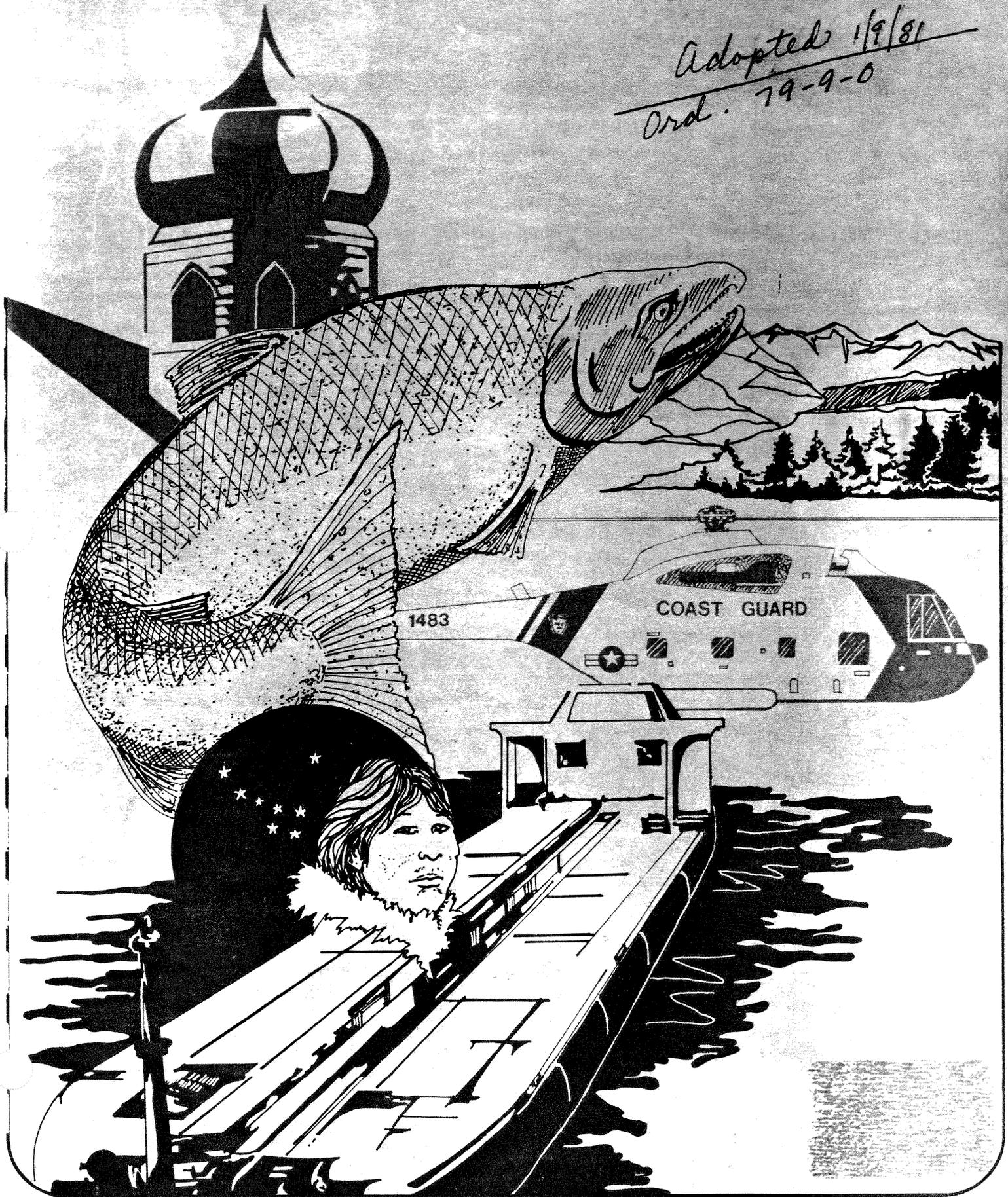


# kodiak island borough comprehensive parks and recreation plan

*Adopted 1/9/81  
Ord. 79-9-0*





# **kodiak island borough**

## **comprehensive parks and recreation plan**

**NOVEMBER 1978**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH**

**PREPARED BY:**

**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**

**Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists**

**Seattle**

1917 First Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101  
Phone (206) 447-5300

**Juneau**

510 Goldstein Bldg., 130 Seward St.  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone (907) 586-8400

**Portland**

10 S. W. Ash Street  
Portland, Oregon 97204  
Phone (503) 221-1814



KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH  
ORDINANCE NO. 79-9-0

AN ORDINANCE OF THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH ADOPTING A COMPREHENSIVE  
PARK AND RECREATION PROGRAM AND FACILITIES PLAN.

WHEREAS, Title 29 Alaska State Statutes, Chapter 33, Article 4,  
subsection 29.33.080 (b) (1) requires the Planning & Zoning Commission prepare  
and recommend for adoption by the Borough Assembly a Comprehensive Plan, and;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Title 29, subsection  
29.33.085 (b), the Borough Assembly is required to adopt a Comprehensive Plan  
for the Borough, and;

WHEREAS, Title 29, subsection 29.33.090 (b) (6) provides for adoption  
of regulations under the zoning powers of the Borough for the "Systematic"  
Development of Transportation, Water, Sewer, Parks and Other Public Facilities,  
and;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Title 29, Alaska State  
Statutes and Title 2 of the Kodiak Island Borough Code of Ordinances, the  
Planning and Zoning Commission has prepared and recommended for adoption by  
the Borough Assembly a Comprehensive Park and Recreation Program and Facilities  
Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly  
that SECTION 1 The Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Park and Recreation  
Plan prepared by the firm of Kramer, Chin and Mayo , dated November 1978, and  
recommended for adoption by the Planning and Zoning Commission in Planning  
and Zoning Commission Resolution #79-1-R, and as further amended by the  
Borough Assembly is hereby adopted by reference as though fully set forth in  
this section.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 9th day of January, 1981.

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

BY R D [Signature]  
Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

[Signature]  
Borough Clerk

FIRST READING AND APPROVAL DATE: April 5, 1979 & December 4, 1980  
SECOND READING, PUBLIC HEARING: July 5, 1979 & January 9, 1981  
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 9, 1981  
PREPARED BY: Planning Department  
RECOMMENDED BY: Planning and Zoning Commission

## C. Hospital Advisory Board Appointment

Deleted.

## D. Personnel Board Appointment

Mayor Ogg re-appointed Carol Smothers.

Mr. Herrnsteen moved to ratify. Seconded by Mr. Anderson. Unanimous voice vote.

Mayor Ogg requested that the advertisement continue because of the remaining vacancy.

## E. 1981 Population Determination (Alaska Municipal League)

Mr. Peotter moved to show the Kodiak Island Borough population of 9,917. Seconded by Mr. Wakefield. Unanimous voice vote.

## F. Memo Re: Request to Rezone Tracts B &amp; E, Kodiak AK Subd. From R-2 to R-3 and an amendment to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan From Medium Density To High Density Residential (Kodiak Island Housing Authority)

No Action (Info only)

## G. Memo Re: Request to Rezone Lots 1A, 1B, 1C, Block 1, Emmons Addition and Lots 16A and 16B, USS 3099 From Rural Residential To R-2 (Beehler, Dick, Finley &amp; Emmons)

No Action (Info only)

## H. Appointment of an Audit Committee

Temporary Audit Committee: 2 members from KIB  
2 members from KIBSD

Mayor Ogg appointed the Finance Officer as the staff member to serve on the committee.

Mr. Peotter moved to appoint Mr. Arndt. Seconded by Mr. Anderson. Motion failed 3-3 with Mr. Arndt, Mr. Herrnsteen &amp; Mr. Wakefield casting the NO votes. Mr. Herrnsteen moved to appoint Mr. Wakefield. Seconded by Mr. Peotter. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

## I. Letter from KAHHA

Mr. Peotter moved to set aside Monday, February 23, for the meeting between the Borough and the City Representatives. Seconded by Mr. Wakefield. Unanimous voice vote.

## J. Letter from Okey @handler

No action. (Address letter at Work Session - Jan. 17)

Mayor Ogg appointed Mr. Herrnsteen as the Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Anderson moved to ratify. Seconded by Mr. Wakefield. Unanimous voice vote.

Mayor Ogg appointed Mr. Anderson as the second in line, Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Wakefield moved to ratify. Seconded by Mr. Arndt. Unanimous voice vote.

## VII PUBLIC HEARINGS

## A. Ord. No. 79-9-0 Adoption of Parks &amp; Recreation Plan (2nd rdg.)

Mr. Peotter moved to adopt Ordinance No. 79-9-0. Seconded by Mr. Arndt.

