

# **Goodnews Bay Community Plan**



Document View for Goodnews Bay Community Plan

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Table of Contents:

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

1.2. Planning Process

1.3. Acknowledgements

2. Community Profile

2.1. Community History & Governance

2.2. Statement of Community Values, Vision, Goals

2.3. Threats and Opportunities

2.4. Economic Trends

2.5. Family & Household Income

2.6. Employment

2.7. General Demographics & Population Projections

2.8. Climate

2.9. Geology, Soils, and Slope

2.10. Fish and Wildlife

2.11. Physical Hazards, Floodplains, Wetlands, Snowdrifts

2.12. Vegetation

3. Current Services

3.1. Tribal Governance, Justice and Management

3.2. Municipal Services

3.3. Health and Human Services

3.4. Youth, Culture, and Education

3.5. Natural Resources & Environment

3.6. Education, Training & Economic Development

3.7. 2005 Strategic Initiatives

4. Facilities

4.1. Housing

4.1.1. Single Family

4.1.2. Multi-Family

4.1.3. Elder

4.1.4. Teacher

4.1.5. Future Housing Area

4.2. Community Buildings

4.2.1. Tribal, Municipal Community Buildings

4.2.2. Health Related

4.2.3. Recreational & Cultural

4.2.4. School Facilities

4.3. Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste

4.3.1. Water / Sewer (ANTHC)

4.3.2. Solid Waste

4.4. Transportation

4.4.1. Roads

4.4.2. Trails

4.4.3. Airport

4.4.4. Barge Landing / Dock

4.4.5. Coastal Erosion & Drainage

4.5. Power & Bulk Fuel

4.5.3. Total Fuel Consumption

4.6. Land Base & 14(c)(3)

5. Land Use Plan and Map

5.1. Land Status / Tenure

5.2. Land Use Designations

6. Capital Plan and Budget

6.1. 2005 CIP Priorities

## 1. Introduction

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### Introduction



In the Fall of 2004, the Native Village of Goodnews Bay (NVGB) received funding from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA), to strengthen the Tribe's administrative capacity as well as to complete a comprehensive community plan to guide development in the community. This plan meets both the requirements of the ANA grant, as well as the Denali Commission, which now requires that a community plan be in place as a core eligibility criterion for FY2005 funding. This plan is unique in that it was written entirely online, with contributions from a number of individuals, agencies, and consultants.

### 1.1. Purpose

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#### Purpose



The purpose of the online Community Plan is to address local planning and building capacity for the community of Goodnews Bay. The Community Plan is vital to community development and will serve as a tool for local development.

The online Comprehensive Community Plan allows multiple entities, agencies, companies, governments and individuals the capability of simultaneously working on the community plan regardless of location. The online plan will be accessible by the general public and will have a public comment function where the general public, agencies and representatives can respond to any portion of the plan.

The CCP will serve as an action plan implementation system to provide up-to-date project information and task status. This online document is a living, viable document, which will continue to evolve and grow over time.

The Denali Commission views a community plan as a development tool for the community. When a community provides a plan to a potential funder, it is demonstrating self-determination. The community's plan should be the starting point for any outside agency intent on doing business in the community. Title 29 of the Alaska State Statutes states that boroughs and first class cities established under state law shall be responsible for land use planning. For communities outside organized boroughs, the task for identifying who is responsible for community planning falls to local leadership.

The Denali Commission has consistently encouraged communities to provide a copy of their community plan when submitting a funding request. The reason is two-fold: (1) a plan provides a current economic, social, and infrastructure summary of a community and (2) a community plan includes projects for which it is seeking funding assistance. The plan also explains how the community intends to sustain its existing infrastructure and any new infrastructure. Funders discourage wish lists that change according to funding availability

## 1.2. Planning Process

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### Planning Process

Two online systems were used to develop this plan, Doc Meister, an online document assembly tool, and Task Meister, an online task manager. In the future, these tools will be fully integrated. A comprehensive outline was developed specific to Goodnews Bay. Sections and research tasks were assigned to individuals in the community, agency representatives, regional non-profits and service providers, and Northern Management staff. In addition, a community development survey was developed and local staff administered the survey, some of the results from which are presented in the plan itself. In addition, local land planners were equipped with maps to delineate current and future land use and color codes developed for each land use designation. Working independently of consultants, and in consultation with the community, the local land use planners color coded their land use map based on local knowledge of soils conditions, flooding, etc. Based on the research of all the individuals, agencies, and staff involved in the CCP, the community refined their list community development priorities.

### **1.3. Acknowledgements**

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#### **Acknowledgements**

The Native Village of Goodnews Bay Tribe would like to acknowledge the contributions of the many individuals, agencies, and staff involved in development of this living plan. In particular, the NVGB Tribe would like to thank the Administration for Native Americans for providing initial funding, along with matching funds provided by the Tribe's NAHASDA program. Numerous individuals contributed to this plan, including the CCP's chief proponent, Vernon Bavilla, Carl Evon, Alice Julius, Ruth Bright, Esther Fox, Emma Martin (ANA grant bookkeeper), James Smith, Kurt Sauers, P.E. with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the Lower Kuskokwim School District (LKSD), Mark Teitzel with the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC), the State of Alaska Dept. of Transportation, Bristol Environmental Services (Solid Waste Management Plan), Arctic Slope Consulting Group (Transportation Plan), Coastal Villages Region Fund, Northern Management & Bizware Online Applications (Project Lead), and Michelle Anderson with the Denali Commission (Community Planning Resources & Websites), to name a few. Statistics, data and photographs were also provided from the Native Village of Goodnews Bay (NVGB), the State of Alaska, Alaska Community Database Online, and the Lower Kuskokwim School District of Goodnews Bay.

### **2. Community Profile**

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#### **Community Profile**



The community of Goodnews Bay is located on the north shore of Goodnews Bay at the mouth of Goodnews River. It is 116 air miles south of Bethel, 110 miles west of Dillingham and 400 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59.118890° North Latitude and -161.5875° West Longitude. (Sec. 21, T012S, R073W, Seward Meridian.) Goodnews Bay is located in the Bethel Recording District. The area encompasses 3.2 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Goodnews Bay is located in a transitional climatic zone, exhibiting characteristics of both a marine and continental climate. Average precipitation is 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57; winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

## 2.1. Community History & Governance

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### Community History & Governance

The Traditional Village of Mumtraq has been in existence for some 2,000 years, as stone tools and implements are suggestive of those artifacts that are found elsewhere around the state of Alaska, what archeologists label The Norton Tool Tradition Era. The Yup'ik people called their original settlement "Mumtraq," which was moved to its present location due to constant flooding and storms at the old site.

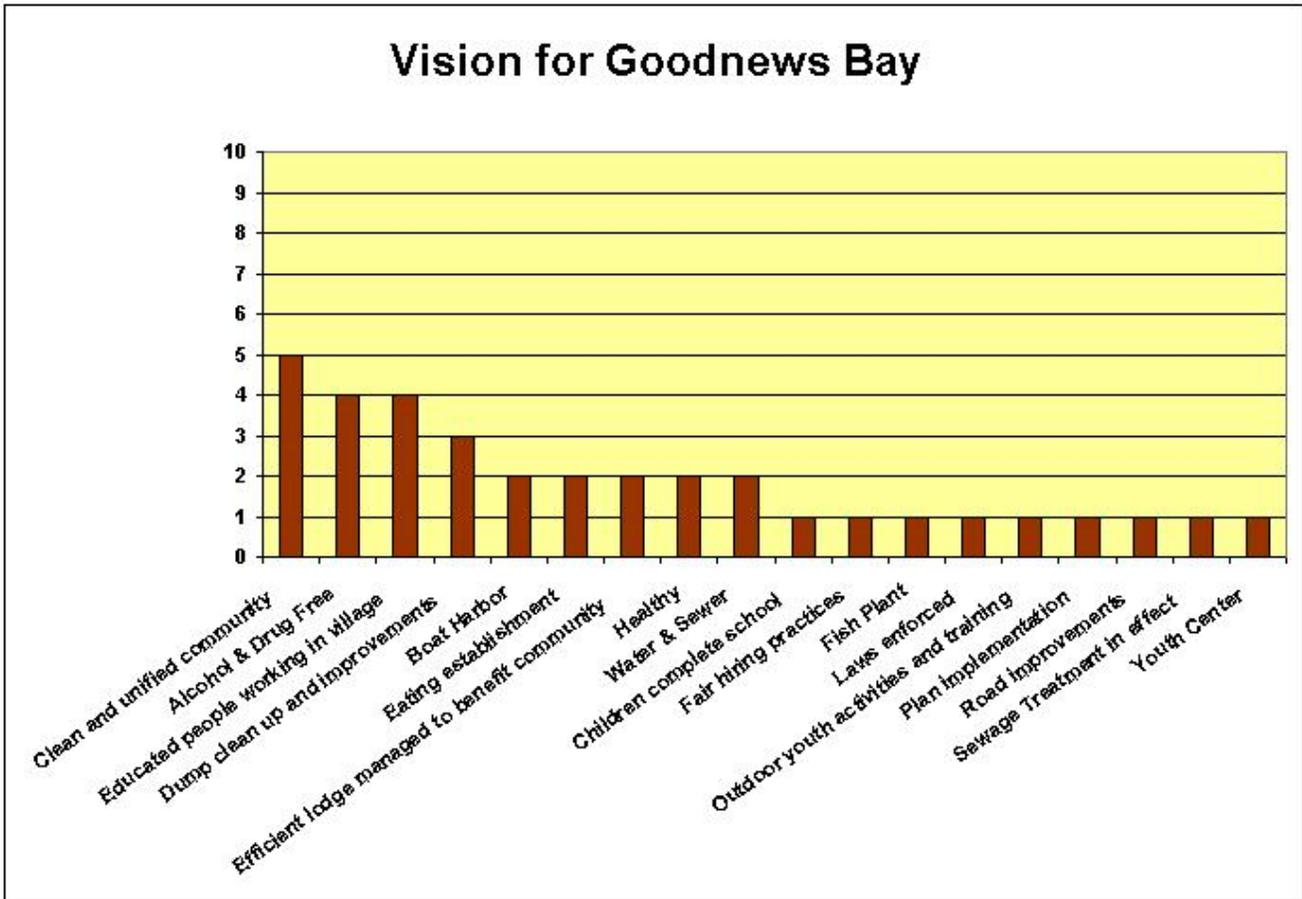
The Yupik people of Mumtraq have always governed themselves through their Traditional Village Council throughout the ages, even up until today. In the 1930s, a government school and post office were built. In the early 1970s, a municipality was established, as well as an ANCSA village corporation. Bureau of Indian Affairs

Schools operated from the 1930s until 1980, when the State of Alaska built a high school in 1979, under the newly established Lower Kuskokwim School District (LKSD). Currently, the governments and entities existing in Goodnews Bay are the Native Village of Goodnews Bays Traditional Village Council (5 members), the City of Goodnews Bay (State Chartered, 7 members), and the Kuitsarak, Inc (State Chartered Corporation, 5 members) and its subsidiary, Mumtram Pikkai, Inc (State Chartered Corporation, 3 members). A Utility Board (7 members) runs and manages the local Washeteria and watering point well. The local Advisory School Board (5 members) works with the site administrator of Goodnews Bay LKSD School, to develop all school policies and procedures. In the spirit of cooperation, the Traditional Village Council, The City, Utility Board, the Corporation, and the School are all working together to help the community of Goodnews Bay move forward, and one way of achieving that goal is by scheduling routine joint monthly meetings, and working together online, to achieve a greater goal of improving life in the community of Goodnews Bay.

## **2.2. Statement of Community Values, Vision, Goals**

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### **Community Vision**



The Native Village of Goodnews Bay envisions their community to be in a healthy social, health and economic state. The NVGB Tribe believes that quality healthcare, sobriety, success in education and training, are important for the future of the community. The Tribe envisions a clean and healthy environment, the installation of a water and sewer system, solid waste management, and natural resource management are some of the top priorities. Infrastructure and capital projects are also of high importance for the economic welfare of the community.

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**Goodnews Bay’s Goals According to Elected Leadership**



Based on the prioritizing session held in October 2004 and extensive community consultation, the community leaders prioritized the key goals for the community of Goodnews Bay in several development areas of interest. Tribal Governance, Justice and Management

The top priorities for the tribal governance, justice and management are the establishment of a local justice system, grant writing, airport and road improvements, and law enforcement.

#### Municipal Services

The establishment of a court justice system, effective council, road maintenance and improvements, ordinance enforcement, and the Village Public Safety program are the highest in priority for municipal services.

#### Health & Human Services

Child welfare and alcohol awareness/prevention programs are the two top human service goals for the community. Improving the laundromat is also a high priority.

#### Youth, Culture and Education

The youth are vital to the future of the community and the goals of the community leaders are to seek program funding for cultural activities that involve the youth and elders of the community. In addition, the leaders are interested in the development of recreational and girls/boy scout programs.

#### Natural Resources/Environment

A clean environment and improved roads are important to the leaders of Goodnews Bay. Community clean-up, road improvements, and dumpsite clean-up are the three priorities for natural resources/environment. Better roads are critical for hauling waste.

#### Community Facilities

The goal of community leaders is to seek funding for the renovation of existing facilities and the construction of new community buildings to improve the quality of healthcare and social services, and to contribute to economic well being of Goodnews Bay. The top most community facility priorities are a new clinic and Tribal office, renovation of the multi-purpose building and laundromat, development of a lodge/bed and breakfast and repair shop.

#### Strengthening Management

The community leaders would also like to work on strengthening management and improve coordination between the City and the Tribe. Strong leadership will enable the community to successfully obtain their goals for capital projects, infrastructure, health and human services, natural resource and environmental management,

training/education, and public safety.

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## Values



The Native People of Mumtraq (Goodnews Bay) have always had strong values that centers around the Yup'ik Culture. The meaning behind the word "Yup'ik" goes back thousands of years. "Real People" have always existed, and the values of the real people center around family, respect for the land, and all of creation, in the body, mind, heart, and soul. Current Values of the Native people of Goodnews Bay still has strong ties to it's Yup'ik Culture, yet in contemporary terms, the people still exhibit a strong need for economic, physical, and spiritual independence upon themselves and no one else.

