial Action (Exhibit B)

**C. Reporting Fires**

It is understood that the Forest service will act as the primary contact and representative for the State based on the current master agreement between the Alaska Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service (Region-10), and the current operating agreement between the Forest Service and the Coastal Region of the Alaska Division of Forestry.

Capital City Fire / Rescue will immediately notify the Forest Service of any wild land fire within its jurisdiction.

When reporting wild land fires, the following information is to be provided:

- a. Location (Township, Range and Section preferred)
- b. Size of fire
- c. Fuel type.
- d. Weather, wind speed and direction.
- e. Terrain, slope and aspect.
- f. Anticipated additional resources needed to control the fire.

**D. Communications**

Each party to this agreement agrees to maintain an up-to-date listing of principal parties' telephone numbers for emergency contact.

Capital City Fire / Rescue has been assigned radio frequencies for emergency purposes. Capital City Fire / Rescue authorize the Forest Service and other cooperators to use these frequencies for emergency purposes while engaged in cooperative incident management.

The Forest Service authorizes Capital City Fire / Rescue use of the Forest assigned frequencies for emergency communication purposes while engaged in cooperative incident management.



## **E. Operations**

When one party requests assistance from the other, every effort will be made to provide personnel and equipment that meets the training, physical requirements and performance standards necessary to perform the tasks assigned. (WCG 310-1 or NFPA standards).

At the time of the request, the responding agency will identify the person in charge of responding resources.

The first responding party to a fire incident will identify an Incident Commander who will be responsible for situation assessment and coordination and management of personnel and resources engaged in the incident. Once a qualified representative from the Protecting party arrives on scene, that person may initiate a coordinated transfer of authority and assume command from the Initial Attack Incident Commander on any wild land fire at any time. The Forest Service will assume command if it appears that the incident will go beyond a successful initial attack.

In event that Capital City Fire / Rescue is the first responder to a wild land fire incident on lands protected by the Forest Service, and the initial attack Incident Commander determines if there is an immediate threat of the fire escaping initial attack. The official may request additional assistance from other Forest Service Cooperators and the Forest Service through Forest Dispatch before the arrival of Forest Service personnel.

Capital City Fire / Rescue will notify the Forest Service and obtain approval for commercial or privately owned resources prior to ordering them to a fire. Upon approval, the Forest Service assumes financial responsibility for payment of those resources.

Equipment volunteered by individuals or companies may be utilized at the discretion of the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will notify the Forest Service of any volunteered equipment present on the fire. The Forest Service assumes no responsibility for volunteered equipment up until the Forest Service takes control of the fire. The Forest Service will complete an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement prior to using these resources.

It shall be the policy of both parties to release the Supporting party's personnel and equipment from emergency duties as soon as practical and mutually agreed between the Forest Service and the Supporting party.

All incidents occurring on National Forest jurisdiction or Forest Service protected lands will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS).

Personnel and equipment of either party to this agreement may enter on the lands administered or protected by the other in order to effect this agreement, including access onto administratively closed roads for emergency response to incidents.

**F. Fire closures and restrictions**

Open burning closures for State and Private lands, within the Capital City Fire / Rescue fire service district, will be authorized and enforced by Capital City Fire / Rescue, whereas open burning closures for Forest System lands will be authorized and enforced by the Forest Service.

**G. Annual Coordination Meeting**

A coordination meeting between Capital City Fire / Rescue and the Forest Service will be held annually in February. This meeting will review the past year of cooperative assistance and revise the Annual Operating Plan.

**H. Compensation for Services**

Compensation for services provided by either party will be guided by the parent agreement.

Equipment provided by Capital City Fire / Rescue under this agreement is on a fully operational basis, complete with personnel, fuel, oil, and operating supplies.

\*The rates for apparatus supplied through the Federal Excess Property Program are figured at 66 percent of the unoperated allowance plus the difference between the unoperated daily and fully operated daily rate.

Compensation for service on individual incidents will be made based on documentation provided on the Emergency Shift Ticket (OF-297) for each operational period (shift) prepared by the responsible government officer and Capital City Fire / Rescue's representative. Each piece of equipment provided by Capital City Fire / Rescue will have separate Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket prepared showing compensable time for one operation period.

Capital City Fire / Rescue and the Forest Service Official responsible for directing the work of the equipment are responsible to see the shift tickets are completed. Any known defects or damage to equipment going on or off shift must be documented in the "Remarks" section.

All vehicles and equipment will have both a pre and post use inspection.

For each incident, information from individual Emergency Equipment Shift Tickets will be transferred to the Emergency Equipment Use Invoice (OF-286) completed and



signed by the responsible government officer and Capital City Fire / Rescue's representative.

For each piece of equipment provided by Capital City Fire / Rescue to an incident, a Resource Order number will be assigned and documented on the Emergency Equipment Use Invoice.

Capital City Fire / Rescue will provide qualified personnel to operate each piece of equipment in accordance with minimum standards assigned to equipment kinds and types and specified by the NWCG PMS-310-1.

The Supporting party will render billing for hours worked on fires within the identified Initial Attack Zone. Initial Attack Zones are identified within the boundaries shown on the attached service area map. (Attachment A)

**I. Location of Agreement and Operating Plan**

Copies of the Agreement and the Operating Plan will be kept in each of the listed Capital City Fire / Rescue vehicles, and in Forest Service Engines, as well as in each office.

**J. Principal Contacts:** The principal contacts for the Annual Operating Plan are:

<b>Forest Service Contact:</b>	<b>Capital City Fire / Rescue Contact</b>
Juneau District Ranger Marti Marshall	Fire Chief Richard Etheridge
Chad Van Ormer	City and Borough of Juneau
USDA Forest Service	Capital City Fire / Rescue
Juneau Ranger District	820 Glacier Avenue
8510 Mendenhall Loop Road	Juneau, AK 99801
Juneau, AK 99801	Phone: Emergency: 911; Business: (907) 586-5322
Phone: 907-586-8800	
<b>Forest Service Administrative Contact</b>	<b>Capital City Fire / Rescue Administrative Contact</b>
Mechele MacDonald	Victoria Godkin, Admin Asst.
USDA Forest Service	Capital City Fire / Rescue
648 Mission Street	820 Glacier Avenue
Ketchikan, AK 99901	Juneau, AK. 99801
Phone: 907-228-6261	(907) 586-0261

**K. Addendums**

This Operational Plan is agreed to by the Forest Service through the Juneau District Ranger and Capital City Fire / Rescue, and is effective upon signatures of both parties. Addendums to this Operational Plan may be included at any time, upon mutual consent.

of Capital City Fire / Rescue and the Forest Service. This Operational Plan remains in effect until superceded.

**CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU**  
**Capital City Fire / Rescue**

**USDA FOREST SERVICE**  
**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST**  
**Juneau Ranger District**

  
Richard Etheridge  
Chief

6-8-11  
Date

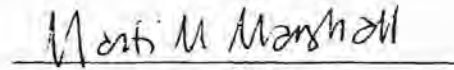
  
Mark M. Marshall  
District Ranger

Exhibit 1 Service Area Map

**EXHIBIT 2**

**CAPITAL CITY FIRE / RESCUE PERMANENT PERSONNEL ROSTER:**

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Radio Call:</b>	<b>Position:</b>	<b>Rate/ Hour</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>
Richard Etheridge	Fire 1	Chief	54.18	586-0251
Brian Long	Fire 2	Div. Chief-Career	41.73	586-0261
Beth Weldon	Fire 3	Division Chief Volunteer	46.03	586-0259
Daniel Jager	Fire 4	Fire Marshal	36.62	586-0260
Sven Pearson	Fire 5	Deputy Fire Marshal	30.10	209-3558
Nathan Young	Fire 6	Fire Training Officer	31.19	586-4972
Sandra Kelly	Fire 7	EMS Training	32.15	586-0267
Scott Reid	FM-1	Fire Mechanic	33.49	723-9993
Victoria Godkin		Admin. Asst. III	27.90	586-0262
Shelley Chisum		Clerk II	18.45	586-0268
Todd Cameron		Captain/Equip. Op./FF-NICP	26.12	586-0301
Chad Cameron		Captain/Equip. Op./FF	26.12	586-0301
John Krebsbach		Captain/Equip. Op./FF-NICP	25.86	586-0287
Eduardo Quinto		Captain/Equip. Op./FF	27.45	586-0287
Lynn Ridle		Captain/Equip. Op./FF	27.45	586-0301
Keith Walker		Captain/Equip. Op./FF	27.45	586-0287
Danny Babcock		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	22.95	586-0222
Todd Cameron		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	26.12	586-0399
Roy Johnson		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.37	586-0399
Paul Kelly		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.84	586-0399
Lance Lawhorne		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.61	586-0222
Rhys Mateo		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.37	586-0222
Joe Mishler		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.37	586-0222
Trevor Richards		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.84	586-0399
Marilyn Vink		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	24.37	586-0222
Bryon Young		Equip. Op./FF/MICP	25.08	586-0222
John Adams		Equip. Op./FF	19.77	586-0399
Craig Brown		Equip. Op./FF	23.65	586-0222
Brent Clancy		Equip. Op./FF	23.42	586-0222
Tom Clark		Equip. Op./FF	24.37	586-0222
Mark Fvette		Equip. Op./FF	23.65	586-0399

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Radio Call:</b>	<b>Position:</b>	<b>Rate/ Hour</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>
Erik Goldsberry		Equip. Op./FF	24.37	586-0399
Roberto Montez		Equip. Op./FF	20.36	586-0399
Paul Hamby		Equip. Op./FF	24.37	586-0222
Noah Jenkins		Equip. Op./FF	22.95	586-0222
Jayne Johns		Equip. Op./FF	22.95	586-0222
Paul Kelly		Equip. Op./FF	24.84	586-0399
Lance Lawhorne		Equip. Op./FF	24.61	586-0399
Travis Larson		Equip. Op./FF	20.36	586-0399
Travis Mead		Equip. Op./FF	23.42	586-0222
Marc Ormsby		Equip. Op./FF	24.37	586-0222
Sam Russell		Equip. Op./FF	19.77	586-0222
Louis Tagaban		Equip. Op./FF	19.77	586-0399
Jason Tarver		Equip. Op./FF	23.42	586-0222
Greg Trigg		Equip. Op./FF	24.37	586-0399
Sam Dahlin	Fire 5	Chaplin	AD-G	364-2456
Thomas Matthews	Chapel 3	Chaplin	AD-G	523-3026/723-0996/586-6350
Brian Duncan	AD-I	Captain/Engineer	AD-K	
Pat Eggers	AD-I	Captain/Engineer	AD-K	