Regular Session closed:  
Public Hearing opened:Mr. Pat Holmes: spoke very positive toward acceptance.Public Hearing closed:  
Regular Session opened:

Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SECTION 1: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	1
SECTION 2: LEGAL AUTHORITY . . . . .	4
SECTION 3: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES . . . . .	7
SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA . . . . .	9
SECTION 5: EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES AND RESOURCES . . . . .	13
SECTION 6: EXISTING AND FUTURE RECREATION DEMANDS . . . . .	25
SECTION 7: EXISTING AND FUTURE RECREATION NEEDS . . . . .	28
SECTION 8: PRIORITIES AND ACTION PLAN . . . . .	31
SECTION 9: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM . . . . .	35
APPENDIX A: FINAL TALLY, COMMUNITY SURVEY (FEBRUARY 1978) . . . . .	A.1
APPENDIX B: SPORT FISH HARVEST ESTIMATES . . . . .	B.1
APPENDIX C: BIG GAME HUNTING HARVEST STATISTICS . . . . .	C.1
APPENDIX D: PUBLIC EASEMENT REQUESTS . . . . .	D.1
APPENDIX E: LETTER REGARDING SOFTBALL FIELD DEMANDS . . . . .	E.1
APPENDIX F: LIST OF GREATER KODIAK AREA ORGANIZATIONS . . . . .	F.1

LIST OF FIGURES

Follows Page

1.	REGIONAL LOCATION . . . . .	9
2.	STATE AND FEDERAL RECREATION SITES . . . . .	17
3.	ROADWAY SYSTEM . . . . .	20
4.	NEEDS MATRIX . . . . .	30
5.	URBAN AREA RECREATION PLAN . . . . .	45
6.	DISTRICT PARK (SPRUCE CAPE) . . . . .	45
7.	FOOT TRAIL (TYPICAL) . . . . .	45
8.	PICNIC AREA (TYPICAL). . . . .	45
9.	BOAT LAUNCH (DETAIL). . . . .	45
10.	MINI-PARK (NEAR SEWER TREATMENT PLANT) . . . . .	45
11.	CAMPGROUND (ROSLYN CREEK) . . . . .	45
12.	CAMPSITE (TYPICAL). . . . .	45
13.	BICYCLE TRAIL (THREE TYPICAL ALTERNATES) . . . . .	45

## SECTION 1

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Plan Summary

Planning for recreation facilities and programs is an essential part of any community's long-range comprehensive planning process. During the preparation of the recently completed Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy, however, it became evident that recreation planning would have to be conducted independently of the general planning process. This was because the information necessary to determine recreation needs could not be derived directly from the economic, demographic, and land-use data gathered for the Regional Plan.

The Borough has only recently assumed park and recreation powers. To exercise these powers, a Borough policy and a long-term physical plan for parks and recreation first has had to be developed consistent with the overall regional plan. In other words, the Borough required a comprehensive parks and recreation plan as an identifiable and complementary element of its regional plan. Then capital needs for park and recreation projects could be identified, prioritized, and entered into the capital improvement programming process. This study is the result.

The following steps were carried out in the development of this plan:

##### 1) Identification of Existing Recreation Facilities and Resources

The identification of the current supply of recreation facilities and resources is the starting point of any recreation plan.

##### 2) Identification of Existing and Future Recreation Demands

Knowledge of community recreation activity patterns and preferences is critical if a parks and recreation plan is to find support where it counts - at the polls, when bond issues are voted upon. A community survey was carried out to identify these patterns and preferences by members of the Kodiak Parks and Recreation Council (PARC), the City of Kodiak Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, and other community volunteers.

##### 3) Evaluation of Existing and Future Recreation Needs

The concept behind this task is that recreation demand minus supply (existing resources) equals recreation need. Prioritizing recreation needs also involved the evaluation of the activity and preference patterns identified by the community survey in the preceding task.

##### 4) Generation of Priorities and Action Plan

From the facility and resource information identified in Step 1 and the recreation need information identified in Step 3, several policy alternatives were possible. By considering the constraints upon the Borough's jurisdiction and the existing activities of other Kodiak agencies, policy recommendations have been prepared. An action plan was then recommended from a list of potential recreation projects; it includes both immediately implementable and near-term projects.

## 5) Generation of a Capital Improvement Program for Parks and Recreation

In this step, funding sources have been examined, and federal and state agency priorities have been surveyed. Descriptions, thumbnail sketches, and estimates for the most feasible parks and recreation projects have been developed. A priority array was established, and a draft parks and recreation C.I.P. was prepared for submission to the Borough Assembly.

## 6) Documentation of the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan

Finally, the parks and recreation plan and selected projects have been summarized in this report. This document is intended as a tool to support grant applications, as well as being available to the public for review.

## 2. Conclusions

Briefly, the conclusions drawn in this study are that there are major areas of recreation deficit on Kodiak. The landscape itself is extremely beautiful and is an excellent recreation resource along with the fishing, hunting and wildlife opportunities it supports; however, the resulting recreation is expensive, difficult to get to and requires a number of days for participation. Opportunities that are missing from the Kodiak recreation picture (both in the urban area and villages) are those indoor and outdoor resources, facilities, and programs that can be engaged in on a daily or weekly basis, during bad weather, and with a minimum investment of money, equipment, and travel time.

## 3. Recommendations

### 1) Outdoor Recreation

Because of the nature of the recreation powers assumed by the Kodiak Island Borough and the roles played by other governmental agencies, it is recommended that the Borough play an active role in providing outdoor facilities to meet part of these unmet recreation needs on the road system outside the corporate limits of the Kodiak cities. A number of specific, near-term, and long-term projects are proposed to meet these needs, and potential funding assistance is also identified.

### 2) Indoor Recreation

The recreation powers of the Borough do not extend within the City of Kodiak and five of the six villages. However, it is clear that indoor recreation is a major unmet need - if not the primary recreation need - in these areas. Because of the costs of indoor facilities, the ability of the local jurisdictions to meet this need is severely limited. The Borough can be of major assistance in providing indoor facilities through the exercise of its areawide school powers and through the extension of the community schools concept which the Borough School District is already practicing. Recreation programs and staffing may be provided by the cities professionally, as the City of Kodiak already does, or by community organizations and volunteers. The Borough Community Schools Coordinator is available to help with organization and arrangements.

### 3) New Land Development

It is recommended that the Borough ensure that new private development provides recreation facilities and opportunities for its future occupants by requiring dedications of recreation lands and easements in accordance with this plan. Regulations for this purpose have already been included in the draft zoning code and subdivision regulations currently under Borough Assembly consideration for adoption.

### 4)

It is recommended that the Borough support the need for public access to recreation and park sites. Public access to parks and recreation areas should be provided on Borough-owned lands. Where the Borough intends to sell lands to the private sector, easement covenants to protect public access should be established. And, the Borough should be supportive of maintaining public access in existing recreation areas located within lands claimed by the Koniag Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. To promote public access on native lands, the Borough should participate on the basis of mutual cooperation with the Koniag Corporation, as part of the Bureau of Land Management settlement procedures.

### 5) Plan Update

It is important to note that planning is not a one time effort, but a continuous process which must reflect changing conditions and needs. As a means to keep the process current and relevant, it is recommended that this plan be examined and updated on a 2-3 year basis. Part of the updating activity should include the distribution of a community survey (similar to the one prepared for this plan, Appendix A) to gauge public attitudes and preferences toward parks and recreation facilities and activities. Above all, the process should endeavor to ensure continued public input by all interested citizens of the Kodiak Borough.

## SECTION 2

### LEGAL AUTHORITY

#### 1. Areawide Borough Authority

The Kodiak Island Borough derives its legal authority from "Title 29 - Municipal Government" of the Alaskan Statutes. In accordance with Chapter 33, the Borough is empowered with the following areawide duties:

- 1) Planning, Platting, and Zoning
- 2) Education
- 3) Assessment and Collection of Taxes
- 4) Health and Health Facilities

##### 1.1 Planning

The authority to create the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (this document) was empowered through the Borough's areawide planning responsibilities. The geographic area included in the plan encompasses the entire geologic formation known as the Kodiak Archipelago, including all land within the Kodiak Island group from the Trinity Islands on the south to the Barren Islands on the north. As an areawide power, the Borough planning activities include the needs of the cities, villages and rural settlements. They do not, however, include the needs of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard Support Center property and the "State" Airport (leased to the State of Alaska by the U.S. Navy) legally lie outside the boundaries of the Borough.

##### 1.2 Education

The Borough's areawide education powers enable it to participate in the implementation of recreation facilities and programs through the schools. In this regard, the Borough plays a major role in providing recreation for the City of Kodiak and the villages. Current Borough School District facilities which support indoor recreation and outdoor playground programs include:

Kodiak High School - gym, weight room and swimming pool  
Kodiak Junior High School - gym, auditorium and multi-purpose room  
East Elementary School - gym  
Port Lions High School - gym/bleachers  
Old Harbor High School - gym/bleachers

Additional school/recreation facilities are being scheduled for other Kodiak villages, including:

Larsen Bay - gym/bleachers (construction planned for 1979)  
Ouzinkie - gym/bleachers (construction planned for 1979)  
Akhiok - gym/bleachers (construction planned for 1980)  
Karluk - gym/bleachers (construction planned for 1980)

Also in accordance with this responsibility, the Borough is developing a community schools program to promote the multi-use of school facilities and to extend their hours of utilization. The major extra-educational hours will be directed toward recreation programs for all persons in the local communities.

### 1.3 Taxation

With assessment and collection powers, the Borough has the authority, if approved by the voters, to levy additional taxes to pay for expanded parks and recreation facilities. For example, local tax dollars could be used to repay general obligation bonds to provide complete funding or matching funds for projects.

### 1.4 Non-Areawide Borough Authority

In addition to its areawide powers, the Borough has non-areawide authority to establish Special Service Districts for roads, sewers, and water; and, for the provision Parks and Recreation. The latter is detailed below.

## 2. Borough Recreation Authority Outside the Cities

### 2.1 Description

Based on the passage of a resolution on October 5, 1976, the Borough was empowered to "provide recreation facilities in the Borough area outside of the cities." This authority is in accordance with Chapter 38, Sections 29.38.020 and 29.38.030, which govern the limitations on second class boroughs and the procedures for securing additional powers, respectively. Kodiak Island cities include:

- The City of Kodiak - First Class
- Akhiok - Second Class
- Larsen Bay - Second Class
- Ouzinkie - Second Class
- Port Lions - Second Class
- Old Harbor - Second Class

### 2.3 Implications

The Borough has a major role to play in the planning and provision of parks and recreation facilities and programs for the people of Kodiak Island. Through its areawide planning and education powers, the Borough can offer the City of Kodiak and the villages essential support.