## 2.3. Threats and Opportunities

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### Threats & Opportunities

Threats - In these contemporary times, the people of Goodnews Bay are facing threats from all fronts. In the political arena, the rights of the people continue to be eroded, as the State and Federal Governments are cutting back funding in almost all areas. The state of Alaska cut off altogether Revenue Sharing, which made up approximately 80% of the city's budget. Tribal Governments' right to exist in Alaska is being challenged. Subsistence users of the village of Goodnews Bay, find that their hunting, fishing, and gathering rights continue to be further eroded. Commercial fishermen of Goodnews Bay work a way of life that is slowly dying. As more and more sport fishermen, both guided and unguided, enter the area, the land and the water quality of the local river systems suffer. Consequently, more big game animals are being displaced, and locals have to travel farther and farther to hunt Bear, Moose, and Caribou.

Opportunities - New Job Possibilities: Goodnews Bay is located within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, of which tourism has been increasing in the last decade. The three river systems within the refuge (Quinhagak, Goodnews, and Togiak Rivers) have brought in approximately 9 million dollars from tourists and sport fishing alone. Right now, Goodnews River Lodge (Non-native owned) operates on the Goodnews River System, and brings in approximately \$600,000.00 for a three month period. The Goodnews Bay River system is a world renowned sports fishing location that can and will be further developed, either by locals or by outsiders. The Village of Goodnews Bay itself is located in a very beautiful setting. The Goodnews River, Goodnews Bay, and the Bay of Goodnews are all equally impressive. Aside from sport fishing, there exists great opportunity to develop eco-tourism, sight-seeing, canoeing/kayaking, bird watching, hiking, and other means that would limit the impact of the local resources, and keep the damages to a minimum. Goodnews Bay is in the process of being upgraded from a honey bucket haul system to full land-line water and sewer system. Keeping that in mind, there exists opportunity to build Lodges that cater to the above people, as well as building bed and breakfast houses that can further enhance the quality of life for the local residents. In addition, residents continue to avail themselves of opportunities for employment and community development as a result of the Community Development Quota Program.

## 2.4. Economic Trends

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### Economic Trends



#### Mixed Subsistence and Cash Economy

The community of Goodnews Bay relies on a mixed subsistence and cash economy. Subsistence upon salmon, seal, walrus, birds, berries, moose and bear is an integral part of the lifestyle. Residents also depend on seasonal employment including commercial fishing, ivory carving, and other Native arts and crafts. Goodnews Bay would like to be considered for a future technology hub for marketing Native arts and crafts.

#### Employment Opportunities

The employment opportunities in Goodnews Bay are minimal and the residents are employed mainly in the

public sector including the school, post office, local store, and as airline agents. Residents are also employed in local governments including the City and Tribe. Tribal office and City office. According to the 2000 Census, the percent of all 16+ not working (unemployed + not seeking) was 60.7%, and has generally remained the same.

#### Public Assistance

In last three years the number of households in Goodnews Bay that receive public assistance has remained steady, in which 16-18 households are receiving public assistance. Public Assistance is forecasted to remain steady according to State of Alaska, Department of Health and Human Services.

The 1996 welfare reform law expired at the end of last year. President Bush is calling on Congress to act now to sustain and expand on the welfare reform.

#### Western Alaska Fishery Disaster

The village of Goodnews Bay was affected by the 1998 Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster, and commercial fisherman in the village received financial assistance related to the impacts of the disaster. As a result, these Goodnews Bay residents received just under \$40,000. The local commercial fishery continues to decline in average price per pound, per fish, over the last decade.

#### Community Development Quota Program

The Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program (CDQ Program) is a unique fishery management system that now provides the residents of Alaska's economically disadvantaged Bering Sea coastal region a realistic opportunity to participate in and share in a portion of the rich fishery that is conducted at their doorstep. The program was introduced by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council in 1992, and memorialized in 1996 by the Congressional rewrite and re-authorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. There are 6 CDQ Groups that and the program is managed by the State of Alaska. The six groups represent the 65 eligible CDQ communities in western Alaska.

Goodnews Bay is represented by one of the CDQ groups, Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF), which has a total of 20 member communities on the coast from Platinum to Scammon Bay. According to the Community Development Plan submitted by CVRF, its major goals are as follows:

1. To improve the social conditions for the Coastal Villages region by creating human resources programs that provide entry-level employment and advancement, a wide range of training programs, scholarships, internships, and apprenticeships that will be self-sustaining over time.
2. To enter into the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish and crab fisheries as an active participant on a similar basis to other sectors of the fishing industry.
3. To develop the fisheries resources of the Coastal Villages region to the maximum extent economically feasible given the limited nature of the local resources available and their relatively low value.

CVRF currently CVRF recruits member residents for employment in the seafood industry for at-sea and on-shore seafood processing and crewmember positions. Coastal Villages Seafoods, a subsidiary of CVRF, also operates seafood processing plants in the CVRF region and provide employment opportunities for local residents. Residents from other member communities are also eligible for employment at these locations and are provided either lodging or a stipend.

For the past few years CVRF has supported the Goodnews Bay local commercial herring and salmon fishery by providing a tender vessel for the local fishermen.

CVRF will continue to become a key player in the Bering Sea Fisheries and contribute to human resource development and economic and commercial development of the local resources in the CVRF region.

#### Future Employment Opportunities

Goodnews Bay is located within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, of which tourism has been increasing in the last decade. The three river systems within the refuge (Quinhagak, Goodnews, and Togiak Rivers) have brought in approximately 9 million dollars from tourists and sport fishing. Right now, Goodnews River Lodge (Non-native owned) Operates on the Goodnews River System, and brings in approximately \$600,000.00 for a three month period. Goodnews Bay River system is a world renowned sports fishing location that can and will

be further developed, either by locals or by outsiders.

## 2.5. Family & Household Income

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### Family & Household Income

According to the 2000 Census, the per capita income was \$6,851, the median family income was \$21,563, the median household income was \$16,250, and 39% of residents were living below poverty level according to the 2000 Census.

The current U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development definition of low income for the Bethel Census Area is: (80%) Income Limit \$38,200; and the Median Income Limit is \$47,000. Also, the current Low to Moderate Income level for Goodnews Bay is 97%.

## 2.6. Employment

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### Employment

The local governments, school, local businesses and commercial fishing provide the majority of the income, supplemented by subsistence activities, ivory carving, and residents make and sell Native arts and crafts. Forty-one residents hold commercial fishing permits for salmon and herring roe fisheries. From 40 to 50% of residents engage in trapping. Subsistence upon salmon, seal, walrus, birds, berries, moose and bear is an integral part of the lifestyle.

2000 U.S Census Income and Employment Data

State of Alaska, Alaska Division of Community Advocacy

(These figures are estimates based on a sample, and are subject to sampling variability.

The percent of all households sampled in Goodnews Bay was 50.6%.

Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.)

Income and Poverty Levels:

Per Capita Income: \$6,851

Median Household Income: \$16,250

Median Family Income: \$21,563

Persons in Poverty: 92

Percent Below Poverty: 39.0%

Employment:

Total Potential Work Force (Age 16+): 150

Total Employment: 59

Civilian Employment: 59

Military Employment: 0

Civilian Unemployed (And Seeking Work): 9

Percent Unemployed: 13.2%  
Adults Not in Labor Force (Not Seeking Work): 82  
Percent of All 16+ Not Working (Unemployed + Not Seeking): 60.7%  
Private Wage & Salary Workers: 8  
Self-Employed Workers (in own not incorporated business): 2  
Government Workers (City, Borough, State, Federal): 49  
Unpaid Family Workers: 0  
Employment by Occupation:  
Management, Professional & Related: 20  
Service: 11  
Sales & Office: 23  
Farming, Fishing & Forestry: 0  
Construction, Extraction & Maintenance: 2  
Production, Transportation & Material Moving: 3  
Employment by Industry:  
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Mining: 0  
Construction: 1  
Manufacturing: 0  
Wholesale Trade: 0  
Retail Trade: 10  
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities: 11  
Information: 0  
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing: 0  
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt: 0  
Education, Health & Social Services: 17  
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services: 6  
Other Services (Except Public Admin): 0  
Public Administration: 14

## **2.7. General Demographics & Population Projections**

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### **General Demographics & Population Projections**

According to the 2000 U.S. Census Goodnews Bay has a population of 230 people. From 1980 to 2000, the population rose from 168 to 230, with an annual increase in 1.6%. Projections show that the population of Goodnews Bay may increase to 315 by 2020 if the 1.6% annual increase continues.

#### **Population By Age:**

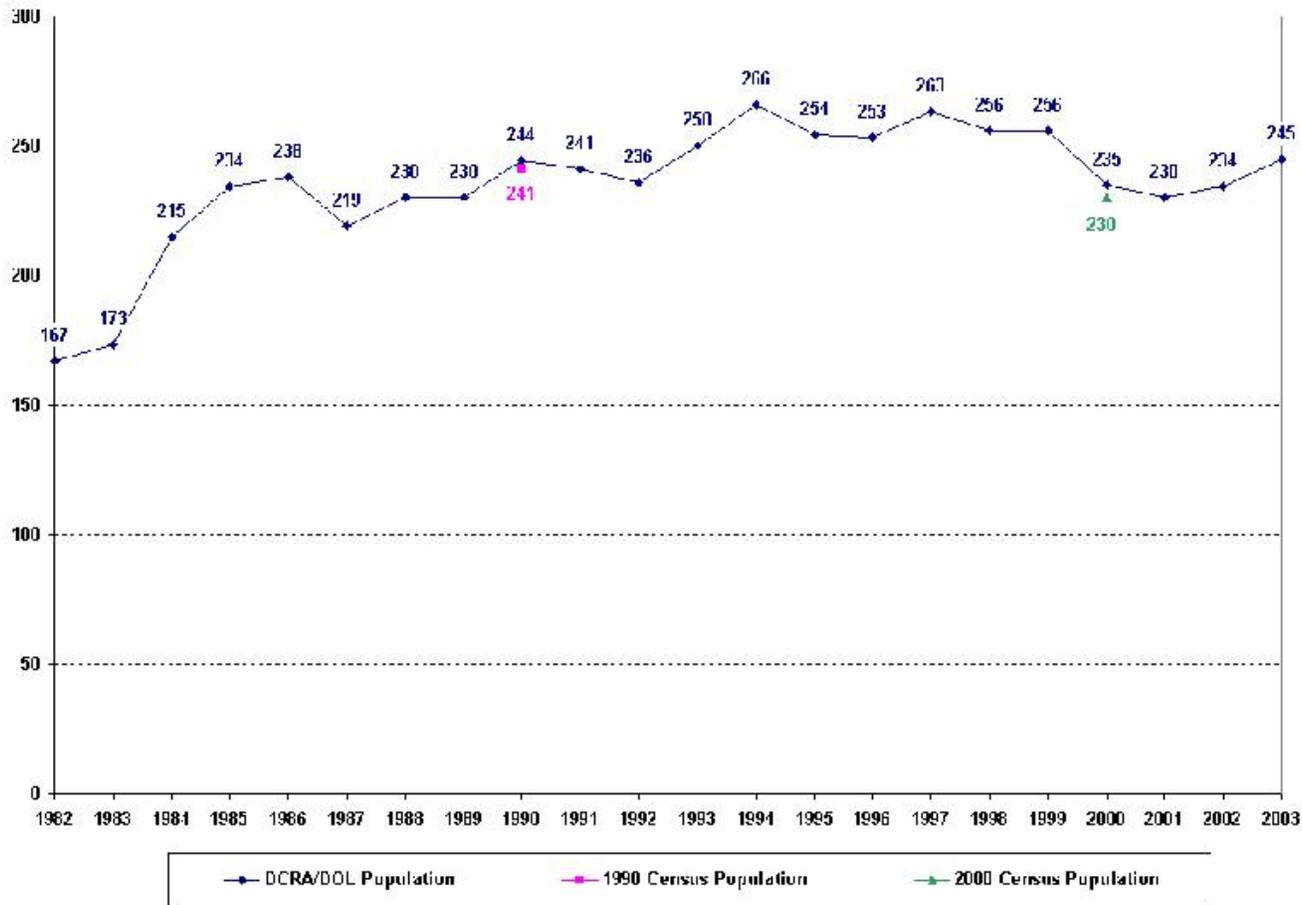
Age 4 and under: 16  
Age 5 - 9: 21  
Age 10 - 14: 34  
Age 15 - 19: 24  
Age 20 - 24: 12  
Age 25 - 34: 24

Age 35 - 44: 41  
Age 45 - 54: 22  
Age 55 - 59: 10  
Age 60 - 64: 8  
Age 65 - 74: 11  
Age 75 - 84: 6  
Age 85 and over: 1

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**Historic Population**

**Alaska Village Electric Cooperative  
Population History  
Goodnews Bay**



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**2.8. Climate**

**Climate**



Goodnews Bay is located in a transitional climatic zone, exhibiting characteristics of both a marine and continental climate. Average precipitation is 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57; winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

## 2.9. Geology, Soils, and Slope

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### Geology, Soils and Slope

The general geology of the area consists of older coastal deposits of interlayered alluvial and marine sediments including coastal delta deposits. The area surrounding the City is characterized by low mountains, plateaus, and a generally rolling topography.

Goodnews Bay is located on lowland coastal areas which is underlain by isolated masses of permafrost with a predominant presence of fine-grained deposits. Permafrost is usually found either at a considerable depth as relic permafrost, or near the surface as thin lenses of small extent.

Soils conditions in Goodnews Bay generally exhibit features of recently glaciated valleys consisting of small lakes and streams, moraines, and gravelly outwash terraces. Frost features such as frost scars, low mounds, and solifluction lobes are frequent.

The Goodnews Bay area is primarily flat, surrounded by tundra and muskeg, with irregular shaped moraine knolls and ridges, and dotted with lakes and water bodies.

Sandy gravels with silty materials generally characterize the shoreline. Adequate ballast rock and subgrade material for the proposed access road to the preferred landfill site would be available from a materials borrow site uphill of the school and directly adjacent to the existing landfill. A borrow site, identified as Option 2 for a

potential landfill site, has good road topping material. Very fine silty material is available near the Goodnews River and at a number of other locations.

## **2.10. Fish and Wildlife**

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### **Fish and Wildlife**

A wide variety of fish and wildlife are present around Goodnews Bay. The coastal waterways consist of birds, seal, whale, walrus and many varieties of fish. The bay and offshore waters are a major herring fishery, drawing residents of many other villages during the height of the season. Goodnews River is home to chinook, sockeye, chum, pink, and coho salmon. Other species such as rainbow trout, arctic grayling, dolly varden, and arctic char can be found in the Goodnews River. To the west, the endangered stellar sea lions range is in the offshore waters. Village lands are bound on the north, south, and east by the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Black bears, brown bears, moose, wolverines, wolves, red and arctic foxes, land otters, mink, marten, weasel, lynx, beavers, muskrat, and hares inhabit the Goodnews Bay area. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta is an important migratory route for numerous species of waterfowl and other migratory birds, and provides suitable habitat for various predatory, game, shore, and songbirds, including gyrfalcons, peregrine falcons, ptarmigan, snipes, cranes, and loons. A rookery is located south of Goodnews Bay at Cape Newenham; species include horned and tufted puffins and glaucous-winged gulls.