**CAPITAL CITY FIRE / RESCUE VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL:**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>ID#</b>	<b>Home Phone</b>	<b>Work Phone</b>
AD-F	Abbott, Rick	2488	907-789-1739	
AD-B	Alkak, Ziad	2603	907-738-3895	586-5322
AD-B	Allen, Donald	2575	907-364-3895	
AD-A	Anderson, Steven	2827	907-723-6766	
AD-F	Arness, Timothy	2489	907-586-2328	
AD-B	Balstad, Logan	2602	907-209-5610	
AD-F	Barte, Michel	2856	907-957-2652	
AD-F	Bausler, Karl	501622	907-364-3129	463-4034
AD-F	Boddy, David	800123	907-789-2702/321-0470	
AD-B	Brink, Kelsey	2709	907-723-2806	
AD-A	Bruce, Aaron	2826	907-723-9699	
AD-A	Bunton, Robert	2855	907-789-4109/957-1016	
AD-F	Calnan, Joseph	2568	907-586-1322	463-2957
AD-F	Carlson, Amanda	2637	907-789-0841/ 816-284-7837	
AD-B	Chambers, Michael	2559	907-789-0841	
AD-F	Curry, Paul	2491	723-8804	790-2522
AD-F	Curtis, Joel	2554	789-7855	790-6803
AD-F	Duncan, Brian	2492	723-7262	
AD-B	Edumnds, David	2548	209-9931	
AD-F	Eggers, Pat	2507	957-6177	465-5626

<b>Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>ID#</b>	<b>Home Phone/Wireless</b>	<b>Work Phone</b>
AD-F	Fergusson, Scott	2494	789-8004/321-2141	
AD-F	Garcia, Daniel	2635	790-2868	796-6077
AD-B	Glen, Kellie	2627	209-5175	
AD-A	Grant, Garrett	2825	907-635-0492	
AD-B	Grant, Sean	2853	957-6450	
AD-B	Harbanuk, Tobias	2576	321-1250	465-6496
AD-B	Hay, Jesse	256	723-4216	790-8924
AD-A	Hayden, Gabriel	2631	503-866-5579	
AD-F	Johnston, Anjela	2532	321-0905	
AD-B	Kacksetter, Adam	2733	541-788-3767	
AD-B	Kane, J Henry	2824	957-2804	
AD-B	Kelley, Gabe	2632	321-0754	
AD-B	Kimlinger, Katelyn	2623	789-5129	
AD-F	Kindred, Robert E.	1801	209-1589	
AD-K	Kollar, Todd	2497	364-3366	465-1296
AD-B	Krebsbach, Allysin	2564	790-4839	
AD-B	Lacey, Jeffrey	2629	789-4421	
AD-B	Lawrenson, Ken	2549	523-9783	463-2810
AD-F	Luckhaupt, Gerald	1625	465-2450	465-2450
AD-B	Ludeman, Robert	2515	523-9815	
AD-F	Mahar, Kim	1089	209-7301	
AD-B	McCoy, Bobbi	2516	523-2854	796-6565/321-2441
AD-B	Mehrabad, Panah	2578	209-8215	
AD-B	Miller, Kathleen	2567	789-3757	465-3150
AD-B	Miller, Lisa	2605	723-6377	
AD-B	Milhorn, Kathrin	800122	523-5432	
AD-F	Myers, Tricia	2513	723-0929/789-3929	780-4935
AD-B	Nelson, Rick	2852	523-3080	
AD-F	Novak, Scott	2547	789-2233	463-6308
AD-B	Nydam, Barry	2593	774-212-3198	
AD-B	Oftedahl, Michael	2622	789-8006	523-5121
AD-B	Orsborn, Michael	2572	523-8012	465-1678
AD-B	Parent, John	2506	789-9058/209-9594	465-5974
AD-B	Poor, Jr. George	2585	796-3469	723-0813
AD-I	Reifenstein, George	2500	789-9759	463-1308/723-9296
AD-B	Rhea, Shaun	2634	723-0778	
AD-F	Roberts, Raymond	2520	523-6960/723-0943	
AD-B	Salsman, Jesse	2509	586-4008	
AD-B	Schaaf, George	2557	789-7964	790-6406



AD-B	Seng, David	2584	463-3283	465-5418
AD-B	Shaw, Robert	2628	790-2281	
AD-B	Simms, Philip	800102	500-2173	
AD-B	Sevensson, Betty	2573	723-3089	586-1325
AD-B	Thordarson, Meg	2577	586-4380/723-7787	463-6261
AD-B	Vidal, Erwin	2553	523-6917	
AD-B	Walkerenford, Christopher	2736	907-500-2110	
AD-B	Wallers, Wendy	2021	790-2776	
AD-D	Walsh, John	2587	364-2910	
AD-F	Wessen, Doug	501478	586-4834	321-1567
AD-D	Williams, Edward	502261	586-6575	723-7468
AD-B	Wills, Meaghan	800068	907-957-6558	
AD-B	Wolfe, Travis	800046	789-3283	
AD-D	Zuboff, Joe	2502	790-3403	586-1276

**PAYMENT RATES:**

Permanent Capital City Fire / Rescue Personnel: Payment for permanent person will be at their established pay rate for regular hours and for overtime hours.

Volunteer Personnel: Volunteers will be paid at rates established by the Alaska AD Pay Plan for Emergency Workers. Payment rates will be determined by the pay rate appropriate to the actual position filled by an individual on the wild and fire.

The Operating Plan remains in effect until super ceded. Payment rates for volunteer personnel update automatically upon the issuance of a new AD Pay Plan for Emergency Workers, issued each January. Payment rates for permanent personnel will be updated annually within the updated Annual Operating Plan.

Additional people who may become permanent or volunteer members of Capital City Fire / Rescue at any time during the life of the current Operating Plan, or individuals listed may obtain higher qualifications in the interim prior to preparing an updated Operating Plan. Payment will be determined by the pay rate appropriate to the actual position filled by an individual on the wild land fire for which the bill is being submitted.



### EXHIBIT 3

#### EQUIPMENT ROSTER AND RENTAL RATES:

Hourly rate or Daily Rate (Daily Rate is the maximum amount per 24 hour day)

Unit	Vehicle Type	Water Capacity	Pump	ICS Type	Extra Equipment	Payment Rate
<b>Engine 11</b>	Structural engine	500 gals	1500 gpm	ST-1	<b>Fold-a-tank</b>	\$175/hr \$2450/daily
<b>Engine 13</b>	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1		\$175/hr \$2450/daily
<b>Engine 21</b>	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1	<b>Fold-a-tank</b>	\$175/hr \$2450/daily
Engine 23	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1		\$175/hr \$2450/daily
Engine 31	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1		\$175/hr \$2450/daily
Engine 33	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1		\$175/hr \$2450/daily
Engine 41	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1		\$175/hr \$2450/daily
Engine 51	Structural engine	1000 gal	1500 gpm	ST-1		\$175/hr \$2450/daily
<b>Tender 42</b>	<b>Tender</b>	3500 gal	1000 gpm	T-2	Fold-a-tank	\$100/hr \$1400/daily
Haagland	Track vehicle	0	0			
Utility 41	pickup	0	0		Hand tools	
<b>Command 11</b>	Tahoe	0	0	C-11	<b>Comd/control</b>	<b>\$50/hr \$700/daily</b>

**EXHIBIT 4**

**DISPATCH INFORMATION:**

Capital City Fire / Rescue:

**EMERGENCY FIRE DISPATCHING: 911**

**Capital City Fire / Rescue Dispatch Center Non-Emergency Phone: 907-789-7554**

Capital City Fire / Rescue Business Phone: 907 586-5322 FAX: 907-586-8323

<b><u>CCFD Administration: (Radio ID Number)</u></b>	<b><u>OFFICE:</u></b>	<b><u>CELL</u></b>
<b><u>PHONE</u></b>		
Fire Chief Richard Etheridge	Fire 1 907-586-0251	907-723-4420
Division Chief of Career Brian Long	Fire 2 907-586-0261	907-723-8827
Division Chief of Volunteer Beth Weldon	Fire 3 907-586-0259	907-723-3116

**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST:**

**FIRE DISPATCHING: Call in Descending Order**

<b><u>Juneau Ranger District</u></b>	(907) 586-8800 (Office)	(907) 586-8808 FAX
<b><u>Justin Spurrier</u></b>	(907) 789-6213 (Work)	(907) 723-3566 (Cell)
District Fire Module Leader	(907) 523-0769 (Home)	
<b><u>Justin Gilbert</u></b>	(907) 789-6214 (Work)	(907) 723-3191(Cell)
Assistant Fire Module Leader		
<b><u>Seth Ross</u></b>		
Zone Fire Mgt. Officer	(907) 945-1204 (Office)	(907) 209-3029 (Cell)
	(907) 945-3631 (Home)	

**EXHIBIT 5**

**CAPITAL CITY FIRE / RESCUE RADIO FREQUENCIES**

On any given incident (initial attack fire), there could potentially be more than 2 or 3 cooperators, each with their own radio frequencies. When this situation occurs, Interagency Tactical Frequencies 1 and 2 will be used as common frequencies on the incident so that personal safety will not be compromised. On extended attack fires, radio frequencies will be assigned to the incident.

COPIES OF THE OPERATING PLAN SHOULD BE CARRIED IN EACH VEHICLE.

**FOREST SERVICE:**

Receive Frequency	RX TPL	Transmit Frequency	TX TPL	Channel Name	
170.150	0.0	169.100	88.5	Auke Mtn repeater	narrowband 12.5Khz analog
168.725	0.0	171.575	100.0	Robert Barron repeater	narrowband 12.5Khz analog
169.100	0.0	170.150	123.0	William Henry repeater	narrowband 12.5Khz analog
169.100	0.0	170.150	77.0	Taku repeater	narrowband 12.5Khz analog

Please note the Auke Mtn repeater frequencies may change this year (Summer, 2008) to:

169.100	0.0	170.150	88.5	Auke Mtn repeater	narrowband 12.5Khz analog
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NOTE: All repeaters will access the Juneau Ranger District Office and the Sitka Aircraft and Boat Dispatch Office in Sitka, AK.