The Borough's Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (this document) provides a planning context from which city and village organizations can seek federal and state support. For any organization to be eligible for government funds, it must demonstrate that proposed projects comply with official regional plans. The Borough's plan provides this criteria.

Under its education powers, the Borough provides indoor recreation and outdoor playground space through the construction and maintenance of school facilities. This is especially important in the villages where the school often offers the only space suitable for organized indoor and outdoor group recreation. Additionally under its education powers, the Borough can offer the City of Kodiak and the villages direct recreation support

through its community schools program. This program serves to ensure the full utilization of school facilities as well as to initiate or augment needed cultural and recreational programs.

In the City of Kodiak, the provision of parks and recreation is clearly a shared responsibility between the City and Borough governments. The Borough supplies the majority of the City's indoor recreation facilities through the schools, while the City (under the Department of Parks and Recreation) develops parks and outdoor recreation facilities and is responsible for administration of the majority of the programs. (See Section 5 for additional details.) The villages, on the other hand, have no similar parks and recreation organization to develop facilities and administer programs; they are almost entirely reliant on the Borough for this type of support.

Through its recreation authority outside the cities, the Borough will likely become the principal developer of public parks and recreation areas and facilities outside the City of Kodiak along the roadway system. See Section 8 for a listing of potential projects and Figure 3 for potential sites.

## SECTION 3

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Early in 1978, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc. prepared a regional plan and development strategy for the Kodiak Island Borough and State of Alaska which assessed the social, economic and governmental impacts expected to occur during the outer continental shelf (OCS) oil exploration and development program off Kodiak Island. This OCS oil exploration study was based in part on preliminary community goals and objectives for the Borough. While the goals and objectives presented in the regional plan have not been officially adopted by the Borough Assembly as of this writing, it is appropriate to review the preliminary recreational and cultural goals in light of what is now understood about the Borough's recreational needs. Recreational and cultural goals and objectives presented in the regional plan were as follows:

Overall Goal: To develop a high level of active recreational facilities utilizing existing parks and open space lands.

This overall objective essentially holds true in its further development throughout this plan.

Objective: To increase emphasis on development and utilization of recreational lands and to decrease the emphasis on recreational land acquisition.

In the course of preparing this plan, it became apparent that land acquisition by purchase was not a serious recreational planning issue. The final disposition of lands in Kodiak is dependent upon the completion of negotiations between the federal government, the State of Alaska, and Native groups in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Kodiak Island Borough, in turn, will receive considerable lands from the State of Alaska and is actively engaged in negotiating the location of these lands. Known and likely lands with recreational potential available to the Borough are identified in Section 5 of this plan.

Objective: To attempt to provide a wide range of indoor recreational (and cultural) facilities to allow for leisure activities in winter months and in times of inclement weather.

An evaluation of Kodiak residents' recreation needs indicates that this objective is still highly relevant. In the community survey of February 1978, demands for an indoor recreation center and cultural center ranked highest in overall preference. See Section 6 of this plan for details.

Objective: To continue to maintain the museums and library within the Kodiak area at a high level of effectiveness in order to offer cultural opportunities to residents of the area.

The maintenance of the museums and libraries is generally a function of the various municipalities throughout the Borough. To the extent that the Borough government may legally and practically reinforce the cities' functions in this regard, this is a desirable objective.

Objective: To prepare a detailed parks and recreation and open space plan, including standards for development of park land.

This plan is a manifestation of this objective.

The objectives outlined above represent general directions for parks and recreation development. The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (this document) contains many of the assumptions and policy statements which can serve as the basis for the further refinement of Borough recreational and cultural goals and objectives. To supplement this process, major policy issues are discussed in detail under Section 8 of this plan.

## SECTION 4

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

#### 1. Location

The Kodiak Island group lies in the western portion of the Gulf of Alaska, adjacent and just south of the Alaskan Peninsula (see Figure 1, Regional Location). The rugged islands which make up the Kodiak Archipelago rose from the continental shelf some fifty million years ago and reached their general configuration about 10,000 years ago when the glaciers scoured them from what we now recognize to be the Kenai Peninsula.

The group of islands is approximately 200 miles long and 100 miles wide. Kodiak, the largest city on the largest island in the group is approximately 510 miles southwest of Fairbanks and 255 miles from Anchorage. There are approximately 16 major islands in the Kodiak Island group, with Kodiak the largest at 3,588 square miles, and Afognak the second largest island at 700 square miles. The estimated area of all islands is 4,500 square miles.

#### 2. Land Formation

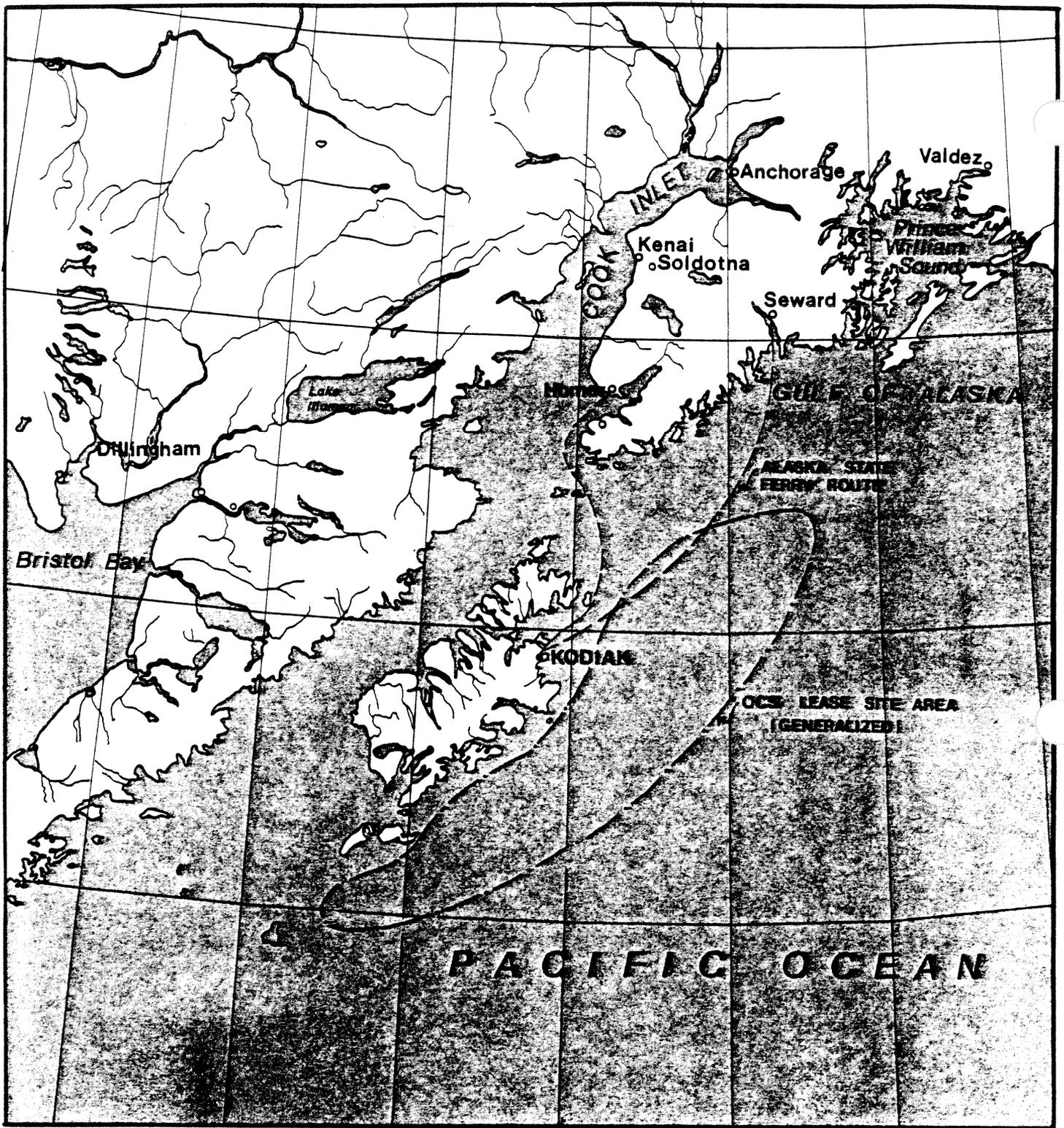
Most of the islands of the Kodiak Archipelago are mountainous. Some peaks rise more than 4,000 feet above sea level, including Koniag, 4,470 feet, and Mt. Glottof, 4,405 feet. Many have sharp crested alpine peaks, and some still harbor small glaciers. Most of the region's coastline is intricately outlined by deep, narrow, glacially scoured straits and fiords, with numerous branching arms and scattered islets. The only notable exception to this rugged coastline is on the southwestern part of Kodiak Island, where the broad valleys and lowlands have been filled with thick glacial deposits, making the coastline relatively smooth with no major fiord indentations.

The rest of the region displays ice-eroded land forms. Bedrock is exposed throughout the region, but glacial debris is scant, except in some upland valleys. The coastline is rugged, precipitous, and fiord-indented. Lowland areas often accompany stream valleys at the head of each fiord.