Threatened species in the Goodnews Bay area include the spectacled eider and Stellers eider and endangered species include the Steller sea lion. Critical habitat for these animals surrounds Goodnews Bay within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Goodnews Bay is also surrounded by wetland habitat used for migratory birds in the spring and fall. Essential Fish Habitat in the Goodnews Bay area includes the Goodnews River and its tributaries. No other Essential Fish Habitat was identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service in the Goodnews Bay area. No wild and scenic rivers are located in the vicinity of Goodnews Bay.

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will be required for development in the community.

## **2.11. Physical Hazards, Floodplains, Wetlands, Snowdrifts**

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### **Physical Hazards, Floodplains, Wetlands, Snowdrifts**

According to the USGS the location of Goodnew Bay has a low to moderate level of danger from earthquakes, because Goodnews Bays is not located on the Pacific plate. When the plate slides northwestward past southeastern Alaska, it dives beneath the North American plate in the Aleutian Islands, the Alaska Peninsula, and southern Alaska, which causes most major earthquakes in Alaska.

More than 40 active volcanoes occur in Alaska, with none in the immediate vicinity of Goodnews Bay.

Goodnews Bay is not in danger of avalanche and wildfires are scarce.

Goodnews Bay's general geology consists of older coastal deposits of interlayered alluvial and marine

sediments including coastal delta deposits. Low mountains, plateaus, and a generally rolling topography characterize the area surrounding the City. This lowland coastal area is underlain by isolated masses of permafrost with a predominant presence of fine-grained deposits. Permafrost is usually found either at a considerable depth as relic permafrost, or near the surface as thin lenses of small extent.

In the winter months, snowdrifts are a major concern due to scanty vegetation and high winds. The directions of the prevailing winds is North/Northwest. Snow fences are commonly installed upwind of a community to avoid snowdrifts. Goodnews Bay does not have a snow fence.

Goodnews Bay is a non-participant in the National Flood Insurance Program and has a known history of flooding. The closest river system is the Goodnews River and the last flood event was in the October of 2004. The previous major flood event occurred in 1989. The highest recorded flood level was recorded in 1979, with reported damage to two buildings in the lowest part of the townsite. All recorded floods have occurred as a result of wind-driven waves during high tide. A 1969 flood reportedly produced 6 to 12 inches of water on the runway. A flood in 1989 also flooded the runway. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2000)

The seismic hazard potential for Goodnews Bay is relatively low (USGS, 2000). There are no known floodplain maps available for Goodnews Bay.

## **2.12. Vegetation**

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### **Vegetation**

Goodnews Bay is located in a coastal plain, consisting of lowland tundra. Low bush willow's make up a majority of the trees within the outlying area. Birch trees line the riverbanks all the way up to the Goodnews Lake, some 35 miles east of the village of Goodnews Bay.

## **3. Current Services**

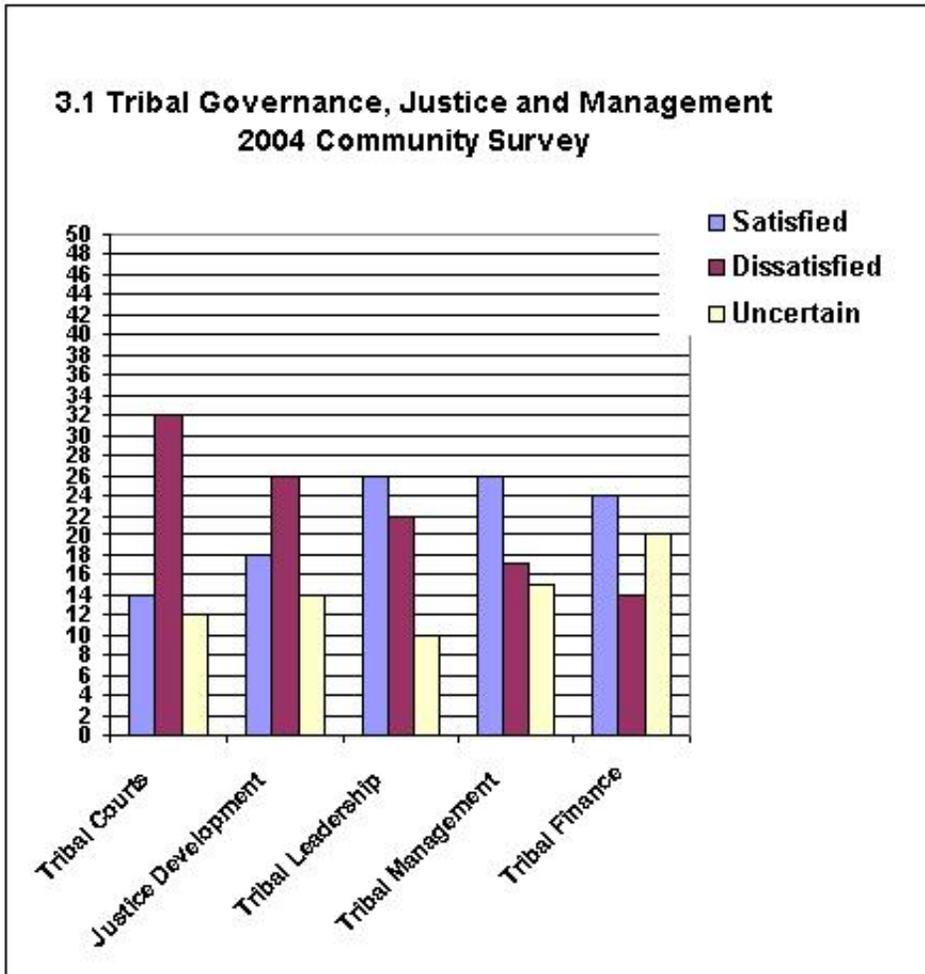
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### **Current Services**

A wide range of services are provided by the City, Tribe, Utility Board, and regional service providers in Goodnews Bay. A discussion of these services and local priorities is broken down into: Tribal Governance, Justice, and Management; Municipal Services; Health and Human Services; Youth, Culture, and Education; and Natural Resources and Environment.

### 3.1. Tribal Governance, Justice and Management

#### Current Status



The Native Village of Goodnews Bay is federally recognized by the United States as the governing body for the Goodnews Bay Tribal members through the Department of Interior and is vested with certain government powers, authority and responsibility over the Tribe and its members.

The Native Village of Goodnews Bay has just entered into a PL 93-638 Indian Self Determination Contract with the United States government, through the Department of Interior, for the current term of three years, with an extension of one year ending in 2008. The programs to benefit the tribally enrolled members include Indian General Assistance Program, NAHASDA, Tribal Operations, Higher Education and Training, Natural Resources, Social Services, and Administration for Native Americans funds to strengthen the tribe.

The results from the door to door community survey conducted in 2004 shows that the residents are dissatisfied with the lack of tribal courts and justice services. The survey also indicated that residents were generally satisfied with tribal leadership, tribal management and tribal finance.

#### Priorities

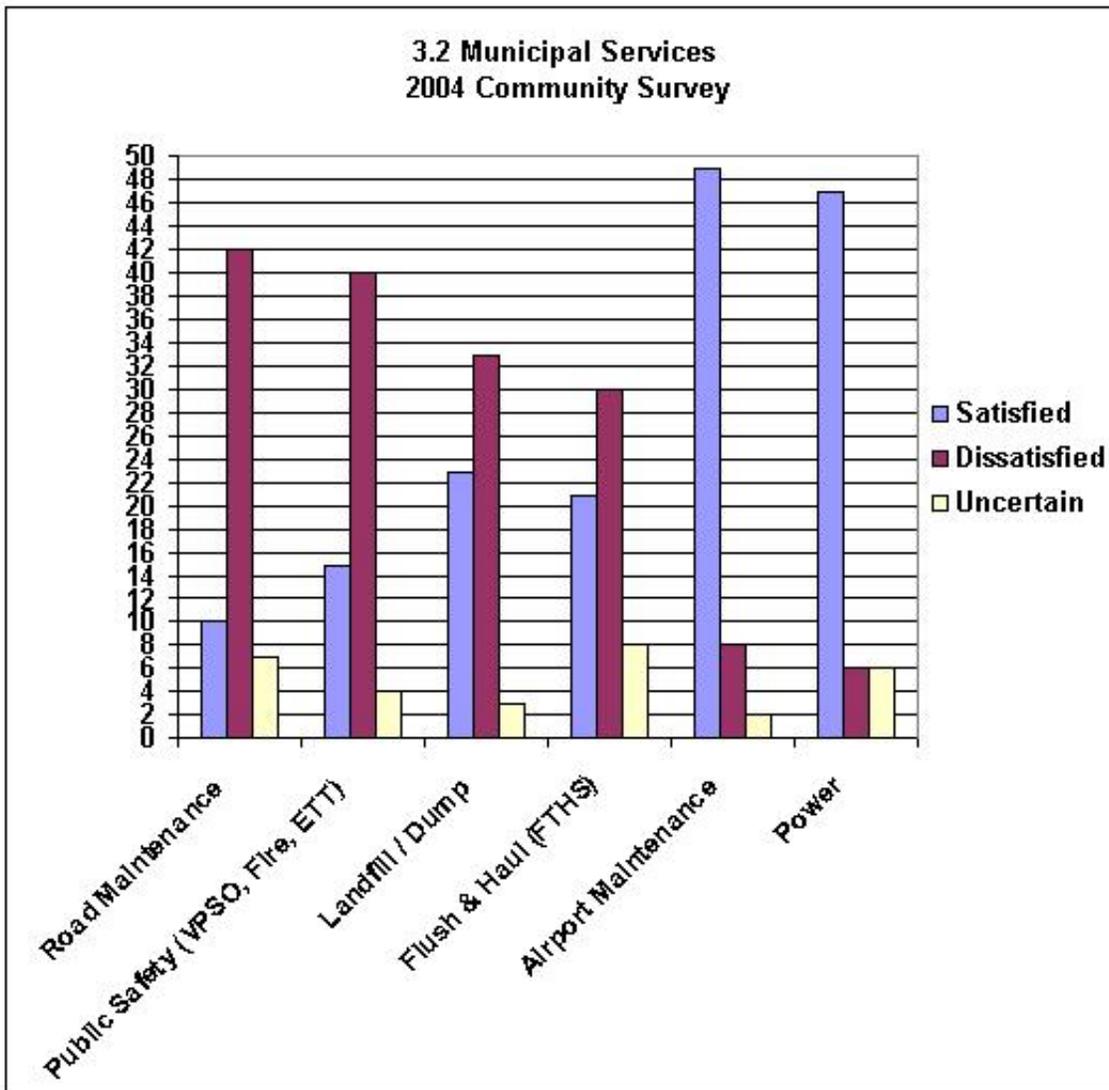


According to the October 2004 Prioritizing Session held in Goodnews Bay, the top priorities for the Tribal Governance, Justice and Management are the establishment of a local justice system, grant writing, and airport and road improvements.

### 3.2. Municipal Services

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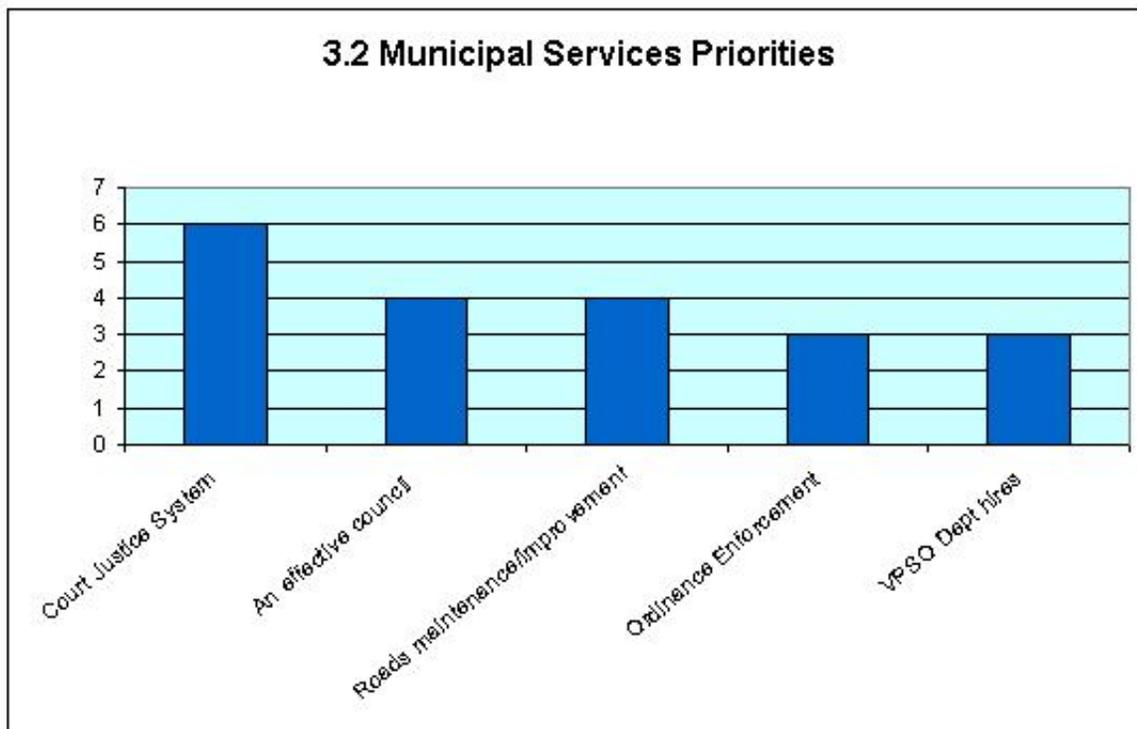
#### Current Status



The City of Goodnews Bay provides a variety of services for the community. The Community Based Suicide Prevention Program and Project Red Code are services that are currently managed by the City. The City owns and operates a laundromat and water plant, and manages the solid waste landfill for the community. In addition, the City is also working with ANTHC on the installation of water and sewer and the project is in the construction phase. The City also provides rental space for the Native Village of Goodnews Bay, Village Public Safety Program, which is staffed by one public safety officer. The City also operates road and airport maintenance; airport maintenance is funded by the Department of Transportation. According to the results of the 2004 community survey, the residents are unsatisfied with the road maintenance, public safety, landfill/dump, and flush and haul services. The community is generally satisfied with the airport maintenance and power services.