**CAPITAL CITY FIRE / RESCUE:**

(All frequencies are band to 12.5khz)

Channel Name	Receive Fq.	Transmit Fq.	QT/DQT Decode	QT/DQT Encode
Fire 1 Repeater	154.965	158.805	107.2	94.8
Fire 2 Repeater	155.955	158.940	103.5	127.3
Fire 3	155.760	155.760	136.5	136.5
Fire 4	154.040	154.040	91.5	91.5
Fire 5	153.845	153.845	162.2	162.2

## **EXHIBIT B**

# **NATIONAL WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP**

**National Interagency Fire Center  
3833 South Development Avenue  
Boise, Idaho 83705**

March 22, 2004

**To:** NWCG Members  
**From:** Chair, NWCG /s/ J L Stires  
**Subject:** Qualification Standards During Initial Action

There appears to be varying interpretations within the federal agencies regarding the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards to local, non-federal resources, particularly during initial action. The following points summarize NWCG policy.

- The 310-1 qualification/certification standards are mandatory only for national mobilization of wildland fire fighting resources.
- During initial action, all agencies (federal, state, local and tribal) accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is clearly established, then the standards of the agency(s) with jurisdiction prevail.
- Prior to the fire season, federal agencies should meet with their state, local and tribal agency partners and jointly determine the qualification/certification standards that will apply to the use of local, non-federal firefighters during initial action on fires on lands under the jurisdiction of a federal agency.
- The Geographic Area Coordinating Group should determine the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards for mobilization within the geographic area.
- On fire where a non-federal agency is also an agency with legal jurisdiction, the standards of that agency apply.



# **Haa Aaní Our Land**

**Tlingit and Haida  
Land Rights and Use**

**Walter R. Goldschmidt  
and Theodore H. Haas**

**Edited with an  
Introduction by  
Thomas F. Thornton**

**Attachment 4**



*Mansfield Peninsula* – Natives from Auk as well as those of Hoonah and Angoon agree that the area around Mansfield Peninsula belonged to the Wooshkeetaan clan. This clan is found in each of these three villages, but in none is it considered numerically important. From the location of clan territory in the northern Chatham Strait area, and from the fact that some of this territory is not claimed by the Natives of any of the three adjacent villages, it would appear that there was at one time a village of some importance in this region. None of the authors, however, gives us any clear indication that this was the case. If there had at one time been such a village, there seems no doubt that it had disappeared before the American occupation. While most witnesses agree that Wooshkeetaan people belong to each of the three villages, their home is now most generally regarded as being in Juneau. They had several tribal houses at Auk Village. All witnesses from Hoonah, Angoon, and Auk agree that the Mansfield Peninsula belongs to the Wooshkeetaan of Auk. None of them, on the other hand, assert that the area around Tenakee Inlet on Chichagof Island, which also belongs to the Wooshkeetaan, is part of Juneau territory. Concerning the ownership of this area and its use witnesses stated:

Funter Bay [Shakananaxwk'] is a good place for king salmon fishing and also for getting berries. There is no village or camp there. This area also belongs to the Wooshkeetaan people.

The Wooshkeetaan also own Hawk Inlet, which is called Weineidei. From this place they get deer, brown bear, mink, dog salmon and king salmon. There used to be houses on the right side of the cannery, but nobody lives in them any more. The people who owned those houses have all died off. Charlie Johnson, an Auk Native, goes in there to catch fish for home use. He has two smokehouses about two miles below the cannery. The territory beyond Hawk Inlet belongs to the Angoon people (Dave Wallace #25).

The people from here go to Funter Bay to trap mink and marten. They also go over to Hawk Inlet where there used to be two cabins which are now gone. Those belonged to Natives named Gamble and Clark and are a part of the Wooshkeetaan territory. . . .

There used to be houses at Funter Bay, and this was used for a trolling camp. We would go there in the winter. I would go there when I was a girl, but I have not gone there in recent years (Mrs. Jessie Wilson #26).

According to one witness there was formerly a village on Barlow Cove on the north end of Mansfield Peninsula. He states:

There was a village at Barlow Cove, which is called Yaxwch' Koowutáak, and was a good place for fish. Trollers go in there and all the way down to Young Bay, and on the outside of Douglas Island, but there are no trolling camps in there. The whites have taken up homesteads throughout this whole area. There were no houses at Barlow Cove in my time, but my father told me he used to go there when it was a regular village which belonged to the Wooshkeetaan (Dave Wallace #25).

*The west coast of Lynn Canal* – The area on the west coast of Lynn Canal southward from the Endicott River all the way to Swanson Harbor was apparently used by the Natives of various villages together. It may be that when there was a village at Swanson Harbor the people there used this territory. Chilkat Natives did not indicate any use below the Endicott River. Hoonah Natives indicated that they went along this coast occasionally but did not claim the territory as their own. Concerning this area a Juneau Native said: "There used to be a Kaagwaantaan place [Kax'noowú] on the mainland across from Funter Bay. When my father was alive we planted gardens there. There is also an old cemetery there" (Cecilia Kunz #21).

### Detailed Analysis of the Douglas (Taku) Territory

*Taku River* – The original home of the Taku people was on the Taku River. After the establishment of the international boundary, the Taku Tlingits split into two groups, one living up stream on the shores of Lake Atlin, and the other remaining on the coast. The two groups still recognized their unity and maintained contact.

There were a number of settlements on the Taku River that have now been given up. These settlements were described as follows:

Before the boundary was established, the Taku village was on the Canadian side, but later, it was moved to the mouth of the river. Taku Village was called Asgutugil'i [?]. There was another village above this one on the river called Taaltsuxei [Tulsequah River]. There was a third village still further up called S'EEK Noow. This was a place where there were a lot of bears. There was no fort here in my time. This was as far up as the Native people went, so far as I know. I do not believe they went on up to the Atlin Lake. I went with my mother up the river to get muskrat, mink, beaver, wolverine, and fox. I remember we went a long way up and I had a hard time getting there. There were smokehouses up the river, and the Indians caught fish there. When I was at the village called S'EEK Noow there were four



smokehouses, but no tribal houses. At the mouth of the Taku River they used to have community houses, but these are all rotted away. There were three houses which belonged to the *Gaanaxádi* clan and two houses that belonged to the Yanyeidí. The former of these are Ravens, and the latter are Eagles. The Yanyeidí people claim the river, and the others just came in there because they were married in or related. They could get all the fish they wanted, so they lived right there (Mrs. Jennie Klaney #28).

Another Native indicated that the Taku people went up the river as far as the confluence of the Nakina River and that they had fish camps on this river and the Sloko. They have also had a camp on Canyon Island on the Taku River about three miles below the Canadian boundary. The witness who describes this use of the river said: "I used to have a fish camp on Canyon Island and used it regularly until I got a larger boat with which I could not get up the river" (Thomas Bowman #18).

The major village of the Taku people on the river was formerly at the tidewater mark (Alexander Stevens #30). There used to be a cemetery at the mouth of the Taku River, but this has been washed away (Mrs. Jennie Klaney #28). In recent years commercial fishing has been prohibited from the flats in front of the Taku River. As a result, the Natives have established the present camp at Taku Point further down the inlet. One witness states:

Now, I smoke all my fish at Taku Point, where I have my cabin. . . . I have a two-room cabin at Taku Point where I live during the summer while I fish. I have owned this cabin at Taku Point for over twenty-five years (Thomas Bowman #18).

*Taku Inlet* – The Taku people had villages at several sites on Taku Inlet. One of the most important places for the Natives was Carlson Creek and Sunny Cove on the north shore. Concerning this place one witness stated that this area was used solely by Taku Natives until his grandfather sold his cabin at the mouth of Carlson Creek forty-six years ago. This was the site of the first Taku Inlet cannery. The witness continues:

My grandfather built another cabin about three or four hundred yards up Carlson Creek, after he sold his cabin to John Carlson for fifty dollars. My grandfather reserved the water rights on Carlson Creek, and the cannery made arrangements to get their water from another stream. The cannery was operated at Carlson Creek for only a few years, then the ownership changed, and the new cannery was located at Taku Harbor (Thomas Bowman #18, see also Alexander Stevens #30).

There was also a winter camp of the Taku people at Greeley Point on the south shore of Taku Inlet. Alexander Stevens said:

I left there in my childhood, and there were three big community houses and almost a hundred other houses there. This village was abandoned about 1912. I was there when I was about six years old (Alexander Stevens #30).

There was also a village at Bishop Point called T'aak'ux'a Aan. This village was flourishing prior to the discovery of gold at Juneau. It later became depopulated as the Taku Natives accumulated in the city. Still later, however, one Native leader rebuilt the village, placing a tribal house at this site. The village is now no longer used (Mrs. Jennie Klaney #28).

According to one witness the Taku Natives used the mainland shore of Gastineau Channel as far up as Thane, with Taku camps and smokehouses at both Thane and Dupont Creek (Alexander Stevens #30). Concerning the general use of Taku Inlet, Thomas Bowman stated:

The Taku Natives used to be able to get ample game animals for their fur for clothing and meat for food. There used to be plenty of mountain goat near Turner Lake, and you seldom see one there now. The Natives depended upon the hair seal, land otter, mink, mountain goat, deer and moose, marten, wolverine, lynx and wolves. There is not so much game in this area now, but the Taku Natives still go there to hunt and trap regularly when the seasons are open. The Taku Natives still dry and smoke their winter's supply of salmon, which they catch at their summer camp all along Taku Inlet.

The Taku Natives were able to live off of the land in Taku Inlet with their fishing, hunting and trapping, berry picking and trading their fur to the trading boats that called in that area. It is important that the Taku Natives retain their rights to the use of Taku Inlet, as they depend on it to a great extent for their present and future livelihood, as they have done in the past (Thomas Bowman #18).

Of all the camps and villages listed, however, the only one reported as being continuously used by Taku Natives is the camp at Taku Point. Stevens said:

Taku Point is a camping place where the gillnetters have their shacks and smokehouses. Whites are also in this area. There are trapping cabins which belong to Jimmy Walker, and I think Jimmy Fox has a place there too (Alexander Stevens #30).

*Taku Harbor and Limestone Inlet* – The area between Taku Inlet and Port Snettisham was used by the Natives for

fishing, getting hooligans, hunting, and trapping. Concerning this area Natives say:

All the area between and including Limestone Inlet and Taku Harbor was used by the Taku people for fishing, hunting, and trapping. The Natives obtained limestone in Limestone Bay for use in sharpening their tools. Just below Moose Creek the people used to have a village for the purpose of catching hooligans and making hooligan oil. The people still go up there to this place to catch hooligan from which they get hooligan oil. The old cabins are gone, but the people still use this area by pitching tents and using their boats for living quarters (Thomas Bowman #18).

There was another village just north of the Taku cannery which was called Sik'naxsáni. There were about two tribal houses at that place. The village was there long before the cannery was put there. . . .

. . . Limestone Inlet has a humpy stream. There were no villages there. We used to get stones there for sharpening tools.