#### 3. Climate and Precipitation

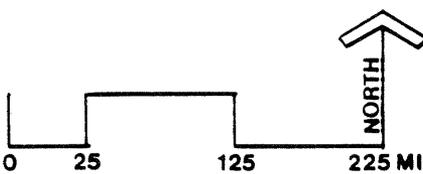
The climate of the Kodiak region is dominated by strong marine influence. It is characterized by cloudy skies, heavy precipitation and cool temperatures. In winter, waters of the North Pacific Ocean provide moisture for cloudiness and precipitation. The marine waters also provide heat that maintains the mild climate year-round.

Temperature patterns are characterized by cool summers and, compared to the rest of Alaska, warm winters. The temperature range between areas within the region is small (never more than three degrees). Weather differences between locations are primarily due to variations in terrain. Extreme temperatures are not persistent for more than a few days at a time. The average summer maximum temperatures occur in July or August and are at the high 50's or low 60's. The coldest average winter minimum temperatures drop below the 20's in December.



**kodiak island borough**  
comprehensive parks and recreation plan

**REGIONAL  
LOCATION**



Base prepared by Simpson,  
Usher, Jones, Inc.



**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
Phone (206) 447-5300

Precipitation is probably the most variable parameter measured. Annual precipitation ranges from 23 inches at Larsen Bay to 98 inches at Shearwater Bay, a difference of 75 inches. Terrain and exposure are the primary differences that account for the variation. Snowfall averages more than six feet per year in some areas, but this also varies considerably with location, as does the length of time the snow remains on the ground and the amount which accumulates.

The total number of hours of daylight between sunrise and sunset varies with latitude. In the Kodiak group, the longest day of summer is June 22, with 20 hours and 30 minutes of daylight. The shortest day is December 22, with eight hours and 15 minutes of daylight. It is important to consider these patterns and the angles of the sun when locating and orienting facilities in order to obtain the maximum benefit from solar radiation.

#### 4. Plants and Animals

The plant and animal life of the Kodiak Island group is abundant and diverse, with life from the sea central to this existence. For many years, species such as clams, herring, salmon, crab, shrimp and halibut have been important to the people of the area. Sea otters, fur seals, wolverine, fox and other fur bearers were of prime importance to the early Russians, as whales were to later explorers. The famed Kodiak bear, the largest terrestrial carnivore in North America, has attracted attention to the extent that the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was created to protect its habitat.

Spruce forests dominate the northern islands of Shuyak, Afognak, Marmot and Raspberry. Grasslands are extensive elsewhere and could provide considerable forage for cattle, sheep, horses, deer, reindeer and perhaps other domestic species, as well as recreational potential. Due to the relative isolation and inaccessibility of much of the island group, it has remained essentially wild.

The vegetation nearest the rocky coast is characterized by wild rye grasses, which are found in the sand along the beaches or occasionally on inland dunes. The dominant plant in the rockier portions of the coast is the cinquefoil, which grows in pockets of soil formed in the crevices of rocks. Tall vegetation in most of the island group is composed of birch, willow, alder and primarily Sitka spruce. However, the major part of Kodiak Island is treeless. Steep mountains have almost impenetrable low shrub cover of alder, salmonberry, devil's club and elderberry at lower and middle elevations. At higher elevations, the mountains exhibit typical alpine/arctic vegetation of mosses, lichens and dwarf willows.

Migratory bird populations in the Kodiak Island group are not large compared to other coastal areas of Alaska. Most species found on the islands are only passing through, en route to their major breeding grounds in the Yukon or other portions of western Alaska.

Land animals inhabiting the area are limited to a few species. Those that were introduced to the islands by man include Roosevelt elk, muskrat, ground and red squirrel, Norway rat, house mouse, Dall sheep, mountain goat, Sitka black-tail deer, reindeer, beaver, martin, and snowshoe hare. The brown bear, red fox, land otter, weasel, raccoon, tundra vole and brown bat are native to the islands. Biologists estimate that 2,400 large brown Kodiak bears inhabit the island group.

Commercial hunting of the fur seal, sea otter and whale played an important part in the history of the island. Except for subsistence use by Alaska Natives, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 prohibits the harvest of marine mammals. This Act does not cover the fur seal, which is regulated by international treaty.

The marine waters surrounding the islands are among the most productive in the North Pacific. The Kodiak continental shelf supports major fisheries of king, Dungeness and tanner crab, shrimp, and a variety of bottom fish. Because of the high nutrient levels of the waters and the large spring and summer freshwater run-off and offshore upwelling which brings nutrients to the surface, the waters off the islands produce large quantities of fish. Commercial utilization of fin-fishes is extensive.

The oldest commercial fishery in Kodiak is based upon the Pacific cod. Sablefish, herring, Pacific Ocean perch and many species of flat fish have been fished extensively for years. Halibut have long supported the major commercial fishery in this region. The five Pacific salmon species that occupy marine waters or enter freshwater streams of the Island group are the chinook, coho, chum, pink and sockeye. Salmon, along with two species of trout and char--the Dolly Varden char and the steelhead trout--primarily support the sport fishery in the area.

## 5. Settlements and Population

Human settlements are restricted primarily to Kodiak Island (see Figure 2 for locations). The northeast sector of the Island sustains 90% of the total Borough population. Settlements in the northeast sector include:

	<u>Population</u> (1974 Special Census)
City of Kodiak	3,700
Coast Guard Support Center	2,828
Kodiak Rural Area (outside City limits; Bells Flat, Chiniak, etc.)	1,683

The remaining 10% of the population is located about the Island in isolated villages:

	<u>Population</u> (1974 Special Census)
Akhiok	102
Karluk	94
Larsen Bay	98
Old Harbor	304
Ouzinkie	180
Port Lions	243

For a more detailed description of the estimated population in 1978 and forecasts through 1995, refer to the Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy (KCM 1978).

## 6. Economic and Social Description

Prior to World War II, the economic base of the Kodiak Island region was primarily related to fisheries and, to a lesser extent, trapping and hunting. Subsistence hunting and fishing were major economic activities for a large portion of the resident population, and are still the main occupations of the Native inhabitants. From the beginning of World War II until the mid-60's, the economic base shifted to a dependency on military expansion and federal employment. Military expansion reached its peak during World War II but has declined consistently since then.

Fishing and seafood processing form the primary economic base. This is illustrated by the fact that manufacturing (largely seafood processing) and fishing together account for more than 30% of the total employment in 1972, and manufacturing alone employed more people than any other industry. Historically, the area's dependence on the sea has caused employment to be highly seasonal. Since 1972, declines in the salmon sector, the major cause of the seasonability in seafood processing, combined with steadily improving catches of shellfish which can be caught year-round, have tended to reduce the seasonability of the overall economy.

Today, government employment follows fishing and seafood processing as a major source of employment in Kodiak's economy. Federal agencies account for 33% of the total public sector employment, while state and local government make up the remaining two-thirds. The trade and service industries are also important employers of area residents. In addition to serving the local economy, they support a developing tourist industry.

## SECTION 5

### EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

#### 1. Inventory

The following is an inventory of existing and potential parks and recreation facilities, programs, and resources within Kodiak Island Borough. Except for the major wilderness areas, the facilities are located mainly in the urban area and along the road system. Because the Coast Guard Support Center is not an official part of the Borough (see Section 2, Legal Authority) and because Coast Guard facilities are off-limits to civilian personnel, Coast Guard facilities have not been presented as part of this inventory. Facilities within the villages likewise are not discussed because none exist beyond those provided by the schools. Since almost all facilities and programs are provided through a governmental agency, the information has been categorized by government entity.

##### 1.1 Facilities and Programs (Refer to Figure 5 for Locations)

##### Kodiak Island Borough

The Borough currently leases land to the Boy and Girl Scouts of America for campgrounds and to the Veterans of Foreign Wars (V.F.W.) for a rifle/skeet shooting range. The lease arrangements are long-term, based on a 55-year agreement, and were recently renewed.

As noted in Section 2, the Borough provides the majority of Kodiak's indoor recreation facilities through existing and proposed school structures. (For a listing of proposed school-related recreation space for the villages, see Section 2.) A description of recreation facilities contained in the City of Kodiak schools is detailed below:

##### 1) High School Gym

This facility is comprised of a large gym floor with side baskets and a middle curtain which will accommodate two fullcourt basketball games at one time. It also has a combination gymnastics and wrestling area as well as a weight training room.

##### 2) Swimming Pool

This is a six-lane aluminum pool, 25 yards long, with a diving board. The swimming pool and high school gym are part of the same complex and share the same locker room facilities. Daily preventative maintenance on the facility is performed by the City, and major maintenance and repairs is carried out by the Borough.

##### 3) Junior High School Gym

For many years this was the only facility of its type in town. It includes: a stage, two locker rooms, some storage space, office space, and a gymnasium.

4) Room 106 of the Junior High School

This is a double room used by the junior high as a wrestling room. It has enough mats to cover the entire floor.

5) East Elementary

The facilities which are used by the City are the multi-purpose room and a class room. The multi-purpose room is a small gymnasium-type facility with a tile floor.

City of Kodiak

The City of Kodiak has an active Parks and Recreation Department which provides both programs and facilities for residents of the Kodiak area. This Department is funded through the City of Kodiak General Fund, and it utilizes general fund monies and state and federal grants. The 1977-78 budget includes \$130,000 for the Parks and Recreation Department. At present, the department has two permanent employees--the Director, the Pool Manager, and a part-time Teen Center Manager. In addition, there are a number of volunteer and temporary employees including pool checkers, high school gym superintendants, swimming instructors, gymnastic instructors, exercise instructors, park maintenance and janitorial personnel through the Neighborhood Youth Corps or CETA Programs.