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### Priorities

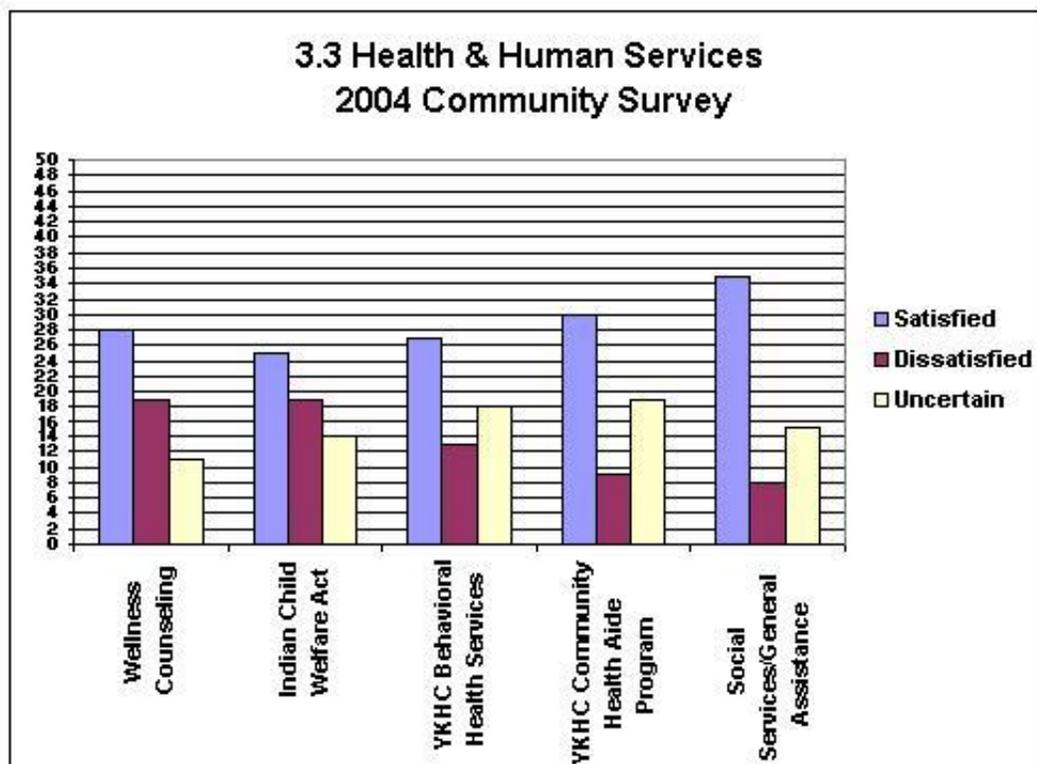


The results of the October 2004 Prioritizing Session shows that the establishment of a court or justice system is a very high priority and an effective tribal council and road maintenance/improvements are both high in priority.

### 3.3. Health and Human Services

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#### Curent Status



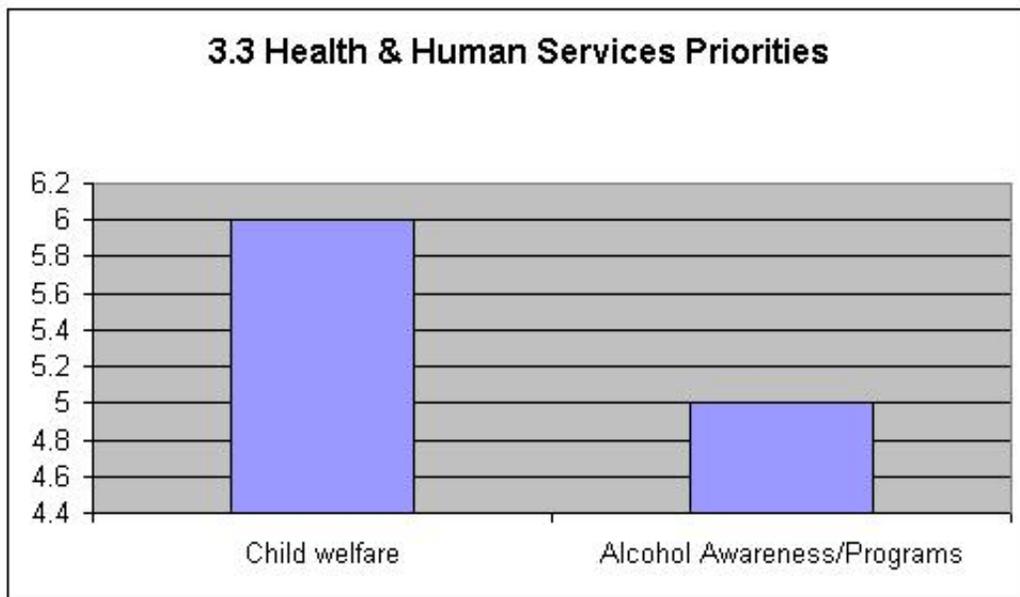
Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) provides primary health care services in Goodnews Bay through the Community Health Aid Program (CHAP). BBAHC has provided health care services for the Bristol Bay region under the Alaska Tribal Health Compact (ATHC) with federal Indian Health Services (IHS) funding and grants. The City of Goodnews Bay owns and maintains the clinic with IHS lease funds and operates on a referral basis for medical, dental, behavioral health and human services.

Goodnews Bay has two full-time Community Health Aid/Practitioners (CHA/Ps) that are trained to deal with emergencies and provide the general health care to village residents and are often Emergency Medical Technicians. The CHA/Ps receive direction from physicians located at the Dillingham Kakanak Hospital, in which residents go to for higher level of care. Residents are also referred to the Alaska Native Medical Center or a private hospital in Anchorage for higher level of care.

Telemedicine through the internet has become a major factor in improved health care at the community level. Goodnews Bay receives itinerant care including dentists who travel to the village four weeks per year, a public health nurse, pediatrician and doctor who visit quarterly, and optometry, audiology and behavioral health. The Native Village of Goodnews Bay is currently in the process of re-activating the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) program for the community.

According to the April 2004 door to door survey, the majority of the residents are satisfied with the Wellness Counseling program, Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) program, Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation Community Health Aid Program and Behavioral Health Services, and Social Services/General Assistance Program.

**Priorities**

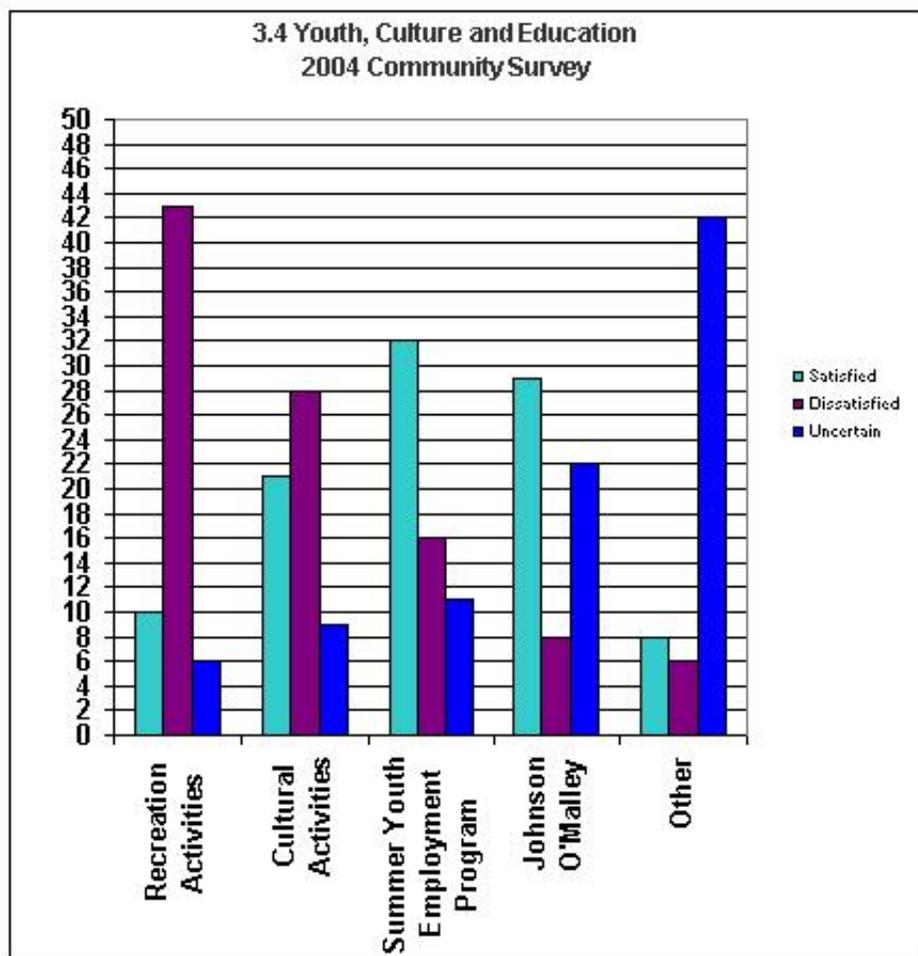


According to the October 2004 Prioritizing Session, the Wellness Counseling and Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) programs are the top priorities for the community leaders.

### 3.4. Youth, Culture, and Education

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#### Current Status

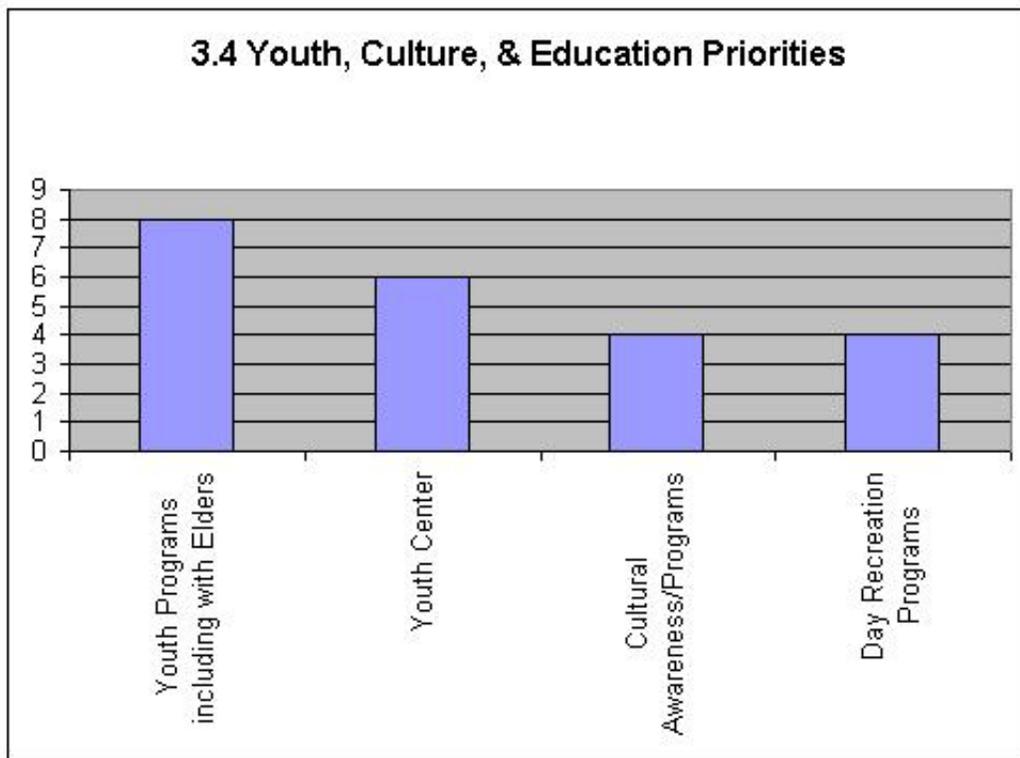


Many Native people in Goodnews Bay region (located within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge) continue the traditional ways of their ancestors, living a subsistence lifestyle and maintaining their cultural beliefs.

Subsistence users rely on the plants and wildlife of Togiak Refuge as a source of food, clothing, and raw materials. A main purpose of Togiak Refuge is to continue to provide subsistence opportunities. Salmon, smelt, and other fish are subsistence staples, along with moose and caribou, waterfowl, wild berries, and marine mammal meat and oil. Subsistence living through hunting, fishing, and gathering, continues to be a mainstay for the local families of Goodnews Bay.

According to the 2004 community survey, the residents are very dissatisfied with the recreational and cultural activities and moderately satisfied with the Summer Youth Employment program and Johnson O'Malley program.

**Priorities**

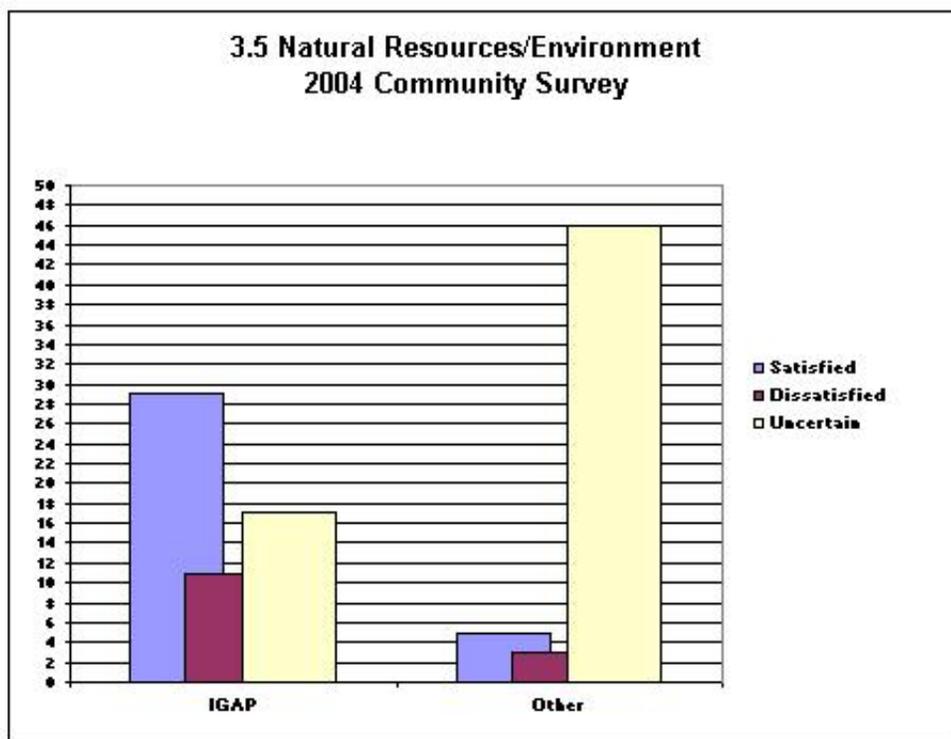


The results of the October 2004 Prioritizing Session indicate that a youth & elders program is a high priority, followed by the construction of a youth center and cultural awareness and day recreational programs.