Taku Harbor was a winter camp used by both the Eagles and the Ravens. There were formerly tribal houses at Taku Harbor. Slocum Inlet has a good trout stream, but there wasn't a camp there. This shoreline was used for trapping, and I trapped around Sweetheart Lake in 1928. James and Edward, two Taku Natives, trapped all through there last winter. The whites trap all through there too (Alexander Stevens #30).

*Port Snettisham* – The Port Snettisham area belonged to the Taku people and on its shores were several villages and camps. A witness born in this area stated:

I was born at Snettisham which is called Sit'kú. There was a big town there with seven named houses. Old people from there still go fishing in Snettisham Harbor. They gillnet for sockeyes. Whites also go in there to fish. After the fishing season they catch fish for home use. I have not been there for a long time. There was a town near the mouth of Snettisham, and there were three other camps where they get fish, but I cannot locate them for you exactly. They were called Taksidak [?], Seenáa [?], and Tcatshini [Gathéeni?] (Annie Rasmussen #29).

Another witness indicates a village at Point Snettisham and camps at Mallard Cove, Sweetheart Creek, and on the southern shore on the mouth of Port Snettisham near Point Anmer. There are no houses or smokehouses at any of these camps at the present time. Natives still go up Port Snettisham to the mouth of the Speel River, and at the time of the field work three Natives, Thomas Bowman, James Stevens, and George Stevens, were reported as en-

gaged in fishing there. Whites also fish in this region (Alexander Stevens #30). There was also a village on the Whiting River that a former Taku Native called Sumdum Bean claimed. He was a member of the Yanyeidí clan (Alexander Stevens #30).

The Holkham Bay area included the site of the Sumdum Village, which was situated below the glacier of that name. The Sumdum people were generally considered by early writers to be a part of the Taku. There now appears to be no one from that village alive. Until his death in 1931, a Native known as Sumdum Charlie lived on Endicott Arm in Holkum Bay. Since that time no Natives have lived in this area. Taku Natives, however, do enter the waters to trap the shores and to hunt for seals.

There was a village on the south shore of Endicott Arm as well as at the mouth of Sumdum Glacier (Alexander Stevens #30). Concerning the use of the land further south, this same witness says: "Windham Bay is a kind of free-for-all country between the Taku and the Kake people."

*Admiralty Island* – The Taku people use the west shore of Stephens Passage as far as the end of Glass Peninsula. They also utilize Gambier Bay as far south as the Brothers Islands. Alexander Stevens describes the relationship in the following words:

Our people claim all of Glass Peninsula. I think the Kake people also claim this. Actually we live as far down as Gambier Bay, while the Kake have the territory from Pybus Bay southward. Gambier Bay is called Ldakéex' and was used mostly for hunting deer and drying fish. There was a little village at the cannery site in Gambier Bay and another village between there and the north arm. My uncle used to go down there, and so did Jimmy Fox, Henry Stevens, and Gambier Bay Jim Martin. These were all Taku people. Fox and Gambier Bay Jim belong to the Raven side, and I believe they were members of the Tukweidí clan. They got deer, bear, marten, mink, otter, sockeyes, kings, dogs and humpies there. We have abandoned that area because it is closer for the Kake people. We used to go seining down there while the cannery was operating, however. Pete Martin, George Edwards, and Dan George still go down in this area to trap. They went there last year and made a lot of money. I did not go. Pete Martin has a house there. His mother is a Taku woman, but he is from Kake (Alexander Stevens #30).

This statement is in agreement with one obtained from a Native of Kake who agrees that the area was used by Gambier Bay Jim and his clan, the Gaanaxádi. He likewise recognizes that Gambier Bay Jim belongs to the Taku people though he is related to the Kake Natives (Patty Skeeek [Kake]

## XIII. Kake Territory

### General Description

In 1944 hearings were held to determine the aboriginal rights of the people of Kake, Klawock, and Hydaburg. As a result of these hearings and subsequent hearings held in Seattle the then Secretary of Interior, Harold L. Ickes, made a determination of the rights of the Haida and Tlingit people of these three villages. The Secretary's report is entitled *Claims of the Natives of Hydaburg, Klawock, and Kake, Alaska* (July 7, 1945). A map accompanying this report indicates the area claimed in the petitions of these three villages. The Secretary's decision indicated four classes of land: (1) land to which Natives of the several villages are entitled to under the doctrine of aboriginal rights; (2) lands to which Native possessions have been extinguished; (3) lands which Natives can, in common with other persons, utilize for hunting and fishing; and (4) lands for which decision has been reserved.

Concerning the last of these classes of land to which our attention in this section will be devoted, the Secretary stated:

Decision on the areas, totaling approximately 2,003,000 acres, claimed by the Natives of Kake in common with other bands of the Tlingit Tribe, and including all of Kuiu Island, exclusively claimed in part by the Natives of Kake and in part by the Natives of Klawock, is reserved in order to allow other bands to be heard (Ickes 1945).

The following areas are included in the lands for which decision has been reserved:

- (1) Seymour Canal area including the inside coast of the Glass Peninsula and the coast of Admiralty Island from the portage southward to and including the northern portion of Gambier Bay.
- (2) The mainland coast northward from Point Highland to including all of Port Houghton, Hobart Bay, Windham Bay, and Holkham Bay.
- (3) Northern Kuiu Island to and including Bay of Pillars on the west and Port Camden on the east.
- (4) Central Kuiu Island including the whole of Tebenkof Bay on the west and the area around Conclusion Island on the east.

(5) Southern Kuiu Island from Port Malmesbury and Alvin Bay south.

(6) Red Bay on northern Prince of Wales Island.

It will be remembered that in the tabulation indicating the tribal entities reported since 1885 (above), some authors included the Kuiu people as part of the Kake tribe, and some considered the Kuiu to be a separate entity. Among the latter were Veniaminov, who reports a people he calls Kuyutzk, and Wehrman. Petrov in 1880 on the other hand includes his Kouyou with the people of Klawock. Krause at about the same time indicates them as a separate entity. Niblack and Swanton both include the Kuiu as a part of the Kake.

Testimony received in the field indicates that there was once a village on Tebenkof Bay which was the home of the Kuiu people. The population was decimated by an epidemic of smallpox, and the remaining people moved across Kuiu Island from Tebenkof Bay. According to present accounts, some of the Kuiu people moved to Klawock and others moved to Kake. It is therefore not surprising that both the Kake and Klawock communities consider the Tebenkof area as their own territory.

### Detailed Analysis of the Kake Territory

*Seymour Canal* – The people of Angoon who dwell on Admiralty Island and occupy the Tye area recognize Kake clans on Admiralty Island. All Kake people utilize Pybus Bay (Billy Jones #62 and Peter Tom #64, Angoon). Beyond Pybus Bay Angoon informants were entirely unacquainted, although Ike James stated: "Seymour Canal is out of our territory, I believe the Juneau people came in there through the portage at the north end" (Ike James [Angoon] #59). Concerning this area Patty Skeek of Kake had the following to say:

The islands called the Brothers [Neek] are claimed by Gambier Bay Jim and his clan, the Gaanax.ádi. These people have connections at Taku, and they claim the whole of Gambier Bay. I hunted seal and fished and dried halibut in the spring there. They also trapped there, but now the islands are owned by a fox farmer and nobody goes there anymore. The Gaanax.ádi claim from Point Pybus north-



ward, but Pybus itself belongs to the *Kaach.ádi*. The *Gaanax.ádi* people used to have a village at Taku called *T'aakuká Aan*. A man named *Weihá* in Juneau belongs to that clan, and there are quite a few people of that clan up the Taku River. . . . Seymour Canal is claimed by a *Wooshkeetaan* man because it formerly belonged to his grandfather. The Native name of this area is *Geiwk'óo*. He is related to me because he belongs to the same clan. He is a member of the Juneau or Auk people (Patty Skeek [Kake] #88).

According to Katie Matsu, a Native Tlingit of Auk, presently living at Juneau, the Seymour Canal area is territory belonging to the *L'eeneidí* clan. At present it is being used by a Native Auk named Jimmy Watson who lives there the year around. His home is on an island in the canal called *Kitqaxhik* [?]. Throughout the canal he picks berries, hunts deer, and traps. Other Natives of the Juneau people go there to fish for their own use, among them until about five years ago the witness herself (Katie Matsu #23).

It appears, therefore, that the Kake Natives have utilized some territory on Admiralty Island from time immemorial. They do not, however, according to testimony both by Kake and Auk witnesses, properly claim the Seymour Canal area.

*Mainland coast from Point Highland to Holkham Bay* – Niblack (1890; see Chart 1), on his map of Tlingit territory, indicates a section of the mainland coast from approximately Thomas Bay northward about to Windham Bay as constituting part of the territory assigned to the Kake people. Petrov (1884:31), in his listing of Kake villages, includes one located on Port Houghton. This delineation was apparently acceptable to Krause who reproduces Petrov's listing.

Witnesses of Kake and other communities are in agreement that the Kake people occupy territory on the mainland in the neighborhood of Port Houghton. Concerning this area one witness stated:

Port Houghton is claimed by the *Taneidí* clan. There used to be cabins on the south coast of Port Houghton. We used to gather herring eggs on Hobart Bay. There were houses on the points on the south and north sides. These belonged to the same people that own Port Houghton. The houses there are no longer used but we still go there to trap and to seine for fish. There also used to be cabins on Roberts Island but these are no longer used. There is nobody living that is descended from that family now. Robert Island is now a fox farm. There are good fish streams in that area and the people who live there used to smoke fish there. There are cabins on the shores at Port Houghton on two

separate places but these also are no longer used. In Fanshaw Bay there are two houses near the cannery which are still there but no longer used because the old man who owned them died recently. There was a winter house there which was built by a carpenter. There are fish streams all along Fanshaw Bay. Whitney Island is now used for a fox farm and there are no Native houses there. I cannot tell you anything beyond Cape Fanshaw but I think the Wrangell people use Farragut Bay. Chief Tom of Kake has lived on a point inside Fanshaw Bay. He also had a cabin at Portage Bay on the peninsula. This place belonged to the *Shangukeidí*. I do not know why he used to live there but I think it may have been through his wife (Fred Friday #87).

Windham Bay was claimed by the *Sit'kweidí*. A bay a little farther north is called *Sit'kú*, and this place, Windham Bay, and Endicott Arm were all claimed by the *Sit'kweidí*. Topsy Dugaqua trapped in this area. These are all Kake people and it is all within Kake territory (Fred Friday #87).