City-owned facilities maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department include:

1) Baranof Park

This is a seven-acre park which was completed in September 1973. It includes a football field, a baseball field, a track, a wooded picnic area, a children's playground area, four color-coated tennis courts, three volleyball courts, a basketball court, and an office building.

2) Hillside Park

Construction began on this park in the summer of 1977 and is almost complete. It includes a children's play equipment area, a winter sliding hill, and a ball field. It was primarily designed for children under twelve years of age.

3) Larch Street Playground

Construction began on this park in the summer of 1977. It consists of children's play equipment, fencing and landscaping. Construction is complete except for landscaping.

4) Spruce Street Playground

This is another of the three mini-parks on which construction began in the summer of 1977. It includes a basketball court with an asphalt surface, a children's play equipment area, fencing, and landscaping. Again, construction is complete except for landscaping.

5) Teen Center

This facility was turned over to the City in September 1974. It is located downtown and is 40-feet wide and 60-feet long. It includes a large dance floor, a kitchen, two bathrooms, some storage space, and a small office. It has the following equipment: a pool table, a ping pong table, a football table, television, and a reel-to-reel tape recorder.

6) Outdoor Theater

There is a natural outdoor amphitheater overlooking Monashka Bay, four miles from the center of Kodiak (see Figure 5). It is the site of the production of the "Cry of the Wild Ram," a play written by Frank Brink and performed annually on the last weekend of July and the first two weekends in August since 1966 (except 1974). Approximately 200 people are involved in the production, of which half are in the cast. All but the director are volunteers. It is staged by Kodiak Baranof Productions, Inc.

City-operated programs include:

1) High School Gym

. Youth Basketball

Chartered under the national Little Dribblers organization, this activity involves nearly 200 boys and girls, ages eight through fifteen. The group plays games on Monday and Friday evenings and practices on Saturday afternoons. The league begins in October and continues through the middle of April.

. Open Gym

The gym is open for three-hour sessions on week nights and weekend afternoons. Open gym is held in conjunction with the open swim program. Thirty to sixty people attend.

. Ladies' Night

The gym is available to women every Wednesday evening from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m., September through May. Men are excluded completely. Twenty to forty women attend.

2) Swimming Pool

. Open Swim

These are two-hour sessions on week nights and weekend afternoons. During open swim the pool is available to everyone. Thirty to sixty people attend each session.

. Ladies' Night

The swimming pool is available to women every Wednesday evening, September through May, from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. Men are excluded. Twenty to forty women attend.

. Adult and Family Swim

One-hour sessions for adult and family swimming are held three times a week. Twenty to forty people attend.

. Lap Swim

These are one-hour sessions on weekday mornings and early evenings. Six to eighteen people usually attend.

. Lessons

Following the Red Cross format, lessons are taught normally in six-week sessions throughout the year. Classes range from tiny tot to WSI. As many as 80 enroll in a session.

. Synchronized Swimming

This program runs throughout the year. It normally runs from two to four hours a week. It is quasi-instructional in that it gives the participants instruction and social recreation.

3) Junior High School Gym

. City League Basketball

This takes place three nights a week in the junior high school gym from November through February. Approximately 80 players and officials participate.

. Slow Break Basketball

This is a slowed down version of basketball for older men. A dozen men regularly meet on Sunday evenings for this activity.

. Ladies' Basketball

Ladies' basketball sessions take place on Friday evenings. This is a new activity and never had more than 12 women participated.

. City League Volleyball

This activity meets one night a week in the fall and two or three nights a week January through April. It involves as many as 65 people.

. Badminton

For badminton, there are two tournaments a year and free play sessions on Wednesday evenings. Approximately a dozen people attend these sessions regularly.

4) Junior High School Room 106

The wrestling room, Room 106, is utilized for women's exercise. This program is divided into five sessions lasting five weeks each. From 15 to 25 women take part.

5) Teen Center

. Open Center

During open sessions the Teen Center is available to teenagers for social recreation.

. Youth Summer Program

This runs four mornings a week for six weeks during the summer. It involves children ages 4 to 13 years. These children participate in each of the following activities twice each week: gymnastics, swimming, arts and crafts, and a combination of three weeks of large group games and three weeks of dance. In summer 1977, 175 children took part.

8) Crab Festival Games

The festival occurs over the period of about a week in the middle of May. The games include youth races, tennis tournaments, badminton tournaments, an endurance race over Pillar Mountain, a volleyball tournament, predicted mile race, a swim meet, and a synchronized swim show. Participation varies. In 1977 from 6 to 30 people participated in each event.

9) AAU Programs

. Wrestling

Wrestling is independently organized and utilizes volunteer coaches. It ran approximately two months in 1977 and involved boys 6 years and older. Practices were held once a week. Two tournaments were held in the City. Approximately 150 boys signed up with about half that number finishing.

. Swimming

This program involved children 8 years and up. Practices are held from 2 to 6 days a week depending upon the skill level of the participant. The program runs from January through the middle of April. In 1977 approximately 80 children started the program with about half that number completing it.

1.2 Major Parks and Wilderness Areas  
(Refer to Figure 2 for Locations)

Fort Abercrombie

The State of Alaska has one park facility on Kodiak Island - the Fort Abercrombie Historical Site located on 183 acres at Miller Point, north of the City of Kodiak. This fort was built on the top of high cliffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean during World War II as a lookout point against Japanese invaders. Later it was transformed into a gun emplacement as the level of war activity in the Northern Pacific increased. Records show that it was actively manned in the summer of 1942 and the spring of 1944. At the peak of military activity this installation may have included up to 200 men. In the late 1940's, the gun emplacements were de-activated and the fort was abandoned.



Fort Abercrombie is now a tourist and recreation site. Many of the old military structures are still standing, although they are in poor condition from weathering and vandalism. Nevertheless, the site is popular for its historical interest and recreational opportunities. Swimming, fishing and camping are popular.

The State has furnished camp sites, picnic sites and restrooms. Currently these facilities are in very poor condition; however, over \$300,000 in capital funds were approved in the 1978 legislative session to renovate and expand the park as an interpretive historical site. Improvements include the expansion of camping and hiking areas; extension and upgrading of roads, parking and toilet facilities; establishment of a fresh water system for campsites; and restoration of historic monuments (WWII gun emplacements, etc.). The work is expected to be substantially complete by the end of summer 1979.

There are two major areas in the Kodiak Island Borough under the federal government's jurisdiction which provide recreation opportunities: the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

### Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge consists of over 2,800 square miles on both Kodiak Island and Uganik Island. On Kodiak Island alone, the National Wildlife Refuge accounts for almost 80 percent of the Island.

The refuge was established in 1941 to preserve the natural habitat of the Kodiak bear and other wildlife. Unlike many refuges that were established to restore habitats destroyed by man, this refuge remains unchanged. Mammals that live within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge include the Kodiak bear, red fox, land otter, weasel, tundra voles, and the little brown bat. Whales, porpoises, seals, and sea lions frequent the estuaries along the coast of the refuge where they feed on the large quantities of marine foods. A number of mammal species have been transplanted to the refuge since the 1920's. These include the black-tailed deer, snowshoe hare, beaver, muskrat, reindeer, racoon, mountain goat, mink, red squirrel, and marten. Except for the mink and marten, these introductions have been generally successful. Recently, Dall sheep and moose have also been brought in.

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is rich with hunting and fishing opportunities. Kodiak bear can be hunted within the refuge under the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations, and an annual take of between 150 and 200 bears is permitted. This harvest borders the maximum that may be killed without threatening the population. Currently 2,400 bears are estimated to inhabit the Island. Other game species may also be taken in accordance with state regulations.

Sport fishing is allowed in the refuge, and the lakes and streams are abundant with rainbow and Dolly Varden trout, grayling, salmon and steelhead.

Since special permits are not required to enter the refuge, it is impossible to determine precisely the level of usage. There are a number of bush pilots and one local airline which furnish transportation to almost any part of the refuge. In addition, commercial fishing boats can be chartered for excursions around the islands. There is no road access to the refuge.

Based on observation and some documented monitoring, the local refuge management has compiled the following participation estimates. The figures are considered to be conservative (i.e., the intensity of use is probably higher).

	<u>Activity Hours/Year (1977)</u>
Hunting migratory birds	10,270
Hunting resident game*	80,020
Sport fishing	40,400
Wildlife observations**	16,800
Photography**	2,200
Camping	30,220
Other consumptive recreation (Clam digging, etc.)	8,200
Wildland appreciation** (Canoeing, boating, rafting, hiking, etc.)	6,800

---

\*Resident game hunting, due mainly to an expanding deer population, is definitely increasing each year.

\*\*Photography, canoeing and rafting, wildlife observation, and hiking are showing a steady increase of visitor use.

Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), large areas of the refuge will become the property of Native corporations. As private holdings it is uncertain at this time to what extent the lands will be used or available for recreation, if at all. The majority of the property includes shorelines and rivers - high recreation demand areas. The Alaska Division of Parks is currently discussing the potential for cooperative agreements with the Konig Corporation to reserve portions of the holdings for public recreation use. The sum result of the settlement will likely be a significant decrease in existing recreational land which will transfer additional pressure for recreational use onto other areas in the borough.

### Chugach National Forest

The Chugach National Forest was established by President Benjamin Harris in 1892 when he proclaimed Afognak Island be set aside as a forest and fish culture reserve.

The Afognak Reserve (458,000 acres) is for the most part undeveloped. Currently, only five National Forest Service cabins are on the reserve with another under construction. These cabins are available for hunters, fishermen, and campers.