### 3.5. Natural Resources & Environment

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#### Current Status



Natural Resource Program (BIA)

The Native Village of Goodnews Bay entered into a 638 contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to manage the Natural Resources Program for the village of Goodnews Bay.

The purpose of the Natural Resources Program is to ensure the protection, conservation, and sustainable utilization of the natural resources of the Tribe, to promote a healthy and clean environment, and promote Native co-management of these resources.

The goal of the Natural Resource program is to enhance and protect the natural resources the Tribe depends on for subsistence and economic needs.

The primary objectives are to provide the necessary services, liaison, and detailed follow through to achieve protection and enhancement of the Tribes natural resources.

The scope of work for the program includes: perform liaison services between the Native Village of Goodnews Bay and a variety of governmental agencies, coordinate legislation, rules and regulations, assist with the negotiation of co-management agreements between the State and Federal Government and the Native Village of Goodnews Bay, secure funding for water quality studies, apply for water rights to protect the subsistence resources, aesthetic value, and commercial needs, and promote a clean and healthy environment for the community.

Services provided:

- Gathered subsistence information from local residents for the State of Alaska Fish and Game Subsistence Division.
- Monitored laws and regulations that pertain to natural resource/ subsistence.
- Provided input and assisted fish and game.
- Maintain clean and healthy environment.
- Other duties as assigned.

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (IGAP)

The objective of IGAP is to provide general assistance grants to Indian tribal governments and intertribal

consortia to build capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs on Indian lands; and provide technical assistance from EPA to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia in the development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands.

Funding Priority: EPA's funding priority is to ensure that all tribes have access to base funding for developing and establishing their environmental programs. To provide general assistance grants (GAP) to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia to build capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs on Indian lands; and provide technical assistance from EPA to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia in the development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands.

Purpose: The general assistance program is intended to provide general assistance grants for planning, developing and establishing the capability to implement programs administered by EPA in Indian country.

Examples of past funded projects include: establishment of a water quality assessment program; an environmental assessment inventory; establishment of an environmental code; establishment of a multi-media program to address water quality, air quality, safe drinking water, solid waste, hazardous waste and pesticides; establishment of a management plan with emphasis on wastewater sludge reclamation and tire recovery; establishment of a program to address underground storage tanks, SARA Title III and radon.

The Native Village of Goodnews Bay received a \$220,000 IGAP grant (two year grant) in October 2004. The grant objectives and tasks include:

Develop environmental joint ordinances

Research other Tribal environmental ordinances

Implement environmental education/pollution prevention in the bay and river working closely with Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Rangers

Educate commercial herring, salmon, and sport fishermen, hunters, and fish processors

Seed funds to continue program

Implement Summer Youth Program involving environmental education.

Continue working with Togiak U S Fish and Wildlife and State of Alaska Department of Fish & Game to help develop USFW Comprehensive Conservation Plans for the Goodnews River system

Implement environmental awareness program focusing on fish camps

Provide assistance in the spring clean

Work with EPA, ADEC, Goodnews Bay Tribal/City, ANTHC for solid waste management plan

Implement School Environmental Programs

Attend training provided by EPA, RURACAP, ANHB, AVCP, BBNA, NAFWS, and other environmental related workshops

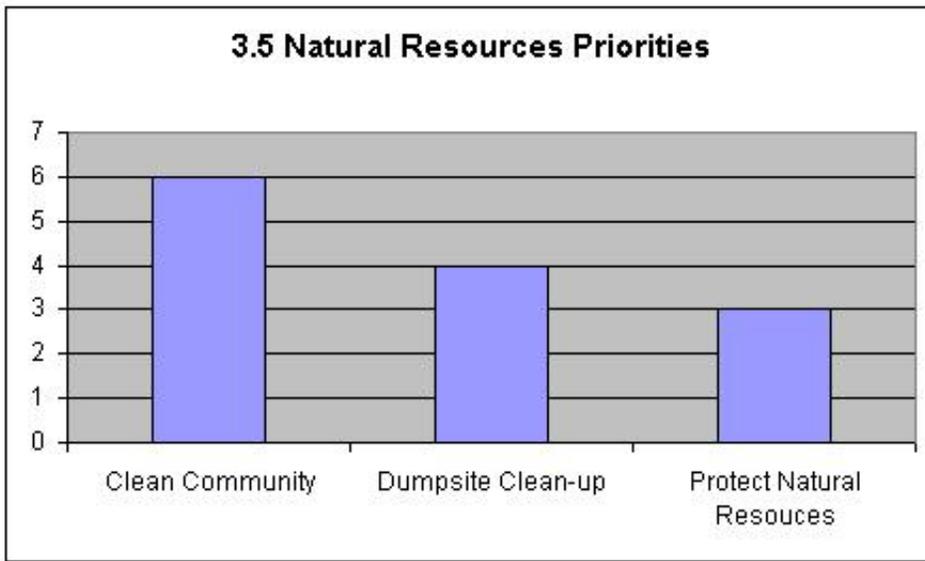
Seek funding for environmental projects for the community

Educate community residents on dangerous household products, black mold, dust, etc.

According to the 2004 door to door survey, the residents of Goodnews Bay are satisfied with the IGAP program.

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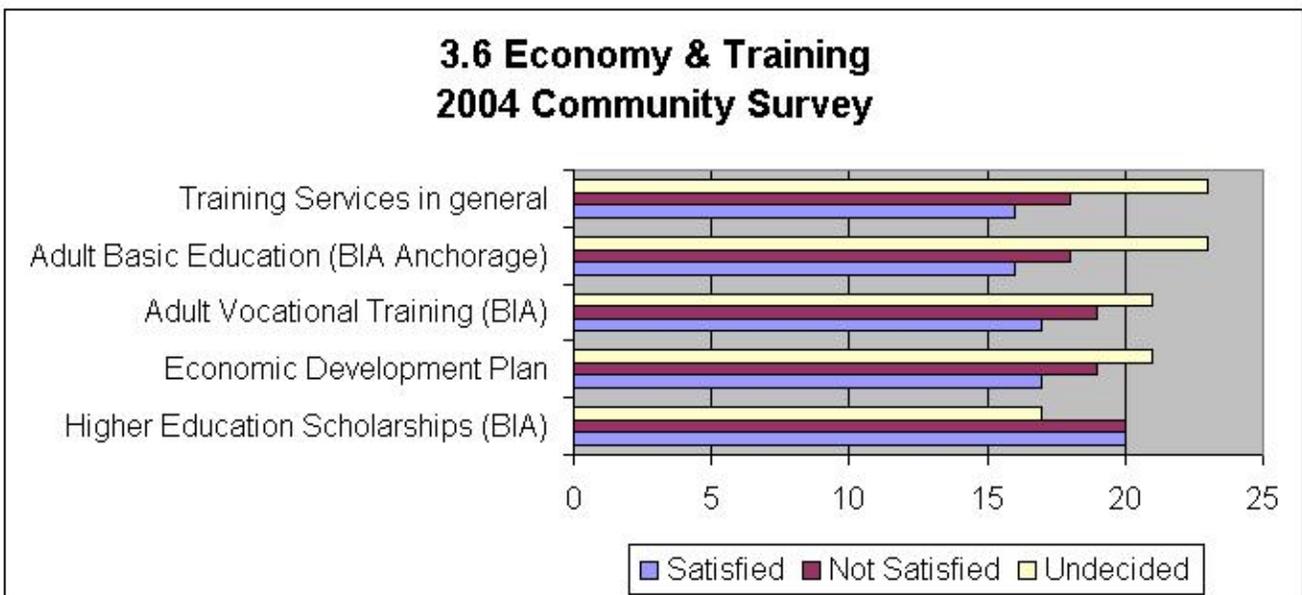
## Priorities



According to October 2004 Prioritizing Session, a clean community, dumpsite clean-up and protecting the natural resources are the top three priorities of the community leaders.

### 3.6. Education, Training & Economic Development

#### Current Status

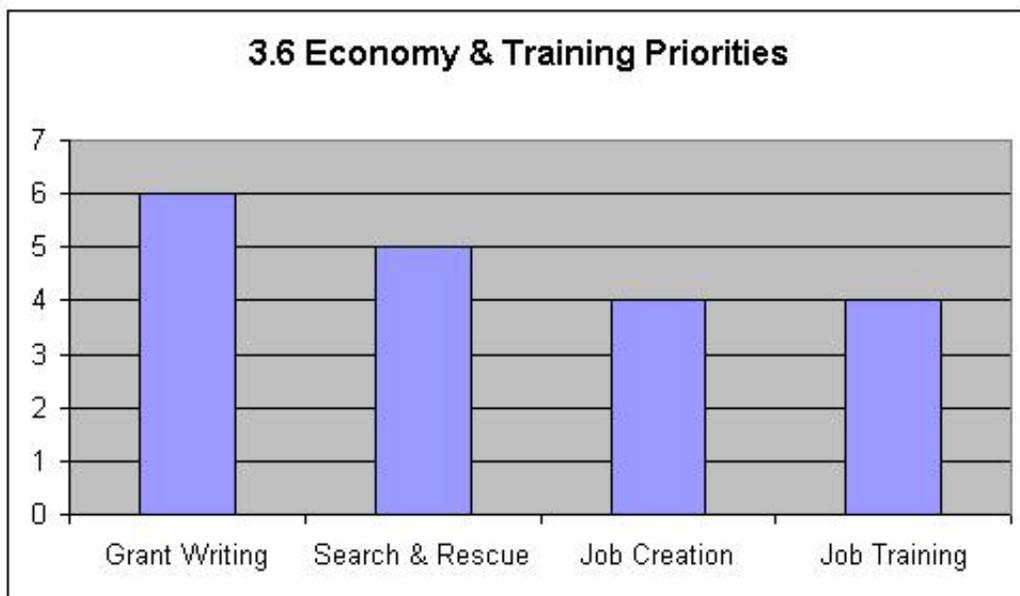


The Rocky Mountain School in Goodnews Bay one of the 27 schools of the Lower Kuskokwim School District.

In Goodnews Bay there are a total of 74 students from Kindergarten through 12th grade and a staff of 6 certified teachers. The percent of Alaska Native student population is 93.5% and the student to teacher ratio is 14. According to the 2004 door to door survey, the residents are more satisfied with Training services in general and less satisfied with Higher Education Scholarships (BIA).

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### Priorities



According to the October 2004 Prioritizing Session, community leaders feel that there is a need for grant writing training, and search and rescue training, and job creation and training.

The community leaders would like to see more youth and residents pursue higher education, return to the community and use their knowledge and skills to contribute to the social, health and economic well being of Goodnews Bay. Today there are at least three individuals attending higher education and training.

### 3.7. 2005 Strategic Initiatives

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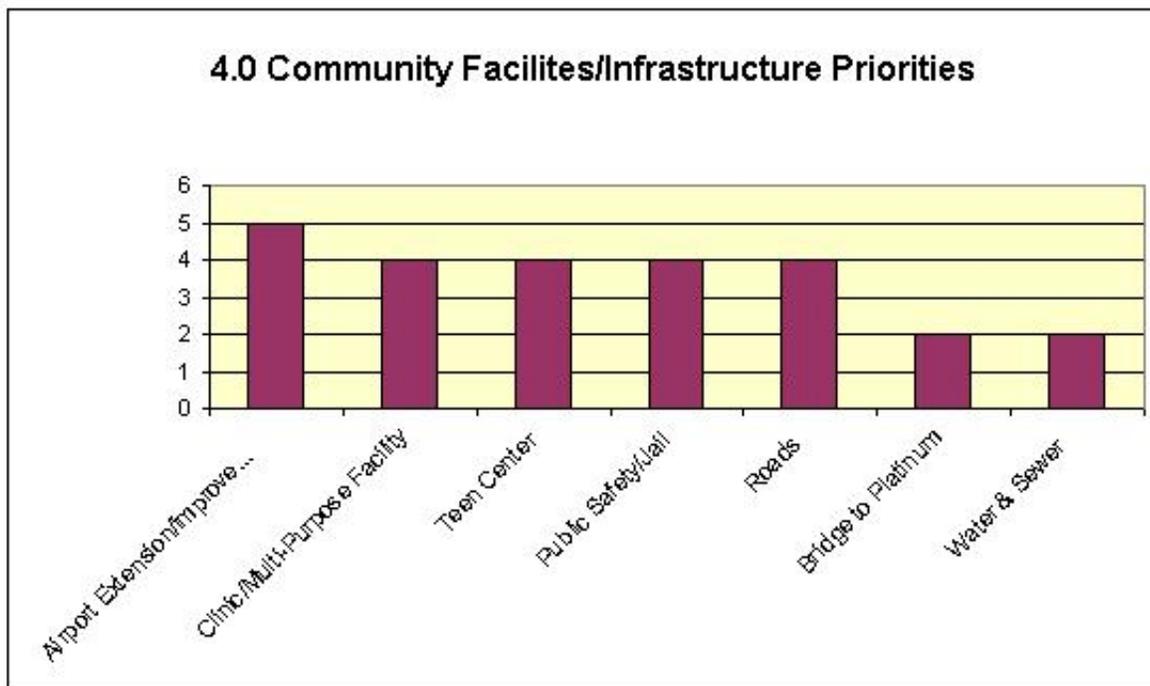
#### 2005 Strategic Initiatives

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## 4. Facilities

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### Facilities



In April of 2004 a door-to-door survey was conducted to obtain the community’s opinion of the current facilities located in Goodnews Bay. Facilities in the survey included: airstrip, tribal and city offices, power plant, community hall, water treatment plant, landfill and sewage lagoon, walkways, armory, high school, dock, health clinic, post office, trailmarks and the local gas station.

The results from the survey indicate that the majority of those surveyed were displeased with the current barge landing area (or lack thereof). Residents were equally dissatisfied with the existing airstrip and the landfill and sewage lagoon. A common complaint about the sewage lagoon is its proximity to town and the stinch. Local residents were more satisfied with the existing post office, power plant and gas station.