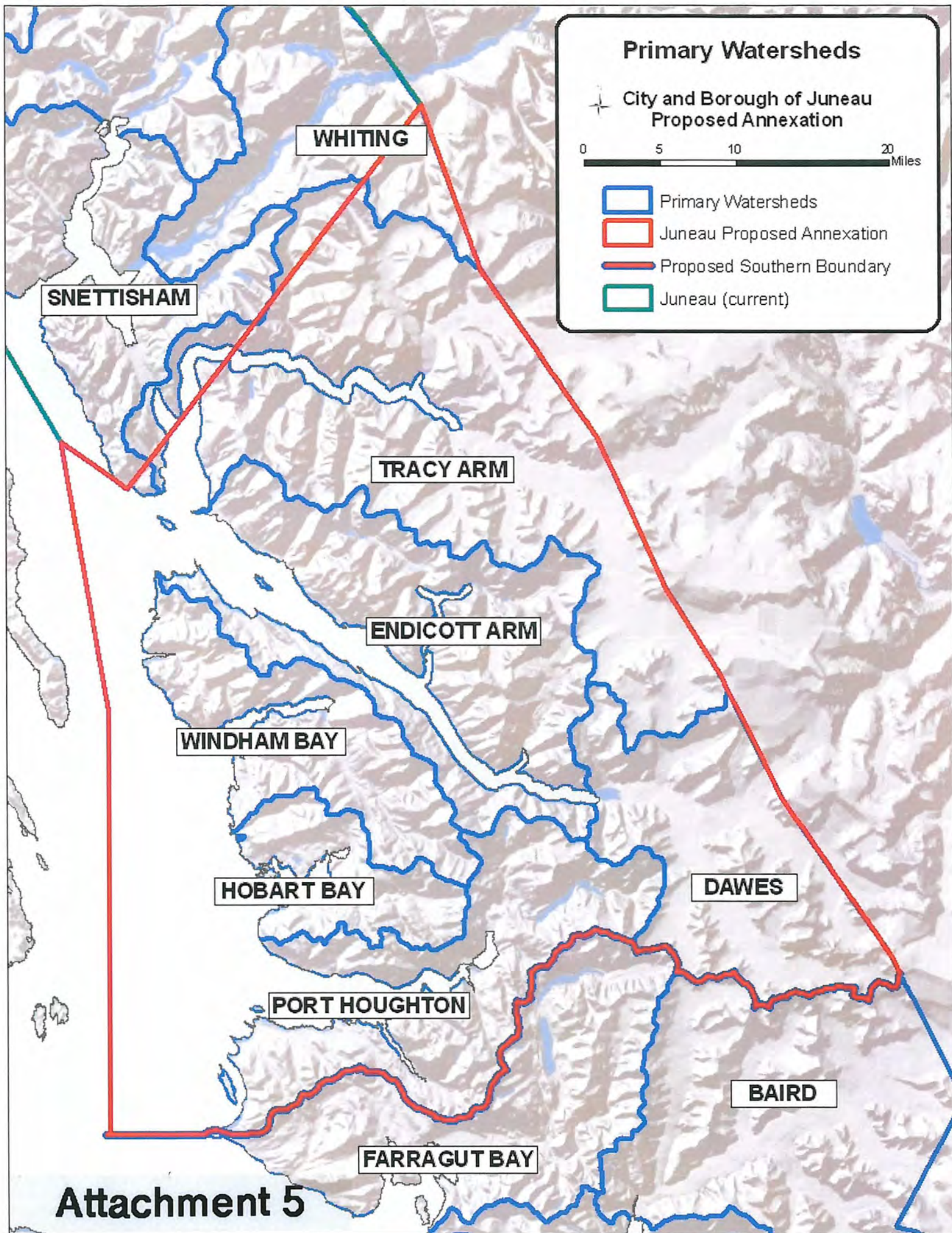
A Wrangell witness in describing the territory belonging to that tribe indicates that the northern boundary on the mainland was Cape Fanshaw (Thomas Ukas [Wrangell] #69). Another witness indicated that the Wrangell people hunted as far as Farragut Bay and occasionally went as far as Cape Fanshaw (Willis Hoagland [Wrangell] #68). No Wrangell Natives claim any territory north of Cape Fanshaw for the *Stikines*.

On the other hand, no Taku witness claims territory further south than the Holkham Bay area where the old village of Sumdum was situated. It appears, therefore, that the Kake people probably claimed the mainland coast from Cape Fanshaw north to and including Windham Bay, but that beyond this point the territory belonged to the people of Taku. The statement quoted above made by Mr. Friday indicated that the Natives of Kake continue to use this area for hunting and fishing.

*Northern Kuiu Island* – Niblack (1890) includes all of Kuiu Island as part of Kake territory. Krause (1885) likewise indicates that the northern portion of Kuiu Island belongs to the Kake people. Petrov (1884:31) includes a Kake village on Koo Island, undoubtedly the one indicated on Krause's map approximately on Security Bay. Historical data, therefore, leaves no doubt as to the aboriginal occupancy of the northern part of Kuiu Island.

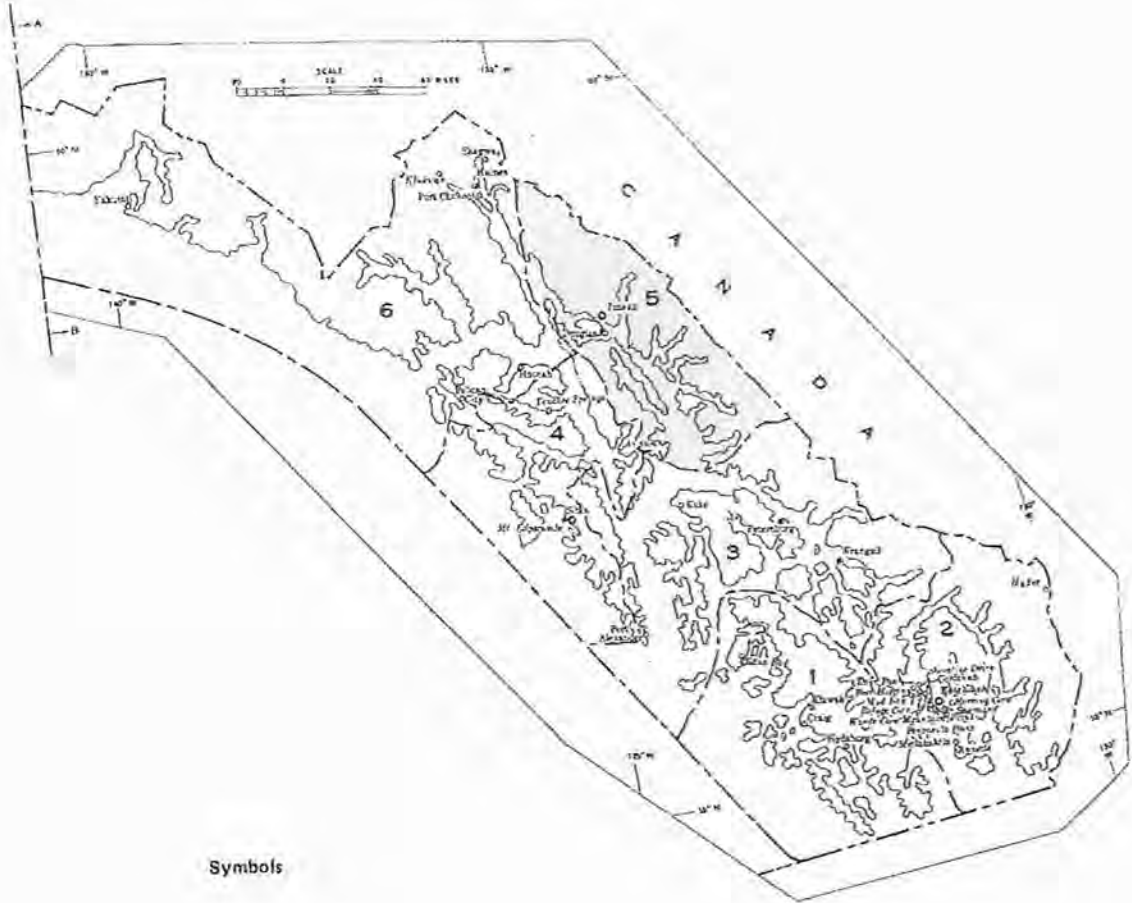
Neither Angoon nor Sitka witnesses at any place in their statements indicated any aboriginal use of Kuiu Island. Likewise, this territory lies entirely outside that claimed in the petition filed by the Klawock people as a portion of their territory. This section, therefore, cannot be consid-