Big game hunting, particularly for brown bear, elk, and deer is the main recreational attraction on the island. Trout fishing is another favorite sport and so is hiking. There are nine miles of wilderness trails maintained by the Forest Service. Photography, fishing and hunting excursions are currently offered on Afognak Island by four commercial outfitter/guide operations.

Lack of easy access to Afognak Island is the main deterrent to more recreational use of the island. Currently, transportation is limited to float-equipped aircraft, helicopters or boats.

Major portions or perhaps the entire Afognak Reserve will pass to the control of Native corporations under the terms of ANCSA. The Native groups will probably continue to manage the area for timber production. As with the wildlife refuge discussed above, it is uncertain to what extent Afognak Island will be available for public recreation; however, it is likely that the current recreational use of the island will be significantly reduced and will contribute to additional pressure on other available recreation land in the Borough.

### 1.3 Potential Recreation Areas (Refer to Figure 3 for Locations)

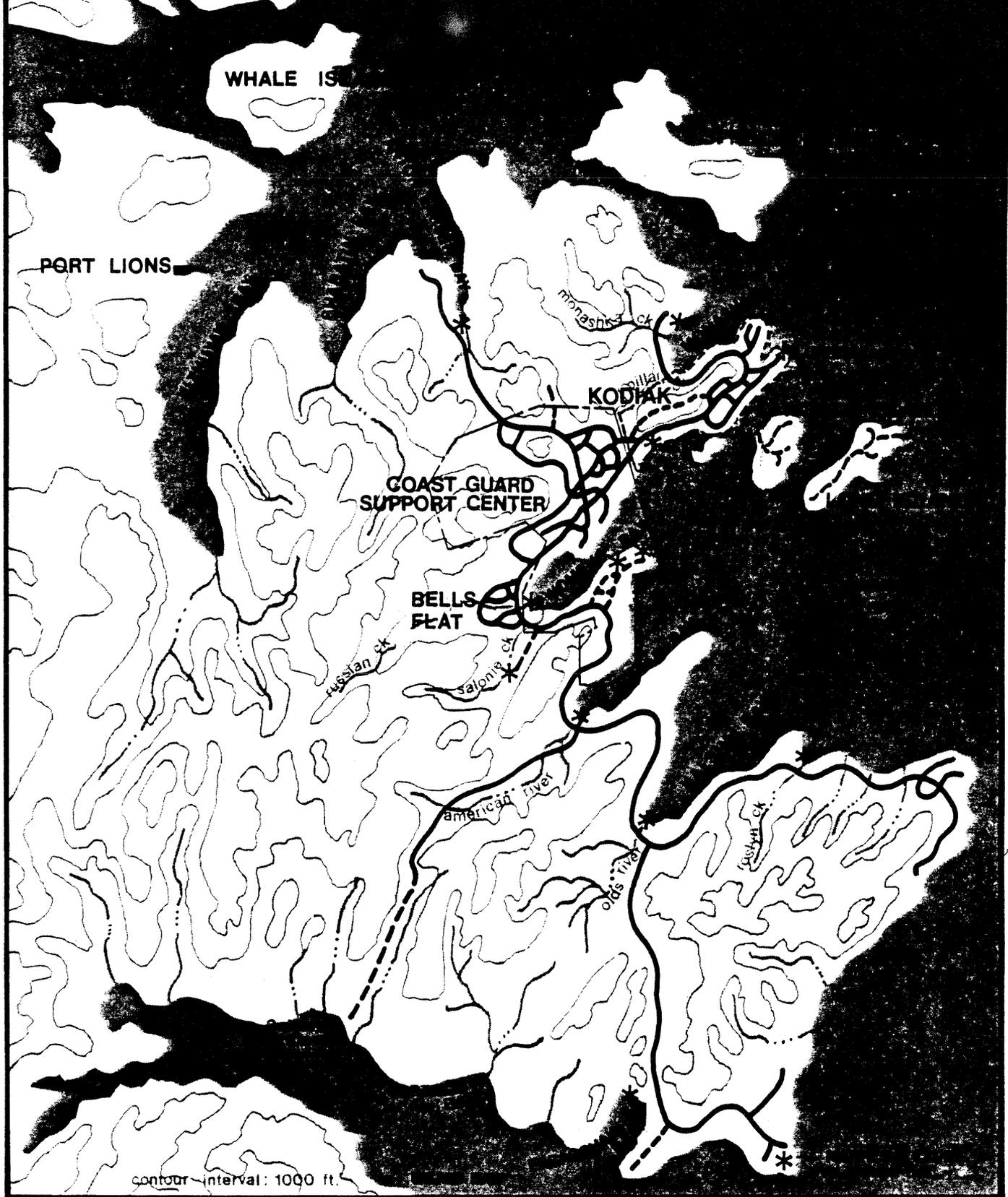
Based on an investigation of lands outside of the cities on Kodiak Island, a list of potential recreation sites was produced. The intent of this exercise was to determine sites that the Borough could develop. Therefore, land ownership and acquisition potential have been identified. Many of these areas were selected because of particularly large numbers of public requests for ANCSA access easements, indicating present recreational use (see Appendix D, Public Easement Requests).

Site*	Approx. Useable Acres	Probable ANCSA* Ownership	Recreation Potential	Borough Development Potential	Development Time Frame
Anton Larsen Bay	160	Native/State	Good	Possible	Long-term
Beaver Lake	10	Borough**	Fair	High	Immediate
Buskin Lake/River	160each	Coast Guard**	Good	Nil	Nil
Cliff Point	320	Native	Good	Possible	Long-term
Gibson Cove	5	State**	Good	Possible	Immediate
Holiday Beach	80	Native	Good	Possible	Long-term
Kalsin Bay/ Olds River	1000+	Borough	Fair	High	Near-term
Middle Bay/ American River	1000+	Native	Good	Possible	Long-term
Mill Bay	2	Borough**	Poor***	High	Immediate
Monashka Creek	160	Borough	Good	High	Near-term
Narrow Cape	30	Federal	Fair	Possible	Long-term
Pasagshak Bay	1000+	Private/ State**	Good	Possible	Long-term
Pillar Creek	40	Borough	Good	High	Near-term
Roslyn Creek	80	Borough	Good	High	Near-term
Russian/Salonie Creeks	160	Borough	Poor	Possible	Near-term
Spruce Cape	20	Native/Borough	Good	Possible	Long-term

\* Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

\*\* Existing ownership; unlikely to change.

\*\*\*High-power prevailing winds would make picnicking uncomfortable and opportunities for recreation, boating and exploration are relatively limited.



**LEGEND**

- \* Potential Recreation Sites

**kodiak island borough  
comprehensive parks and recreation plan**

**ROADWAY  
SYSTEM**



**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300

figure 3

## 2. Utilization

### 2.1 Indoor Recreation

For Fiscal Year 1976-1977, the City of Kodiak Parks and Recreation Department compiled the following estimate of use of school facilities ("attendance" was figured on the number of individual participations in an activity; many individuals participate more than once):

#### 1) Junior High School Gym

ACTIVITY	HOURS	ATTENDANCE
City League Basketball	200	400
City League Volleyball	113	2700
Miscellaneous	87	870
Women's Exercise (Room 106)	108	1620
TOTAL	508	9190

#### 2) Swimming Pool

ACTIVITY	HOURS	ATTENDANCE
Morning Lap Swim	225	2700
Evening Lap Swim	135	810
Swim Lessons	84	3036
Synchronized Swimming	169	808
AAU Swimming	169	3035
Youth Summer Program	48	1440
Open Swim	945	10891
TOTAL	1670	22720

#### 3) High School Gym

ACTIVITY	HOURS	ATTENDANCE
Little Dribblers Basketball	336	8400
Open Gym	562	10891
Youth Summer Program	48	1440
TOTAL	1036	20731

4) East Elementary School

ACTIVITY	HOURS	ATTENDANCE
Youth Summer Program	48	2880
Special Education Program	24	192
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3072</b>

2.2 Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation utilization was based on the results of a community survey conducted in February 1978 (for the complete text of the community survey, see Appendix A). Supplemental information regarding anadromous stream, lake, and wilderness use is provided through government agency statistics in the appendices.

The community survey sampled attitudes and preferences of Kodiak residents within the urban and rural (along the road system) areas. The survey was conducted through a questionnaire administered by volunteer interviewers. One hundred sixty-seven individuals responded for a total sample of 100 households; there were 32 households and/or individuals who refused to respond or were not available at the time of contact. The characteristics of respondents were as follows:

Age:	51% 18 - 35 years
	46% 35 - 65 years
	3% over 65 years
Sex:	53% male
	47% female
Registered Voters:	76% registered
	24% not-registered
Number of Years Living on Kodiak:	5% less than 1 year
	14% 1 - 3 years
	11% 3 - 5 years
	21% 5 - 10 years
	49% 10 years or more

The above information indicates that the sample is representative of a reasonably stable group of residents, the majority of which have the voting power to back up their opinions. Although the survey was conducted on a household basis (whereby each person above the age of 18 was asked to respond), a reasonable cross-section of respondents by age and sex was attained.

In addition to demographic characteristics, the survey requested what transportation means was available to the sample group. The response is indicated below as a percent of total responses and by order of magnitude.

78% car or standard pickup  
44% four-wheel drive vehicle  
38% bicycle  
37% powerboat  
12% snomobile  
11% trail bike  
9% canoe  
6% horse  
4% all terrain vehicle

The means of transportation available to people is important in evaluating recreation use because it is an indicator of the access potential to recreation areas.