### 4.1. Housing

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#### Housing



The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) provides better housing for Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

The Native Village of Goodnews Bay (Tribe) has taken over administration of the housing program and applied for a 5-year housing plan under NAHASDA.

The Tribe's mission of the 5-year housing plan is The Native Village of Goodnews Bay shall serve to promote affordable housing opportunities by providing safe, decent, and sanitary housing for qualified low income families, and encourage self-determination and economic independence for all tribal and non-tribal members. The funding is used for construction of new housing and rehabilitation and winterization of existing housing. The population of Goodnews Bay is 347 and there is a total number of 81 Native families, in which 78 are low income.

In addition, the Association of Village Council Presidents Regional Housing Authority owns several of the pre-NAHASDA HUD homes, but has been rapidly conveying most of these homes back to the Mutual Help Program Participants.

More help:

[FY2004 Indian Housing Plan](#)

(<http://www.northernmanagement.us/PublicFolders/Helpmeister/Goodnews/Goodnews Indian Housing Plan.doc>)

#### **4.1.1. Single Family**

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##### **Housing**

The following housing needs were identified by Goodnews Bay's Housing Director, Mr. James Smith. According to Mr. Smith, (6) Single Family Homes are needed in 2005 to meet immediate overcrowding needs, assuming each unit is approximately 1250 sq. ft. @ \$225/sq. ft. for a total development cost of \$1,687,500. For the 20 year, long range planning timeframe, it is estimated that a minimum of (2) houses are needed per year to meet demand, or approximately (40) homes for a total development cost in 2005 dollars of \$10,000,000.

#### 4.1.2. Multi-Family

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##### Housing



Goodnews Bay’s Housing Director, Mr. James Smith, has determined that there is a need for (4) Multi-Family units in (2) duplexes, each 2,500 sq. ft. each @ \$225 per sq. ft, for a cost of \$562,500 per duplex.

#### 4.1.3. Elder

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##### Housing



The number of elderly Native families in Goodnews Bay is 21, in which 21 are low income. The number of near elderly Native families is 11 and they are all low income. A minimum of (2) elderly housing units is required, each 750 sq. ft., for a total development cost of \$337,500.

#### 4.1.4. Teacher

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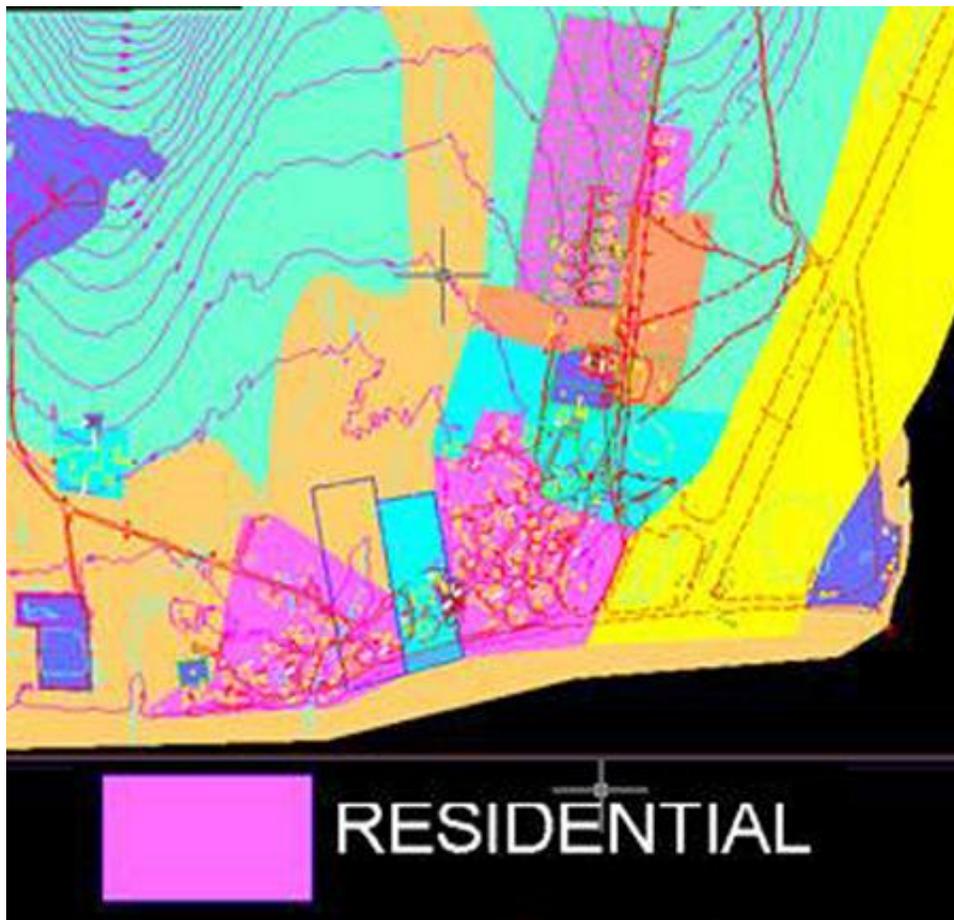
##### Housing

According to the Plant Facilities Manager, Gary Hanson, for the Lower Kuskokwim School District, two duplexes (4 units each) are needed for future teacher housing. Each duplex will cost approximately \$375,000, for a total development cost of \$750,000.

#### 4.1.5. Future Housing Area

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##### Future Residential Area & Lots



In the land use plan, additional lots have been identified in the vicinity of new housing development, as depicted in the adjacent graph.

No less than 46 are required (40 for single family homes and the equivalent of 6 single family home lots for the additional duplexes & elderly housing), at a cost of \$25,000 per lot (primarily gravel fill, grading and placement costs), for a total development cost of \$1,150,000.

## 4.2. Community Buildings

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### Community Buildings

The community of Goodnews Bay currently does not have adequate office space for the City of Goodnews Bay and Native Village of Goodnews Bay to operate and provide services to the residents in the community. The City owns four buildings and the Native Village of Goodnews Bay does not own a building, but operates out of a HUD home. Kuitsarak, INC Corporation owns and operates a cooperative store, in which the village post office operates out of as well.

#### 4.2.1. Tribal, Municipal Community Buildings

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##### City of Goodnews Bay Jail/Shop



The jail/shop is used by the village police officer for a jail house and it is also used as a shop for the City. The building was constructed in 1962 and is 768 square feet.

The facility is totally inadequate as a public safety facility. A new public safety facility is required, with separate holding facilities for juveniles, at 1500 sq. ft. and a construction cost in 2005 dollars of \$600,000.

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##### City of Goodnews Bay Multi-Purpose Building



The City Multi-Purpose building is used for the following: (2nd floor) village clinic, headstart program, mental health office, drug and alcohol prevention program and city offices; (1st floor) washeteria, water plant, Coastal Villages Region Fund office, and Utility office. It was built in 1970 and it is 3,240 square feet. The Tribe received funds from the Denali Commission (\$100,000) to renovate the washeteria portion of the facility. Major electrical and mechanical renovations are likely required and will require additional funding. Once a new clinic is constructed, the old clinic will vacate the Multi-Purpose Facility, making room for new tribal offices. However, this will require additional renovations. An estimated \$500,000 is required to refurbish the facility and modernize the electrical and mechanical systems to meet current code.

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### **Kuitsarak, INC Corporation Store**



The Kuitsarak, INC Corporation operates a cooperative store and bulk fuel facility. The village post office also operates out of the building. The store was built in 1997 and it is 5,664 square feet. A new foundation system would improve the long term life of the building. A Triodetic foundation system installation is required, at a cost of \$125,000.

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### **Native Village of Goodnews Bay Tribal Office**



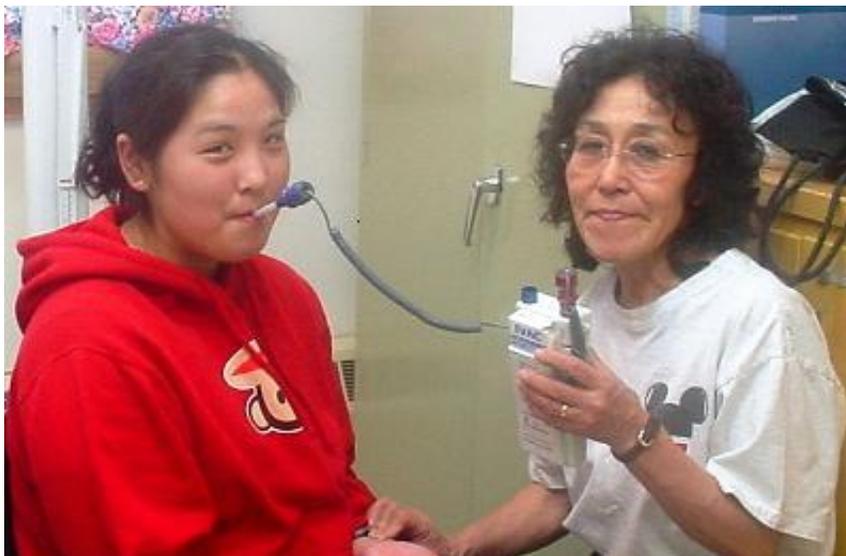
The Native Village of Goodnews Bay operates out of a HUD home and must vacate soon. The HUD home building is used for office space and a meeting room for the programs and services provided by the Tribe. This building was built in 2000 and the building is 1,152 square feet. Due to HUD regulations, the Tribe must vacate the home. Currently, the home is listed for sale, and the Tribe is waiting for qualified applicants to finance purchase of the home. It is the intent of the Tribe to move into the Multi-Purpose Facility, but this remains an option only after the clinic vacates the facility and moves into a new facility, possibly as early as the Fall of 2005 or 2006.

As stated previously, \$500,000 is needed to renovate the existing Multi-Purpose Facility to accommodate new Tribal Office spaces.

#### **4.2.2. Health Related**

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#### **Health Related**



The Goodnews Bay Health Clinic is the sole health care facility in Goodnews Bay and is in the Multi-Purpose Facility (aka 'Old BIA School' & 'Community Building'). The Laundromat is located on the first floor and the Clinic, City Office and Headstart Program are located on the second floor. The building was constructed prior to 1970 as the village school and in 1990 the second floor was renovated into the village clinic. The new entryway added during renovation has non-compliant stairs and ramp for access to the clinic.

The Goodnews Bay Health Clinic is 1386 sq.ft. and includes a waiting area, one larger exam/trauma room, two smaller exam rooms, one small office, toilet with no bath, Behavior Health office, medical files and supply room, janitor, storage and mechanical room (part of main building).

The clinic is not adequate in size or condition to meet the needs according to current ANTHC and Denali Commission Guidelines. A new clinic campus has become a high priority for the community. The Native Village of Goodnews Bay is currently working with the Denali Commission and Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation for a new clinic. A business plan for the new clinic was completed in 2005, and design funds are pending.

The Native Village of Goodnews Bay and City of Goodnews Bay are both pursuing funding for the planning, design and construction for the renovation of the Community Building and a new Clinic Campus. The goal is to maximize the use of the existing Community Building, in that the building will be renovated into the Multi-purpose building and a new Clinic Campus will be constructed adjacent. Both facilities will operate using the same resources for utilities to reduce the cost of operation.

An estimated \$1.1 million is required to construct a new 2,500 sq. ft. clinic facility adjacent to the Multi-Purpose Facility. Water and sewer services lines will be tied to the Multi-Purpose Facility, and primary heat will be tapped from the Multi-Purpose Facility as well to reduce long term operating costs.

Renovation of the Community Building and construction of a new Clinic Campus would improve the quality of life in Goodnews Bay through improved healthcare provided by Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, local services provided by the City of Goodnews Bay, and the tribal services of Native Village of Goodnews Bay.

More help:

[Draft Clinic Business Plan](#)

(<http://www.northernmanagement.us/PublicFolders/HelpMeister/Goodnews/NEWGoodnewsBusinessPlan.doc>)

### 4.2.3. Recreational & Cultural

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#### Recreational & Cultural Facilities



The recreational hall is owned by the City of Goodnews Bay and is used for Native Village of Goodnews Bay Bingo, City of Goodnews Bay Bingo, AVCP Village Public Safety Officer, and for community activities such as Yupik dances and potlaches. The recreational hall was built in 1981 and is 1,800 square feet. In addition to the existing Recreational Hall, where Bingo activities occur, a separate facility geared specifically for the youth needs to be constructed, with a minimum of 2000 sq. ft. at \$850,000 - \$900,000. A new foundation system will be needed in the near future, in which the installation of a Triodetic foundation system will be required and will cost at least \$65,000.

### 4.2.4. School Facilities

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#### School Facilities



The school in Goodnews Bay is owned by the Lower Kuskokwim School District, in which a total of 74 elementary through high school students attend. The school was built in 1980 and it is 16,500 square feet. LKSD does not have any upcoming construction/renovation projects slated for the school facility and the future needs have not yet been determined by the school district.

### 4.3. Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste

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#### Water, Sewer & Solid Waste Management



The City of Goodnews Bay contracts with the Goodnews Bay Water and Sewer Utility to operate a washeteria and a central watering point, provide for honeybucket haul, and operate a sewage lagoon. The Goodnews Bay Water and Sewer Utility Board, a non-profit corporation, is the policy making and management body for the utility. Currently, treated well water is hauled from the new watering point. Honeybuckets are hauled by the City. Most homes are currently not plumbed. A piped water and gravity sewer system with plumbing for 70 + homes is under construction.

### **Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste Management: State of Alaska RUBA Assessment**

RUBA regional staff changed over this quarter; no travel yet to report. The city clerk, Mary Brown, attended a RUBA Utility Planning Management course in King Salmon August 30-September 3, 2004. According to the clerk, honeybucket haul collection rates are low. Reportedly, the community continues to work with the new city staff and mayor to reorganize administration, straighten out books and finances, and create a budget. The city continues to struggle with elimination of state assistance revenues and is asserting control over bingo operations which is the primary source of local revenue.

Prior to the RUBA staff changeover in August 2004, most of the work was focused on reorganization in the city office. This activity will be monitored as a functioning city office is important to operation of the utility. RUBA will continue to monitor the situation with the utility manager; if she announces her resignation, she will be encouraged to train her replacement first. RUBA will continue to work with ANTHC and the community to find ways to make the new piped water and sewer system sustainable in the long run. ANTHC's approach at present is to reduce or eliminate the operational budget. According to prior RUBA reports, ANTHC is projecting realistic revenues based on the median household data. A utility board meeting is scheduled for October 7, 2004; expected agency participants include RUBA, BBAHC Environmental Health staff and ANTHC engineers.