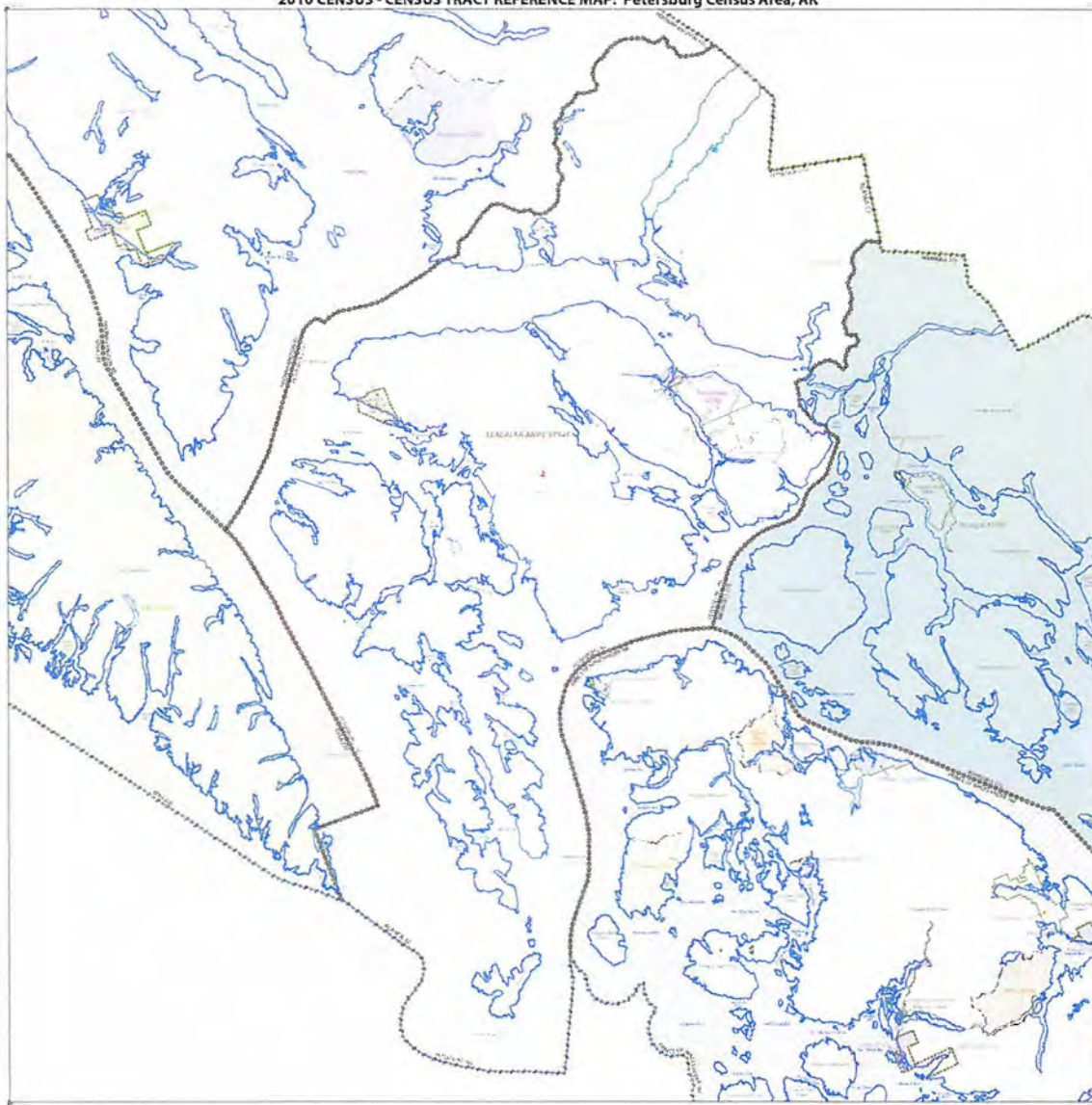
**Attachment 5**

Juneau Election District Number 5 (1958)

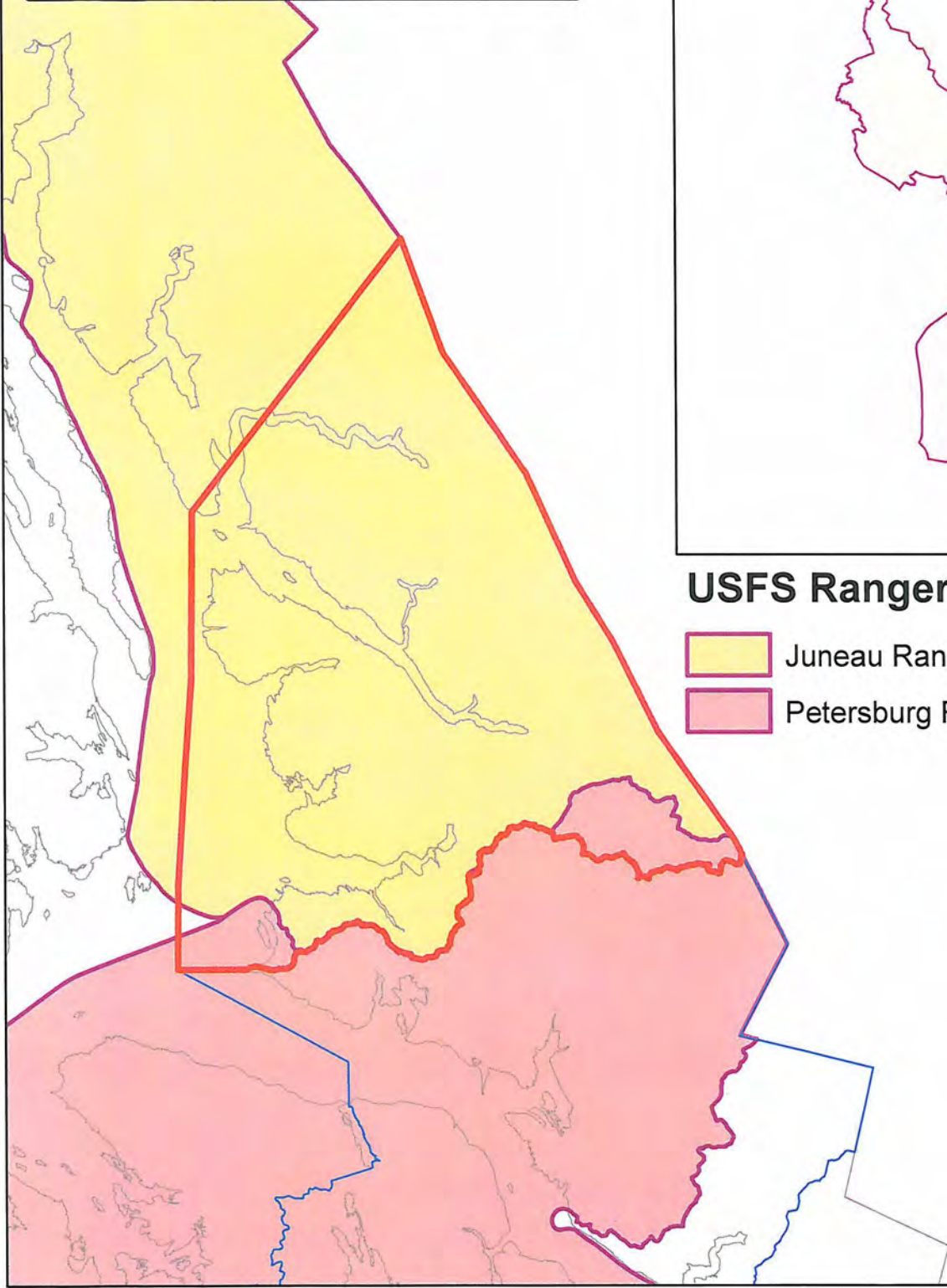


Symbols







# FOREST SERVICE

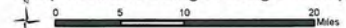


## USFS Ranger Districts

-  Juneau Ranger District
-  Petersburg Ranger District

**US Forest Service Ranger Districts**  
**93.7% Juneau    6.3% Petersburg**

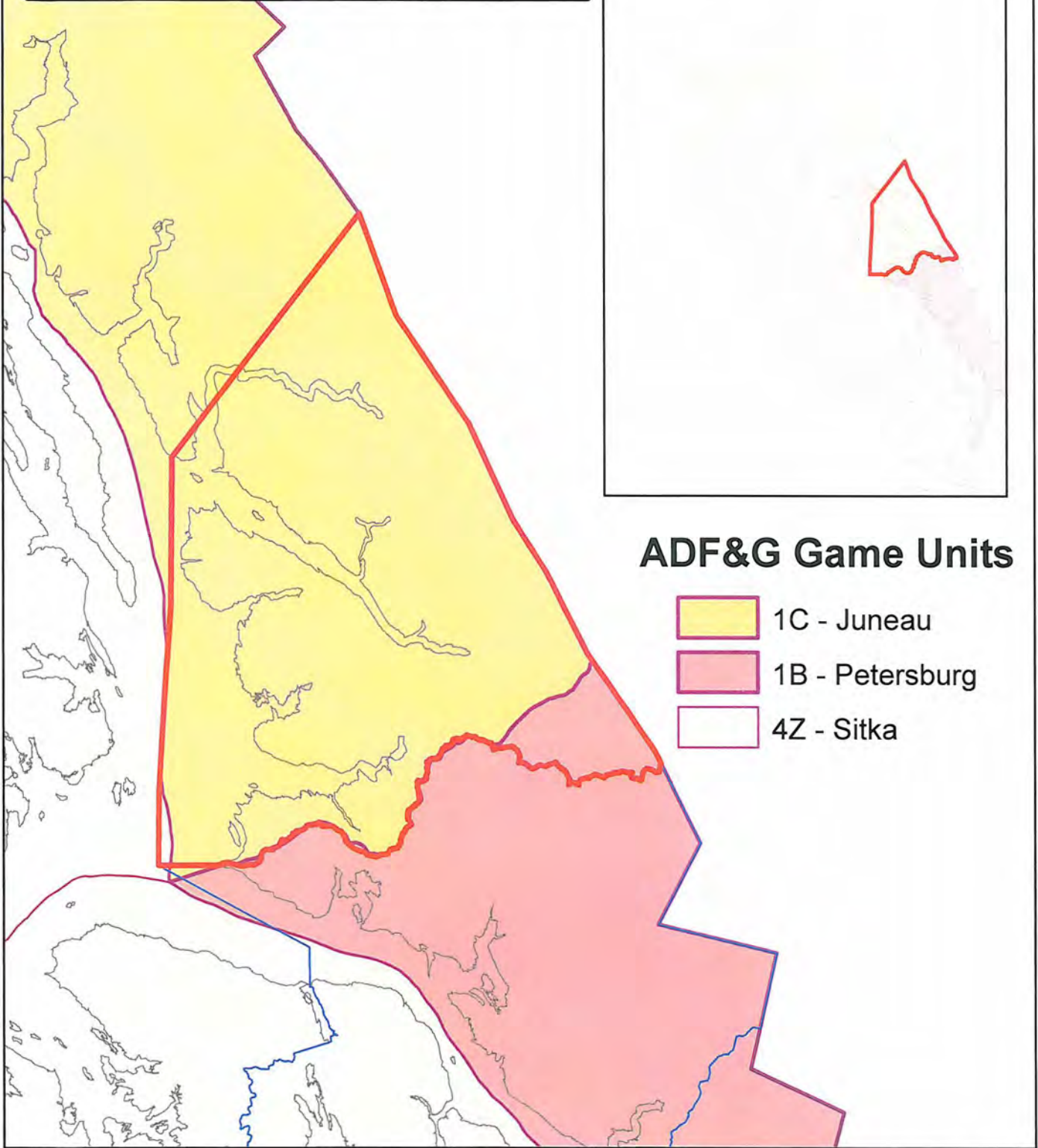
City and Borough of Juneau  
Proposed Petersburg Borough - Response



This map is compiled from a variety of sources,  
and may not meet National Map Accuracy standards.