Other determinants which influence participation and utilization include:

- . Seasonality of the activity.
- . Time requirements to participate in the activity.
- . Special facility requirements of the activity.
- . Special knowledge or technical skill requirements to participate in the activity.
- . Special equipment requirements of the activity.
- . Relative cost of participating in the activity.

All of the above determinants - costs, seasonality/weather, time, transportation (access), special facilities, knowledge, and equipment - must be considered in the evaluation of resource and facility utilization.

The following table lists the present outdoor recreation activities indicated by the respondents to the community survey in order of frequency of participation:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total Participation Days Per Person/Annum</u>
Driving for pleasure	4454
Sport fishing	4122
Picnicking	3662
Hiking	2456
Power boating	2366
Subsistence food gathering	2247
Running/jogging	1999
Bicycling	1741
Sport hunting	1701
Nature study	1551
Camping	1438
Swimming	883
Snowmobiling	835
Cross-country skiing	557
All terrain vehicle driving	463
Trail bike riding	445
Horseback riding	411
Canoeing or kayaking	367
Downhill skiing	61

The outdoor recreation participation patterns displayed in the community survey follow the logic of the preceding recreation determinants. The activities which involve people the most - driving, fishing and picnicking - are the least costly, least specialized, most accessible and can fit between breaks in the weather. The activities indicating the least involvement - all terrain vehicle driving, trail bike riding, horseback riding, kayaking - either require special equipment and knowledge, or in the case of downhill skiing, require a specialized facility which does not exist.

Except for big game sport hunting, all activities are facilitated by access via the road system.

### 2.3 Existing Recreation and Cultural Organizations

There are a number of non-government related, private clubs and organizations located in Kodiak which promote indoor and outdoor recreational and cultural activities. These organizations may promote a specific type of activity or may provide a resource for funding or in-kind service in support of a range of activities. For a listing of current organizations of this type, refer to Appendix F.

## SECTION 6

### EXISTING AND FUTURE RECREATION DEMANDS

#### 1. Introduction

The intent of this section is to determine what parks and recreational resources, facilities and programs are in highest demand in the Kodiak Island Borough. The instrument used to measure this demand was a community survey conducted in February, 1978, which polled a random sample of 167 Kodiak households concerning recreation, policy, directions and preferences. (For a complete text of the community survey, see Appendix A.)

As noted in Section 5 (Existing Recreation Facilities and Resources), the survey was representative of a stable Kodiak residential population. Seventy-six percent of the respondents were registered voters. The respondents were evenly distributed in terms of age and sex. Respondents were asked to state their opinions and preferences based on what policies and facility development they would support without consideration of cost or other constraints. This information, combined with an evaluation of applicable recreation standards, is used in Section 7 to determine the full range of facility deficits and needs.

#### 2. Development Emphasis

Four questions of the survey dealt directly with where the emphasis should be placed regarding parks and recreation development in the Borough. The responses are indicative of general policy directions which the voters of Kodiak would likely be willing to support.

##### 2.1 Geographic Area

In order of priority, respondents believed that emphasis for recreation development should be placed in the following areas:

- 1) Urban Area
- 2) Rural Areas (on the road system)
- 3) Villages
- 4) Wilderness Areas (not on the road system)

##### 2.2 Groups

In order of priority, respondents indicated that emphasis should be placed on developing recreation facilities for the following groups:

- 1) Teenagers
- 2) Families
- 3) Resident Adults
- 4) Children
- 5) Elderly
- 6) Tourists
- 7) Transient Adults
- 8) Handicapped

### 2.3 Organized Programs

In order of priority, the following emphasis was indicated for different types of organized recreation programs:

- 1) Scheduled Open Use of Recreation Facilities
- 2) Cultural Events (Concerts, etc.)
- 3) Sports Leagues (Little League, etc.)
- 4) Educational Programs (Gun Safety, etc.)
- 5) Tournaments and Races for Individuals
- 6) Social Events (Dances, etc.)

### 2.4 Program/Facility Funding Sources

In order of priority, survey participants indicated that the local share of costs for needed recreation improvements should be raised as follows:

- 1) Entrance or Use Charges
- 2) Hotel Tax
- 3) Temporary Increase in Sales Tax
- 4) Surcharge on New Construction
- 5) Real Property Taxes
- 6) Personal Property Taxes

### 3. Activity/Facility Preferences

An indication of recreation preferences was derived by asking survey respondents to choose the types of facilities which should be given the highest priority for development over the next five years. In order of priority, the following facilities were selected:

- 1) Indoor Recreation Center\*
- 2) Cultural Center (Theater/Auditorium)\*\*
- 3) Picnic/Grassy Areas
- 4) Neighborhood Parks with Play Equipment
- 5) Campgrounds
- 6) Pistol and Rifle Range
- 7) Roads to Natural Areas
- 8) Access to Waterfront Areas
- 9) Urban Bike/Walking and Cross-Country Trails
- 10) Hiking Trails
- 11) Small Boat Moorage
- 12) Boat Launch Ramps
- 13) Downhill Ski Area
- 14) Urban Waterfront Park
- 15) Parking Spaces at Trails and Rural Destinations
- 16) Golf Course
- 17) Outdoor Tennis Courts
- 18) Baseball Fields/Soccer Fields
- 19) All-Terrain Vehicle Areas
- 20) Football Fields
- 21) Motorcycle Trails
- 22) Softball Fields\*\*\*

\*In order of priority, the following activities were identified as desirable for the Indoor Recreation Center:

- 1) Rollerskating
- 2) Sauna and Indoor Iceskating
- 3) Handball/Raquetball
- 4) Indoor Tennis
- 5) Game Room
- 6) Volleyball
- 7) Weight Room
- 8) Indoor Track

\*\*In order of priority, the following events were identified as desirable activities for the Cultural Center:

- 1) Music Concerts
- 2) Plays
- 3) Crafts
- 4) Films
- 5) Art Shows
- 6) Dance Concerts
- 7) Lectures

The results of the survey are important because they indicate perceived community needs, as opposed to present activities (which are constrained by available facilities) and projections based on those activities. The perceived needs also correspond to what is obvious about Kodiak's physical environment - a vast area of wilderness which is very well suited to outdoor recreation, but which is difficult to reach and frequently closed off by bad weather. The community, in short, has said that priority should be placed on indoor recreation for bad weather periods and on outdoor facilities accessible by the road system that can be used for a portion of a day or a weekend and that do not require special training or equipment.

---

\*\*\*There is evidence to suggest that the survey sample did not adequately address the demand for softball fields. In reality there is an extremely high demand for softball fields in the Borough urban area as evidenced by the number of annual participants in the sport: 160-200 men and approximately 84 women league members. See letter from the City of Kodiak Parks and Recreation Director, Appendix E.

## SECTION 7

### EXISTING AND FUTURE RECREATION NEEDS

#### 1. Introduction

Section 5 described the existing recreation resources and parks on Kodiak and indicated the level of current use. Section 6 addressed the demands Kodiak residents have in regards to desired facilities. These demands reflected specific activity and facility preferences in terms of priorities, but did not quantify the requirements. This section is a quantification of recreation needs based on the formula: Demands - Resources = Needs.

To translate demands into quantifiable terms, the list of desired facilities developed in Section 6 has been converted to measurable units according to state-of-the art recreation standards and has been compared to Borough population projections. The population figures were calculated in the Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy prepared by Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc. in July 1978. Based on a growth scenario without outer continental shelf development and considering the minimum level of projected urban growth, the figures are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Coast Guard Support Center</u>	<u>Borough Urban Area</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1980	1,130	3,400	6,840	11,370
1985	1,220	3,550	8,670	13,440
1995	1,440	3,860	13,470	18,770

Utilizing the population totals for projection years 1980, 1985 and 1995, overall recreation needs have been calculated in Figure 4, Needs Matrix. Depending on funding sources and other project specific criteria, overall projections may not be applicable in all situations. Therefore, a discussion of the discount factors which would most likely influence final project development has been included later in this section.

#### 2. Overall Needs

To assist in identifying Kodiak Island Borough recreation needs over the immediate, near, and long terms, a summary of the Needs Matrix (Figure 4) follows, with the facilities listed in the order of priority established in Section 6 (Demands).

NEEDS MATRIX SUMMARY

DEMANDS

(Based on Standards)      EXISTING RESOURCES      NEEDS (Demands-Resources)

	Unit	1980	1985	1995	1978	1980	1985	1995
1)	Indoor Recreation Center*	S.F.	65,200	77,700	110,300	28,000	37,200	49,700
2)	Cultural Center**	S.F.	49,500	58,500	81,500	5,200	44,300	53,300
3)	Picnic Areas	Acres	22.7	26.9	37.5	1.5	2.2	25.4
4)	Neighborhood Playgrounds	Acres	5.7	6.7	9.4	2.0	3.7	4.7
5)	Campgrounds	Acres	113.7	134.4	187.7	25.0	78.7	99.4
6)	Pistol and Rifle Range	Ranges	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
7)	Roads for Natural Areas		No Applicable Data					
8)	Access to Waterfront Areas		No Applicable Data					
9)	a. Bike Trails	Miles	11.4	13.4	18.8	0	11.4	13.4
	b. Walking (urban) Trails	Miles	11.4	13.4	18.8	0	11.4	13.4
10)	Hiking Trails		No Applicable Data					
11)	Small Boat Moorage	Slips	22.7	26.9	37.5	0	22.7	26.9
12)	Boat Launch Ramps	Ramps	5.7	6.7	9.4	1	4.7	5.7
13)	Downhill Ski Area	Acres	37.9	44.8	62.5	0	37.9	44.8
14)	Urban Waterfront Park		No Applicable Data					
15)	Parking at Trails, etc.		No Applicable Data					
16)	Golf Course	Holes	4.5	5.3	7.5	0	4.5	5.3
17)	Outdoor Tennis Courts ***	Acres	2.3	2.7	3.8	1	1.3	1.7
18)	a. Baseball Fields	Fields	1.9	2.3	3.1	2	0	.3
	b. Soccer Fields	Fields	1.2	1.4	1.9	0	1.2	1.4
19)	All Terrain Vehicle Area	Miles	5.7	6.7	9.4	0	5.7	6.7
20)	Football Fields	Fields	1.2	1.4	1.9	1	0.2	0.9
21)	Motorcycle Trails	Miles	5.7	6.7	9.4	0	5.7	6.7
22)	Softball Fields ***	Fields	3.8	4.5	6.5	1	2.8	3.5

\*Includes: Rollerskating, sauna, indoor ice skating, handball/raquetball, indoor tennis, game room, volleyball, weight room, indoor track, and additional indoor swimming area.