#### **4.3.1. Water / Sewer (ANTHC)**

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##### **Water / Sewer**



The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium is the lead agency for water and sewer development in Goodnews Bay. A total of \$9.9 million in funding has been awarded for the project as of 2005 based on data from the DCED RAPIDS database. Several million in additional funding is anticipated to be required in order to complete the Goodnews Bay Water & Sewer Project. Final figures are pending from ANTHC.

Funding Resources

Indian Health Service - \$3,000,000

Village Safe Water - \$5,400,000

EPA - \$500,000

Indian Health Service and EPA - \$1,000,000

ANTHC has provided the following update:

The community is in the process of installing a new water and wastewater system. The project is expected to continue through to 2006. Water mains are being installed during the summer of 2004. The new surface water treatment plant is also under construction and is expected to be complete by the spring of 2005. The surface water impoundment gallery and raw water transmission line will be constructed in the spring of 2005. Water and sewer service lines to 60 homes will be installed in 2005. 60 homes will receive house plumbing which will include piping, water heaters, full bathrooms, and kitchen sinks with counters.

Modifications to the existing sewer lagoon system will take place in 2006, which will be an additional percolation cell and modifications to the berm walls. A new lift station will be constructed to pressurize the force main that will discharge into the lagoon.

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### Water and Sewer Project



ANTHC employees laying lines for the Water and Sewer Project in Summer 2004.

### 4.3.2. Solid Waste

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#### Solid Waste / Landfill



"Solid waste" is a general term that includes waste or refuse, hazardous waste, white goods, construction/demolition waste, abandoned items, and junk vehicles.

Waste minimization will increase the life span of any landfill and reduce the impact of waste on the environment.

There are four main ways to minimize waste:

- Reduce the amount of waste being created
- Reuse items that would normally go into the landfill;
- Recycle items (such as metal and glass) that can be turned back into raw materials; and
- Educate the public about the need to reduce, reuse, and recycle.

In addition to burning and disposing of waste in the landfill, there are certain solid wastes that can or must be handled differently. Some waste can be salvaged, reused, reduced, and/or recycled. Goodnews Bay currently does have an aluminum-recycling plan in effect. Please contact Alice Julius the program coordinator at 907-967-8034 if you need any more information.

Residents and businesses in the village currently self-haul all of their solid waste to the village landfill. Goodnews Bay has a Class 3 landfill approximately one-third of a mile north of town. The site is located approximately 75 to 100 feet above sea level, uphill of the both the school and the main town site. An approximately 1-acre white goods disposal and vehicle salvage area is located adjacent to the landfill. The site is also located approximately 3,000 feet north of the Goodnews Bay airport, and approximately 1,400 feet northeast of the nearest residential structure. The school is located 800 feet downhill and southwest of the dumpsite. The shoreline of Goodnews Bay is approximately 2,000 feet southwest of the site. A road from town to the dumpsite also provides access to the school and the sewage lagoon. The general dumpsite is approximately 450 feet (north to south) by 450 feet (east to west) in size.

The number one deficiency in the current landfill is the close proximity to residential, school and airport facilities. According to a health study conducted by Zender Environmental Services in 2003, people living closer than one mile to their landfill site were 19 times more likely to have eye irritation, and 3 to 4 times more likely to have headaches and faintness. The existing site also has a bird/vermin problem and is much closer than

the minimum separation distance required for an active airport serving piston-powered aircraft. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular 150/5200-33 recommends a distance of 5,000 feet between wildlife attractants (i.e. landfills) to airport runways like Goodnews Bays.

The preferred option for the new landfill location is located approximately 2,000 feet north of the existing landfill. It would be constructed at a minimum 5,000-foot separation distance from the runway. This site would utilize existing roadways, but would also require an additional 2,250 feet of road from the existing landfill to the proposed site. The proposed road would be a 22-foot-wide, all-weather gravel road. Drainage patterns at this site would prevent any leachate migration that would impact existing drinking water sources. Ballast rock and geofabric would be used on approximately 60 percent of the road. Borrow materials could be used in the construction of the road. In a community meeting on September 5, 2002, this site was identified as the preferred location for a new landfill.

Cost Estimates would be as followed:

New Landfill and Salvage Area \$104,520

Access Road \$473,900

Close old dump site \$52,000

New Burn Box \$30,000

According to Bristol Environmental and Engineering Services, the City of Goodnews Bay has not yet attained funding.

#### 4.4. Transportation

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##### Transportation



There are approximately five miles of roads in Goodnews Bay. Roads are generally in fair condition, but drainage is a significant problem in some areas.

Barges travel to the community approximately six times a year. The 2,850-foot long airstrip has a gravel surface. ERA provides provides daily scheduled air service, and Larrys Flying Service, Grant Aviation, and Yute Air provide charter service. There is no dock, but residents travel extensively with boats during the summer, beaching the boats for storage.

#### 4.4.1. Roads

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##### Roads

BIA maintains a limited inventory of Alaska community roadways. Roads in the BIA IRR inventory generate additional funds for construction of roads in Alaska. Typically, each road is assigned a route number, and roads are divided into smaller sections. Recently, BIA has encouraged villages to enter additional roads into the inventory in order to generate more funds for the state. Changes to the inventory are made by completing 5704 forms. The form includes detailed information about road use, structure, condition, cost for improvement, and ownership.

Goodnews Bay currently has 5.4 miles of existing and proposed roads in the inventory. These roads were originally entered during the development of the 1993 Juneau Area Transportation Plan. This includes most of Goodnews Bays existing roads. Most village roads were entered as one route, making it a limited tool for roads planning.

Roads are typically less than twenty feet wide with narrow trails branching off through housing areas in the village core. Roads are generally in fair condition, with occasional rutting and ponding. Roads near the shore experience occasional tidal flooding, causing deterioration of surfaces. The terrain is mostly flat within the village, although the road to the gravel pit, owned by the Calista Native Corporation, rises as it moves inland. In 2002, the village, in conjunction with the Arctic Slope Consulting Group, completed a transportation study. The following is a list of the suggested road improvements.

Road Project: Construct road to school and improve main village roads

a) Project Description This project includes construction of a new road to the school and improvements to the main village roads. (New road to school .4 mile; Improvements to main village roads 1.3 miles; New bridges 30 feet each)

b) Project Justification There is currently no direct route from the western part of the village to the school. Most new housing and planned development in Goodnews Bay is in the eastern side of the village, but students must travel a circuitous route through the old village in order to reach the school. A new .4 mile road is necessary to provide a more direct route between the new development and the school, improving the flow of traffic in Goodnews Bay and providing a logical link within the villages road network.

In addition, existing main village roads are in need of significant improvements. The roads have bumps and ruts and experience serious drainage problems in some locations due to failed culverts. Residents currently have a honeybucket sanitation system, and spills are common as waste is brought past the school to the sewage lagoon. These roads need to be improved to address drainage issues and decrease health and safety. Small bridges must be constructed to cross the creek, eliminating current major drainage problems.

Estimated Cost: \$2,722,000.

Construct Road for New Housing and Improve Remaining Village Roads/Trails

Expansion is planned for the western edge of the village, and construction of a looped road would allow access to future housing and efficient sanitation system design. In addition, local village roads and trails are in poor

condition and require improvements such as grading and resurfacing. This is especially important to prevent spillage of honeybucket waste. (New housing road .5 mile; Improvements to village roads .9 miles; Improvements to village trails .4 mile)

Estimated Cost: \$2,275,000

#### Construct River Access Road

Construction of a 1.9 mile road west of town along the Goodnews River would provide access to an important subsistence fishing area for residents. Residents rely on subsistence fishing, and better access is crucial to a successful harvest.

Estimated Cost: \$4,142,000

### **4.4.2. Trails**

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#### **Trails**

Residents use winter trails to travel to Platinum, Quinhagak, Togiak, and to an old mining camp 25-35 miles north of Goodnews Bay. DOT&PF installed winter trail staking on the route to Togiak during the winter of 2000-2001. The trail staking will ultimately link numerous villages, extending past Togiak to Dillingham and on to Naknek and Koliganek. The western sections will complete trail staking around Dillingham started in the winter of 1999-2000.

### **4.4.3. Airport**

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#### **Airport**



The existing runway 5/23 is 2850 feet long with no safety area. The last recorded Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) grant applied to this airport was the construction project completed in July 1975. The airport is currently on a high priority list identifying airports requiring lighting projects. The runway, apron, and taxiway currently do not meet established state standards for a community class airport of 3300 foot with safety area and lighting. The property lease has expired and the state has no title to the airport.

#### Installation of Airport Lighting

Goodnews Bay is dependent on air travel, and the current runway has no lighting. Emergency evacuations can be dangerous when they occur outside of daylight hours. The installation of airport lighting will allow residents to travel safely.

Estimated cost: \$250,000

#### Airport Reconstruction & Extension

Land acquisition for an extension and upgrade project should begin in March 2005. The construction project is showing up in the Aviation Improvement Spending Plan as a 2006 project. The anticipated project will reconstruct and extend existing runway 5/23 from 2,850' with no safety area to 3,300' with a 3654' safety area. Construct a new apron, taxiway and access road, construct a heated 2 bay snow removal equipment storage building, purchase a new motor grader with attachments, and a loader with a bucket and boss plow for snow removal. Install medium intensity lighting and acquire right of way.

Estimated Cost: \$2,666,666

#### **4.4.4. Barge Landing / Dock**

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##### **Barge Landing / Dock**

There are no docking facilities, although locals use boats and skiffs extensively during the summer months. A new small boat harbor and dock was proposed in the BIA ASCG transportation plan and identified by the community as priority number five and six.

##### **Construct Small Boat Harbor**

The village is a fishing center for the region, with over 100 boats in the area during the height of fishing season. A boat harbor is necessary to properly secure boats and protect them from storms. The existing small pond south of the airstrip could be dredged out, and a canal could be constructed entering the harbor from the mouth of the river. The availability of a protected harbor would protect property, increase safety, and provide economic benefits by facilitating fishing in the area and increasing business at local stores during fishing season. Close coordination would be necessary with ADOT&PF in order to arrive at a design that would be appropriate in light of the close proximity to the airstrip. A feasibility study would be necessary for this project, and would produce a more reliable estimated cost for this project.

Estimated Cost:

Feasibility Study: \$50,000

Small Boat Harbor: \$930,000

##### **Construct 530-foot Dock**

There is no dock in Goodnews Bay. The construction of a dock is necessary to facilitate barge access. An old metal dock located at the southern tip of the village is unusable. A new dock should be constructed to facilitate barge access.

Estimated Cost:

Feasibility Study \$50,000

Dock: \$1,325,000.

#### **4.4.5. Coastal Erosion & Drainage**

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##### **Coastal Erosion & Drainage**



Drainage is a significant problem in several areas where culverts have failed. The main problem areas include where community roads cross the creek, and the road to the school. These locations experience significant drainage problems.

Again the ASCG transportation plan of 2002 addressed this problem. The number 4 priority of the community is to construct .8 miles of shore protection. The justification for this project is the fact that Goodnews Bay is heavily impacted by high tides and coastal storms, causing erosion and flooding in some locations. A revetment of riprap would protect the village from these impacts, preventing damage to properties and improving safety.

#### Construct .8 Mile of Shore Protection

The community of Goodnews Bay is heavily impacted by high tides and coastal storms, causing erosion and flooding in some locations. A revetment of riprap would protect the village from these impacts, preventing damage to properties and improving safety.

Estimated Cost: \$530,000

### 4.5. Power & Bulk Fuel

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#### Power & Bulk Fuel



**Mumtram Pikkai, Inc Tank Farm**

The Goodnews Bay power plant is currently equipped with two peak load generator sets capable of individually meeting the current peak load requirements. One of the highest output units, Allis Chalmers 685Is, are no longer manufactured. Based upon the 2006 peak load projection from the latest Power Requirements Study, the power plant will not have redundant peak load engine capacity beyond the next two years. The Goodnews Bay power plant is also equipped with two remote radiators which provide redundant cooling capacity along with a separate heat exchanger for transfer of heat to the adjacent water plant. The Goodnews Bay tank farm has adequate useable fuel storage capacity to meet the annual requirements of the next two-year period. No major system improvements are planned for the Goodnews Bay generation and distribution system during the next two-year period.

Goodnews Bay currently runs the following:

Allis Chalmers 6851 Kato Generator set at 175 Kw

Cummins LTA-10 Kato Generator set at 250 Kw

Detroit Diesel Series 60, set at 236 Kw

**OPERATING DATA**

Peak Demand Recorded to Date (KW) - 160

Date Recorded - Jan 02

Projected 2006 Peak Demand (KW) - 168

2003 Adjusted Generating Efficiency (KWH/Gal) - 12.38

2003 Adjusted System Losses - 6.17%

2003 Overall average station service load in (KW) - 2.1

Overall average plant load in 2003 (KW) - 77

**TANK FARM & FUEL DATA**

Useable Fuel Storage Capacity (gal) 62,861

2003 Adjusted Fuel Consumption (gal) 54,645

WeldedFlanged Fill Line - No

WeldedFlanged Manifold - No

WeldedFlanged Daytank Line - No

Fenced Power Plant Site - Yes

Impermeable LinerLiner - No

Used Oil Blending System - No

#### EXISTING FEATURES

Two redundant peak load generator sets

Two remote radiators

Fenced power plant site

Engine jacket water heat recovery system

Overhead distribution system

3-in-1 panel

Improved adjusted generating efficiency in 1998 and 1999

Stable system losses in 1998 and 1999

Reduced power plant shutdowns in 1999

Reduced outage time in 1999

#### POTENTIAL SHORTCOMINGS

No fireproof generator set module

No hydronically-heated storage facility

No impermeable liner underneath tank farm

Threaded tank farm manifold

240 volt single-phase generation

No fireproof generator module

Two remaining non-manufactured AC 685Is

No used lubricating oil blending system

Appreciably increased power plant station energy consumption in 1999

Alaska Village Electric Corporation (AVEC)

AVEC owns a bulk fuel tank farm with a total capacity of 64,338 gallons or 8 fuel tanks. AVEC provides the electric utility for the community and local coordination for operation is in cooperation with the Native Village of Goodnews Bay. The power source is diesel and the kiloWatt capacity is 518. The Rate/KiloWatt Hour is 27.1 cents/KWH and Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Subsidy is used.

The City of Goodnews Bay is currently making use of the heat output from the AVEC power plant for the Community Building.