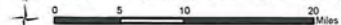


# STATE GAME UNITS



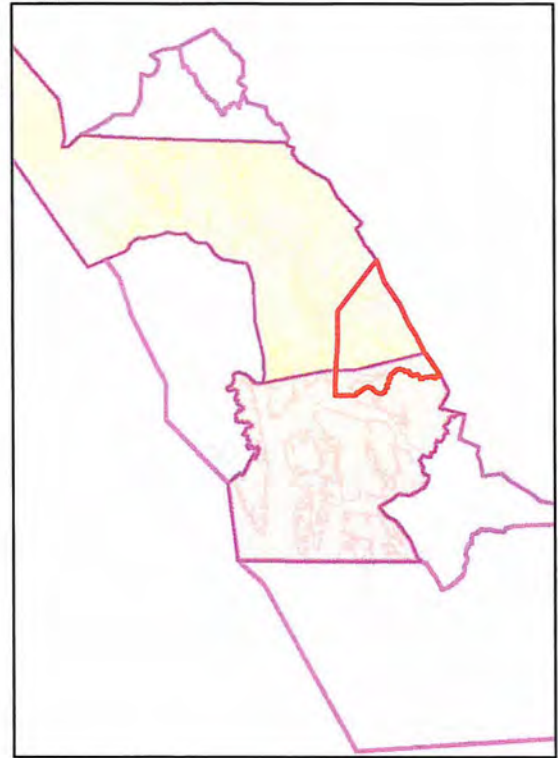
**ADF&G Game Management Units**  
92.6% Juneau    7.4% Petersburg

City and Borough of Juneau  
Proposed Petersburg Borough - Response



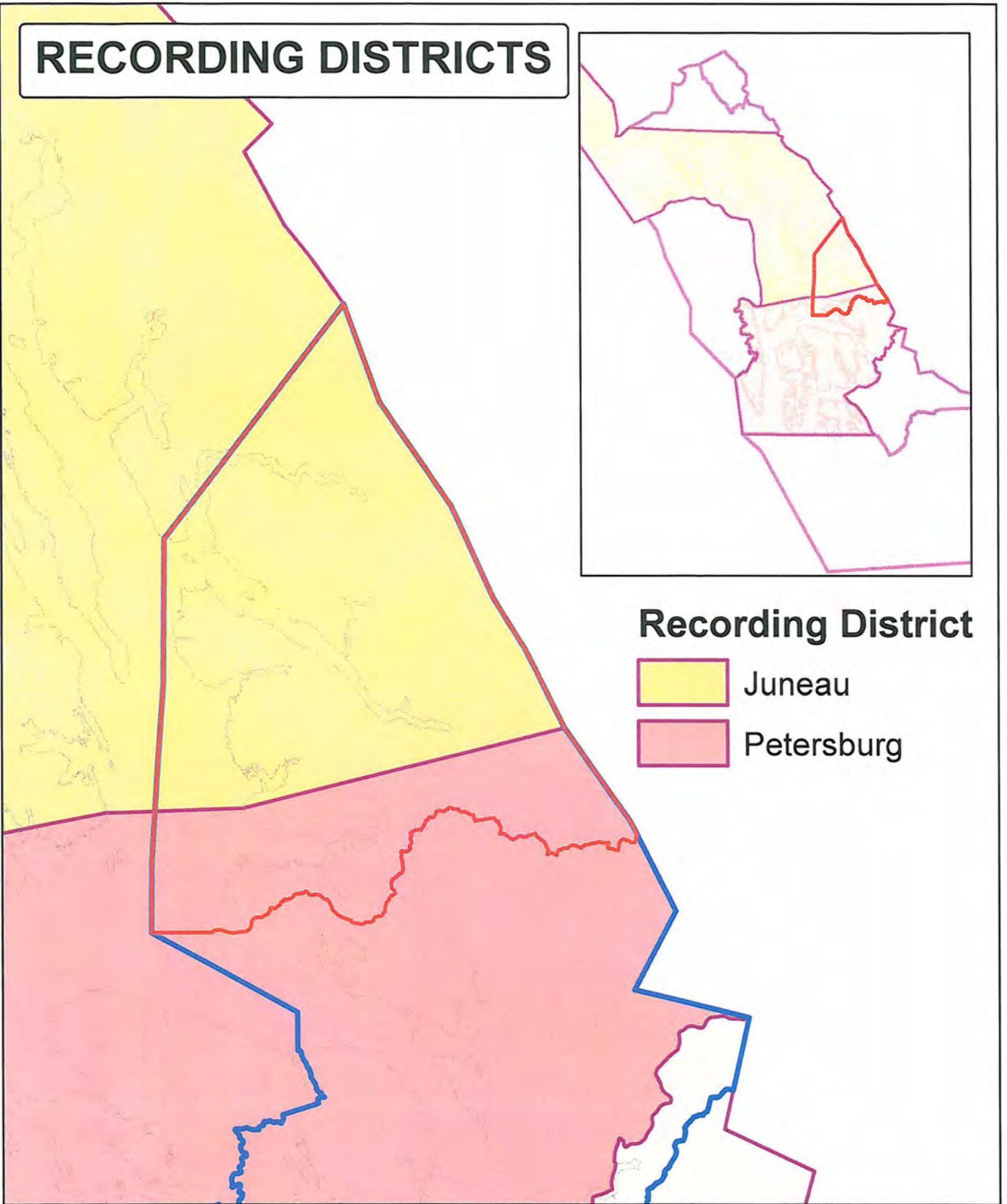
This map is compiled from a variety of sources,  
and may not meet National Map Accuracy standards.

# RECORDING DISTRICTS



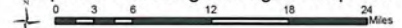
## Recording District

-  Juneau
-  Petersburg



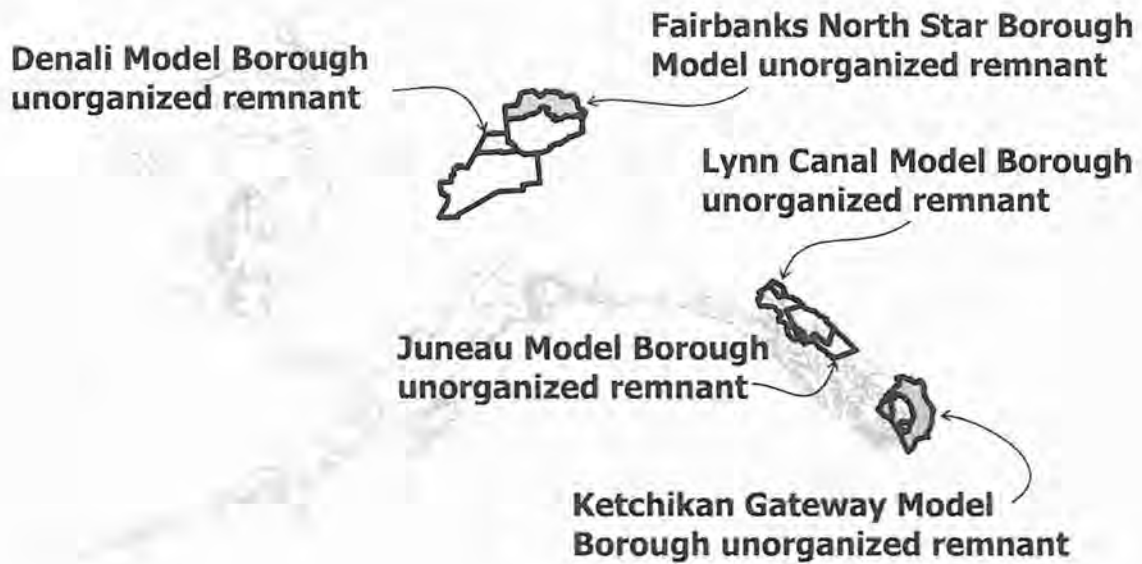
**Alaska Recording Districts**  
71.4% Juneau    25.7% Petersburg

City and Borough of Juneau  
Proposed Petersburg Borough - Response



This map is compiled from a variety of sources,  
and may not meet National Map Accuracy standards.

Map of Unorganized Areas that Meet Borough Incorporation Standards



Source: Unorganized areas of Alaska that meet borough incorporation standards. Alaska Local Boundary Commission, Alaska. Legislature. State of Alaska, Local Boundary Commission, 2003



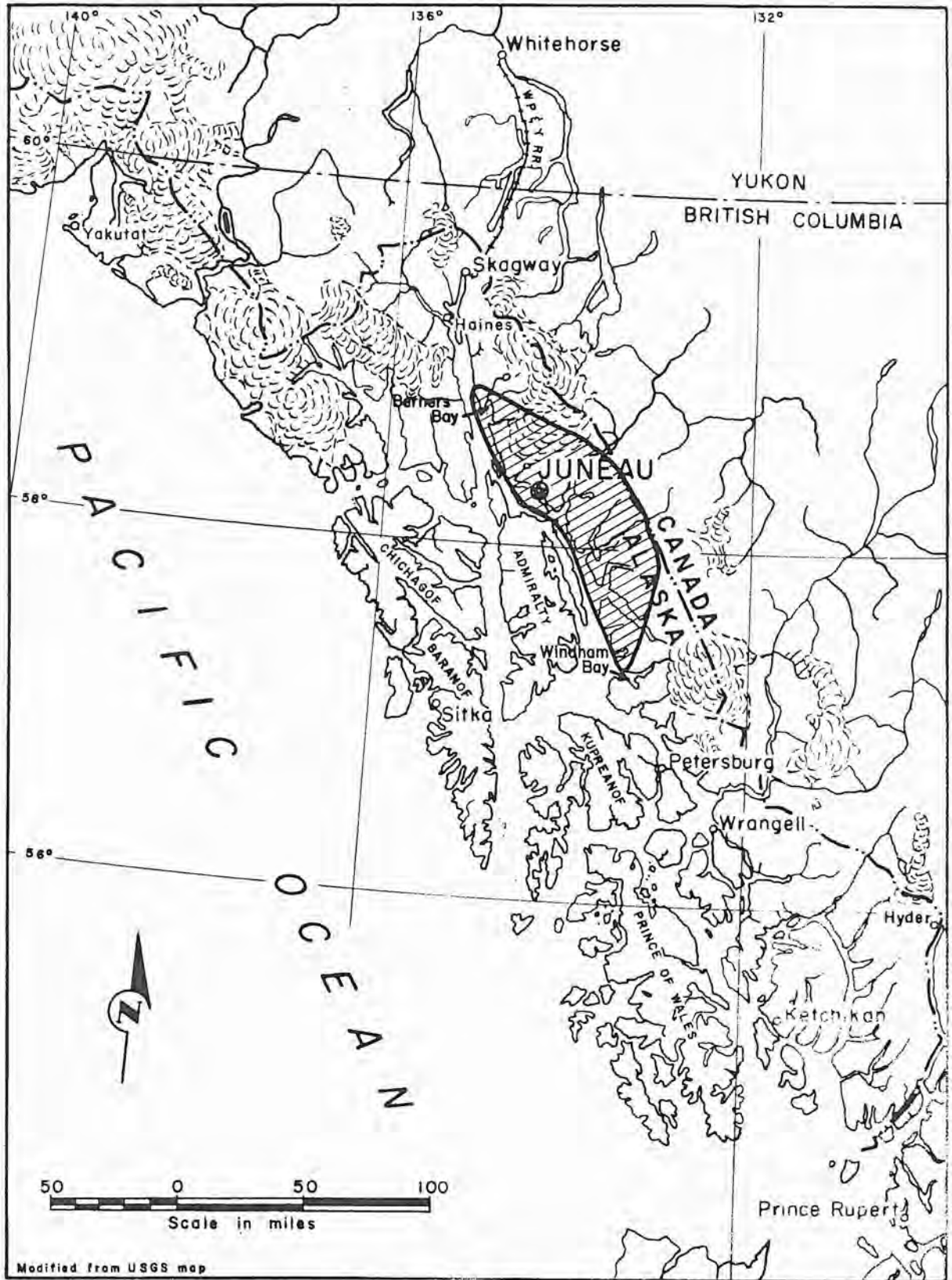


Figure 1. Juneau Gold Belt Area



Presented by: The Manager  
Introduced: 10/17/2011  
Drafted by: J.W. Hartle

## **ORDINANCE OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA**

**Serial No. 2011-25**

### **An Ordinance Authorizing the Filing of a Petition for Annexation of Territory to the City and Borough of Juneau.**

WHEREAS, annexation of the territory described in this ordinance to the City and Borough of Juneau will promote maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units; and

WHEREAS, the area and population of the territory described in this ordinance share common interests to the maximum degree possible with the area and population presently within the boundaries of the City and Borough of Juneau; and

WHEREAS, the social, cultural, and economic characteristics and activities of the people in the territory described in this ordinance are interrelated and integrated with the characteristics and activities of the people in the City and Borough of Juneau; and

WHEREAS, the land, water, and air transportation facilities throughout the territory described in this ordinance and the City and Borough of Juneau allow for the level of communications and exchange necessary to develop an integrated borough; and

WHEREAS, the population of the territory described in this ordinance, when combined with the population within the City and Borough of Juneau, is large and stable enough to support one borough government; and

WHEREAS, the economy of the territory described in this ordinance, when combined with the economy within the City and Borough of Juneau, includes the human and financial resources necessary to provide essential borough services on an efficient, cost-effective level; and

WHEREAS, the territory described in this ordinance, when combined with the territory within the City and Borough of Juneau, conforms generally to natural geography and includes all land and water necessary to provide the full development of essential borough services on an efficient, cost-effective level; and

WHEREAS, there is a specific and persuasive showing that the proposed annexation of the territory described in this ordinance satisfies all of the standards for annexation of territory to a borough and though not legally required, are in accord with prior determinations by the Local Boundary Commission concerning model borough boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the annexation of the territory described in this petition will service the balanced best interests of the State of Alaska, the territory to be annexed, and all political subdivisions affected by the annexation; and

WHEREAS, the annexation will not deny any person the enjoyment of any civil or political right because of race, color, creed, sex or national origin.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

**Section 1. Classification.** This is a non-code ordinance.

**Section 2. Authorization.** The City and Borough of Juneau Assembly hereby authorizes the filing of a petition for annexation pursuant to Article X, Section 12 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska. The legal description of the area proposed to be annexed is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and shown on the map attached hereto as Exhibit "B."

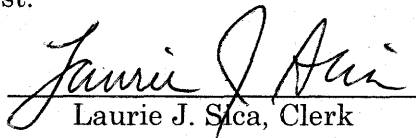
**Section 3. Petitioners Representative.** The City Manager is designated as the representative of the petitioners for all matters relating to the annexation proceedings; the alternative representative is the Deputy City Manager.

**Section 4. Effective Date.** This ordinance shall be effective 30 days after its adoption.

Adopted this 31<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2011.

  
Bruce Botelho, Mayor

Attest:

  
Laurie J. Sica, Clerk

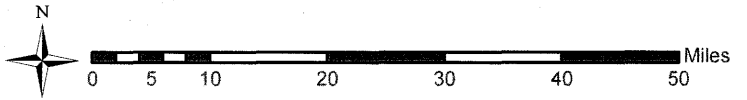
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF  
TERRITORY PROPOSED FOR ANNEXATION



The boundary of the proposed annexation to the City and Borough of Juneau is described as follows:

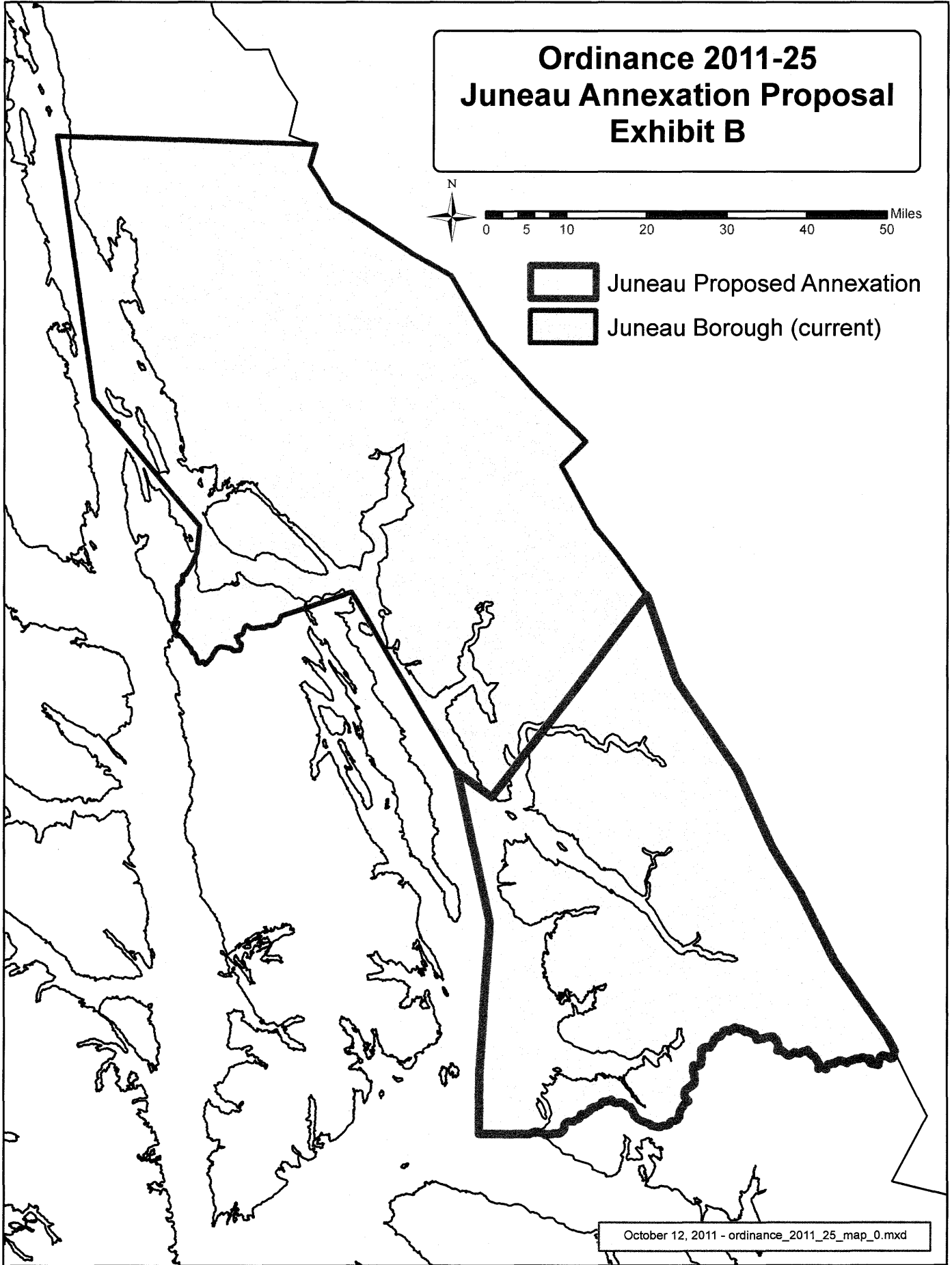
1. Beginning at the current boundary corner of the City and Borough of Juneau, located at Boundary Peak No. 79 on the Alaska-Canada Boundary Line at or near 58° 09' 14.28" North Latitude and 133° 10' 13.94" West Longitude;
2. Thence southeasterly, along the United States – Canada International Boundary Line to a point on the watershed divide between Dawes Glacier and Baird Glacier at 57° 19' 47.41" North latitude, 132° 21' 08.30" West longitude;
3. Thence westerly, along the watershed divide between Dawes Glacier and Baird Glacier, to the intersection of the Dawes Glacier, Port Houghton, and Farragut Glacier watersheds, at 57° 21' 50.50" North latitude, 132° 49' 10.86" West longitude;
4. Thence westerly, along the watershed divide between the Port Houghton and Farragut Glacier watersheds, to the summit of Mount Fanshaw, at 57° 12' 26.53" North latitude, 133° 26' 55.31" West longitude;
5. Thence westerly, continuing along the watershed divide between the Port Houghton and Farragut Glacier watersheds, to the coast of Stephens Passage at Cape Fanshaw and the mean lower low water point at 57° 11' 07.13" North latitude, 133° 34' 34.98" West longitude;
6. Thence westerly along a mercator rhumb line, to a point in Frederick Sound west of Cape Fanshaw at the south end of Stephens Passage, at 57° 11' 08.00" North latitude, 133° 44' 23.27" West longitude;
7. Thence north-northeasterly along a mercator rhumb line, to a point in Stephens Passage approximately midway between the southernmost mean lower low water points of Hugh Point and Point Windham, at 57° 34' 06.02" North latitude, 133° 42' 23.73" West longitude;
8. Thence north-northwesterly along a mercator rhumb line, to intersect the corner of the current City and Borough boundary line defined near the Midway Islands, at or near 57° 50' 17.02" North latitude, 133° 48' 56.62" West longitude;
9. Thence east-southeasterly along the current City and Borough of Juneau boundary line to Cope Point, at or near 57° 47' 37.05" North latitude, 133° 41' 55.70" West longitude;
10. Thence easterly along the current City and Borough of Juneau boundary line to the point of beginning at Boundary Peak No. 79 on the Alaska-Canada Boundary Line at 58° 09' 14.28" North Latitude and 133° 10' 13.94" West Longitude.

Containing 1952 square miles, more or less, a significant portion of which is in the Juneau Recording District, and a lesser amount in the Petersburg Recording District, First Judicial District, State of Alaska.

# Ordinance 2011-25 Juneau Annexation Proposal Exhibit B



-  Juneau Proposed Annexation
-  Juneau Borough (current)



October 12, 2011 - ordinance\_2011\_25\_map\_0.mxd