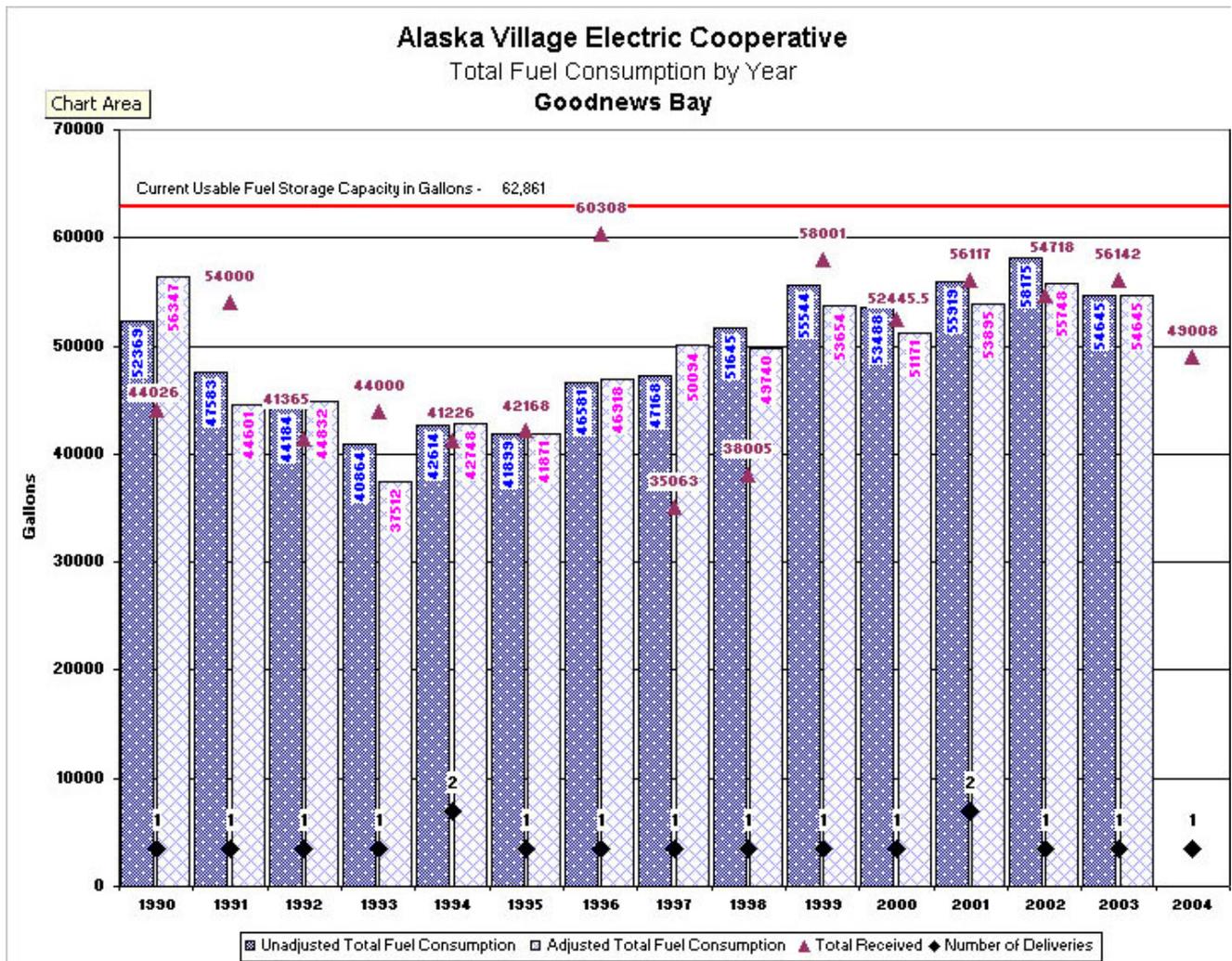
In 2002, AVEC was awarded \$40,000 for the design for the Bulk Fuel Power Plant Upgrade. In January 2005, the status of this project was still on hold until Goodnews Bay completed the Comprehensive Community Plan. AVEC will apply for construction funds after the completion of the design phase. AVEC anticipates the construction of the plant upgrade will take place in 2007 or 2008.

AVEC is willing to work with Goodnews Bay to find a new location for the Bulk Fuel Power Plant Upgrade, based on the results of the land use plan developed as part of this Comprehensive Community Plan, which has identified lands for industrial development and future developments (see Land Use Plan)

### 4.5.3. Total Fuel Consumption

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#### Total Fuel Consumption



1990 - 2003 Statistics

#### 4.6. Land Base & 14(c)(3)

##### Land Base & 14(c)(3)

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Land Status

ANCSA Land Entitlement:

Village Corporation: Kuitsarak, Incorporated

12(a) Land Entitlement\*: 115,200 acres

12(b) Land Entitlement\*\*: 0 acres

Other Land Entitlements:

14(c)(3) Land Status:

14(c)(3) Status\*\*\*: No Activity

14(c)(3) Comments:

14(c)(3) Agreement Signed: No

14(c)(3) Acres: 0.0

Map of Boundaries done: No

Date Plat Filed:

Plat Number:

Recording District:

Municipal Land Trust: No

Authorized Village Entity Type:

\* ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to village corp. from federal gov't

\*\* ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to village corp. from Reg. Native Corp.

\*\*\* Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), villages must reconvey surface estates to the local city government to provide for community use and expansion

## 5.1. Land Status / Tenure

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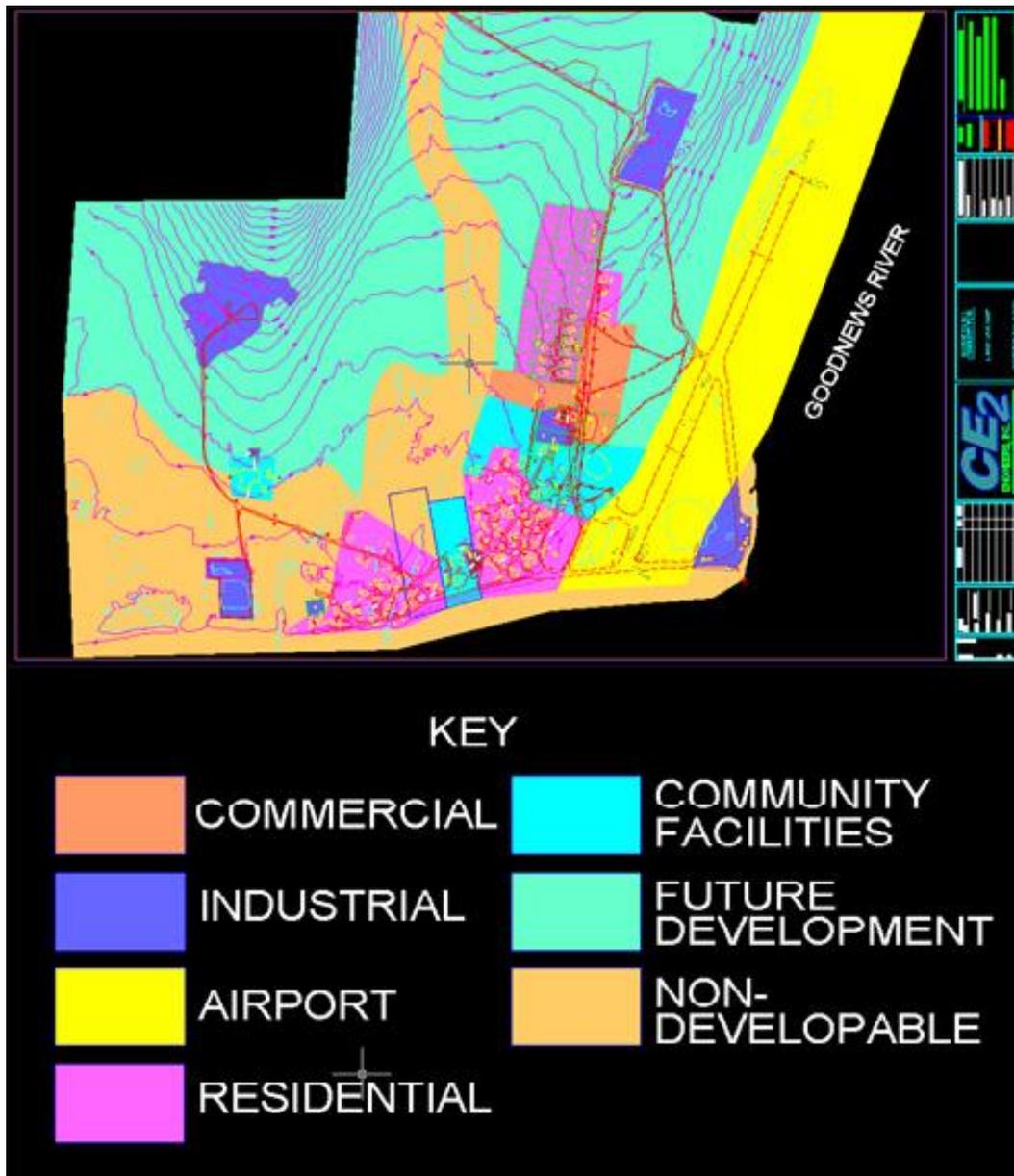
### Land Status/ Tenure

The village corporation, Kuitsarak, Incorporated has 115,200 acres of land under the 12(a) Land Entitlement from the federal government and the 12(b) Land Entitlement status is 0 acres.

## 5.2. Land Use Designations

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### Land Use Designations



For a community to grow in an orderly fashion, it is important that there is planned and controlled growth. As a means of achieving that purpose, zoning serves an important role. With zoning, all the developed area and the area identified to be developed in the future is classified into different zones depending on the preference of the community and suitability of the land and other physical features. The following are the most common zone classifications for any rural Alaskan community.

#### Residential Zone

The area identified as suitable for single-family, multi-family and senior housing development is classified as residential zone. It is the most important and occupies the largest area in most communities. This area includes teacher housing which usually is adjacent to the school buildings in rural Alaska. The residential zone should be free from any kind of pollution. It is essential that this zone have some open space, which acts as lung-space and keeps a healthy atmosphere. The by-laws governing this zone should lay down the rules as to the maintenance of the housing lots, streets, and other property in this zone. Proper implementation of these rules will ensure the

health, welfare and prosperity of the population.

#### Community Facilities and Infrastructure Zone

Alaskan villages usually are served by a small number of critical facilities. Most common buildings identified in this category are the school, church, community center, teen center, head start, VPSO building, cemetery, etc. A core area should be centrally located and should consist of all the facilities that serve the local governance, and other public functions not involving industrial activity. This includes the educational buildings, government buildings, public security buildings, etc. There must be easy access to this area from all parts of the community, and it must be located closer to all the residential areas of the community. However, they should be divided from the residential areas with sufficient setbacks and other physical barriers to avoid heavy traffic in the residential zone.

#### Industrial

The power plant, city maintenance garage, water treatment plant, community drain fields, dump, bulk fuel tanks, etc. fall in this category. This zone should consist of all the facilities involving industrial activity. These facilities must be as far as possible from the residential areas to avoid any pollution that might occur. These are potentially dangerous to the environment and a safety hazard to the general public. Any residential growth should be prohibited within certain distance of these facilities. Areas surrounding these facilities can be conveniently zoned for industrial development. Facilities such as dump, drain fields, etc should be located on the outskirts of the community with a defined access.

#### Airport

As the airport occupies a substantial area, this is classified as a separate zone for the purposes of land use planning. The airport zone is further classified into different zones depending on the proximity to the runway and orientation to the flight path. The development around the airport is guided by the rules of the Federal Aviation Authority.

#### Commercial

The commercial zone includes any retail or wholesale business establishments, hotels, restaurants, shops, etc. Commercial zone is usually located close to and on the edges of the residential zone. Commercial establishments should not be in the neighborhoods but they must be in easy reach.

#### Open Space/ Recreational Zone

The open space or recreational zone is necessary for any healthy community. This space serves many purposes such as recreational, environmental, and cultural space for the community. This space can give character to the community. It is important that each community designate a certain percentage of its developed area under this zone.

#### No-Development Zone

All the area that is either unsuitable for development or identified as land to be preserved for subsistence is classified into this zone.

## **6. Capital Plan and Budget**

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### **Capital Plan Introduction**

The following capital plan budget does not include costs for new sanitation improvements; Goodnews Bay is awaiting receipt of a schedule of projected costs to complete the Goodnews Bay Water and Sewer Project from the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. In addition, also not included are capital costs for Power Plant and

Bulk Fuel Tank Farm improvements. Costs for these facilities will be determined once the Concept Design Report is completed for the Power Plant & Bulk Fuel Tank Farm facilities, at which time projected costs will be incorporated into the capital plan budget.

This chart depicts costs for new facilities and infrastructure needed over the next 20 years and is based on 2005 dollars.

**Capital Plan: Projected Costs 2005-2020**

GOODNEWS BAY CAPITAL PLAN 2005-2020		
Type of Infrastructure	Description	Cost Estimate
Housing	46 Lots	\$1,150,000
Housing	Construct 40 Single Family Homes	\$10,000,000
Housing	Construct Multi – Family Homes (2 Duplexes - 4 units each)	\$562,000
Housing	Construct 2 Elderly Homes	\$337,500
Housing	Construct Teacher Housing (2 Duplexes - 4 units each)	\$750,000
Community Facilities	Construct Public Safety Building	\$600,000
Community Facilities	Multi-Purpose Facility – Refurbish & Modernize	\$500,000
Community Facilities	Kuitsarak Inc. Store – Triodetic Foundation	\$125,000
Community Facilities	Construct Clinic Campus	\$1,100,000
Community Facilities	Recreational Facility – Triodetic Foundation	\$65,000
Community Facilities	Construct Youth Facility	\$900,000
Community Facilities	School	TBD
Water & Sewer	TBD	TBD
Solid Waste	New Landfill/Salvage Area, Access Road, Close Old Dump	\$660,420
Transportation	New Road to School and Improve Main Village Road	\$2,722,000
Transportation	Construct Road for New Housing/Improve Remaining Village	\$2,275,000
Transportation	Construct River Access Road	\$4,142,000
Transportation	Installation of Airport Lighting	\$250,000
Transportation	Airport Reconstruction & Extension	\$2,666,666
Transportation	Construct Small Boat Harbor	\$980,000
Transportation	Construct 530 Foot Dock	\$1,375,000
Transportation	Construct .8 Mile of Shore Protection	\$530,000
Power	Concept Design Report	\$100,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$31,790,586</b>

\*

**6.1. 2005 CIP Priorities**

**2005 CIP Priorities**

#1 New Clinic Construction & Multi-Purpose Facility Renovation

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