\*\*Includes: Theater/auditorium, multi-purpose rooms.

\*\*\*Includes: All outdoor hand surface requirements (tennis, basketball, volleyball, etc.).

\*\*\*See explanation regarding priority under Section 6.3, Activity/Facility Preferences, and Appendix E.

### 3. Discount Factors

To generate overall recreation needs, total Borough population projections were applied to standards (Figure 4). The total population included the Coast Guard and Villages. The actual utilization of recreation facilities may or may not involve Coast Guard or Village-based participants. As public facilities, all areas would be open to all segments of the public. On the other hand, to comply with specific funding source requirements based on more limited user population criteria, it may be necessary to discount the overall needs figures identified in the summary. Therefore, the following discount figures may be applied:

#### Coast Guard Discount Factors

1980: 3,400 - 11,370 = 0.30

1985: 3,550 - 13,440 = 0.26

1995: 3,860 - 18,770 = 0.21

#### Villages Discount Factors

1980: 1,130 - 11,370 = 0.10

1985: 1,220 - 13,440 = 0.09

1995: 1,440 - 18,779 = 0.08

#### Combined Coast Guard/Villages Discount Factors

1980: 4,530 - 11,370 = 0.40

1985: 4,770 - 13,440 = 0.35

1995: 5,300 - 18,770 = 0.29

#### Example:

To estimate urban area neighborhood playground requirements for 1995 for urban area use only (assumes that no Coast Guard or Village-based persons will use them), the following formula is used:

Overall Needs (1995) = 7.4 acres

Combined Discount (1995) = 7.4 x 0.29 = 2.1 acres

Therefore:

Adjusted playground need = 7.4 - 2.1 = 5.3 acres



## SECTION 8

### POLICIES, PRIORITIES AND ACTION PLAN

#### 1. Introduction

The preceding sections have examined: 1) existing Borough recreational resources and participation patterns; 2) future recreation demand in terms of community perceptions; and 3) recreation needs as the deficit between demand and existing resources, facilities, and programs. A wide range of needs was identified; indoor recreation facilities and programs and existing available outdoor recreation facilities are mostly needed to fill the demand for recreation opportunities that can be pursued on a daily or weekly basis and during periods of bad weather.

#### 2. Policies

The recreation needs documented previously in Section 7 were identified without reference to government jurisdiction. This issue must be addressed, however, before action can be taken on facilities or programs to meet these identified recreation needs.

As delineated in Section 2, the Kodiak Island Borough has the following powers:

- 1) Areawide authority for planning, education, taxation, and health.
- 2) Authority for areas outside the cities (Kodiak, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, Old Harbor) for special service districts (roads, sewers, and water) and parks and recreation.

Within this authority, the Borough Assembly must decide, as a matter of policy, what recreation role the Borough government is to assume in relation to other Kodiak governmental units. Considerations which affect this decision include cooperation with other governmental agencies, avoidance of functional duplication, maximum use of existing investment and minimizing requirements for additional staff. Briefly, the recreational functions now performed by other agencies within the Kodiak Island Borough are:

- . U.S. Forest Service - wilderness recreation.
- . U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - wilderness recreation.
- . State of Alaska Division of Parks - tourism and outdoor recreation of full day or several days duration and interpretation of historic resources.
- . City of Kodiak - urban outdoor sports and recreation and staffing of indoor recreation programs.

Given the Borough's legal authority and the functions now performed by other agencies, it is recommended that the Borough adopt the following policies governing its recreational role:

- 1) The primary recreation function the Borough should assume is the direct provision of outdoor recreation facilities on the road system that are within easy reach of the majority of Kodiak's population for day-use. This is a major need to which none of the existing recreation agencies now cater.

2) The second function the Borough should support is indoor recreation. The need for this type of recreation is very great, as evidenced by the community survey. Many of the required facilities would logically be located within the Kodiak cities. Because of the high cost of such facilities, however, the cities will probably be unable to afford them. The Borough can assist in this area through its school powers, by expanding the community schools program for multiple use of school facilities and by incorporating indoor recreational facilities suitable for after-hours community use into new school projects.

3) The third area in which the Borough should exercise a combination of its recreation and planning powers is to ensure the provision of adequate recreation facilities in association with new development. This can be done through the zoning code and subdivision regulations by requiring dedications of recreation lands in conjunction with townhouse and planned unit developments and with new subdivisions and by precluding certain construction in hazardous zones. Primary examples include the acquisition and development of the tip of Spruce Cape and the securing of dedicated trail easements along the proposed Island Lake-Lower Reservoir trail system. Draft sections for these purposes have been included in the recently proposed revisions to the zoning and subdivision ordinances.

4) A fourth area which the Borough can influence is the maintenance of public access to recreation sites along the roadway system. State lands conveyed to the Borough will either be retained for Borough use and development or sold to the private sector. For its own lands, the Borough should designate, develop, and maintain (to the extent necessary) access to parks and recreation areas.

For lands sold to the private sector, the Borough should establish easements which ensure public access to designated parks and recreation areas, particularly where coastal beach and river access already exists. As a starting point the Borough should emphasize designating access in the areas which correspond to current State/Borough land selections and where a high number of easement requests have already been identified (Appendix D).

### 3. Priorities

With these policy recommendations in mind, potential recreation projects that would help to meet various identified recreation needs can be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- . Recreation need (identified previously in this study).
- . Site suitability, in terms of size, recreation potential and location.
- . Land status, ownership and government jurisdiction.
- . Development time frame, whether immediate (one to two years), near-term (two to five years), or long-term (more than five years).

- . Relative capital cost.
- . Relative operation and maintenance staff requirements.

These criteria have been used to prioritize the high-need projects (illustrated on the following page) identified during the course of this planning effort. Note that while Borough priority is evaluated in the final column, several high-need projects would be appropriately pursued by the City of Kodiak or by one of the cities in conjunction with the Borough Community Schools Program.

#### 4. Action Plan

Selecting the highest priority and most immediately feasible projects from the following chart, a Borough recreation action plan for the next five years is proposed. This action plan is developed in detail in the next section. It includes the following projects:

- 1) Immediate
  - a) Walking trail and Bicycle trail designations
  - b) Baranof Museum/urban park
  - c) Island Lake Foot Trail
  - d) Mini-park near the sewer treatment plant
  - e) East Addition Park (Softball Field)
  - f) Picnic area/boat launch - location to be determined\*
- 2) Near-Term
  - a) Bicycle trail extension
  - b) Roslyn Creek campground
  - c) Monashka Creek/Termination Point boat launch
- 3) Long-Term
  - a) Bicycle trail extension
  - b) Spruce Cape District Park day-use area
  - c) Indoor recreation center
  - d) Cultural center

---

\*Potential sites include: Mill Bay, Pearson Cove, Gibson Cove.

## HIGH-NEED KODIAK RECREATION PROJECTS\*

Project	Site Suitability	Jurisdiction	Land Status	Development Time Frame	Relative Cost	Staffing Requirements	Borough Priority
<u>City of Kodiak Projects</u>							
Baranof Museum urban park	Good	City of Kodiak	A.S.H.A.	Immediate	Low	Low	High
Pearson Cove walking trail and waterfront park	Good	City of Kodiak	City of Kodiak	Immediate	Low	Low	Moderate
Gibson Cove beach	Fair	City of Kodiak	State of Alaska	Immediate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
East Addition Park	Fair	City of Kodiak	City of Kodiak	Immediate	Moderate	Low	High (See Appendix E)
Near Island picnic sites (pending access)	Good	City of Kodiak	City of Kodiak	Long-term	Low	Low	High
Lower Reservoir picnic sites (pending water system expansion)	Good	City of Kodiak	City of Kodiak	Long-term	Low	Low	High
Lilly Lake urban park (in the event of airport relocation)	Fair	City of Kodiak	City of Kodiak	Long-term	Moderate	Low	Moderate
<u>Joint Projects</u>							
Street Walking/Bicycle Trail designations on existing streets	Fair	Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak	Borough, City of Kodiak, and Private	Immediate	Low	Low	High
Foot Paths	Good	Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak	Borough and City of Kodiak	Near-term	Low	Low	Moderate
Bicycle Trails	Fair	Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak	Borough, City of Kodiak, and State	Near-term	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Indoor Recreation Center (in conjunction with new junior high school)	Fair	City of Kodiak and Borough Schools Program	Kodiak Community College	Long-term	High	High	High
Cultural Center (in conjunction with new junior high school or expanded community college)	Fair	City of Kodiak and Borough Schools Program	Kodiak Community College	Long-term	High	High	High
Village Community Centers (in conjunction with new village schools)	Good	Villagers and Kodiak Island Borough	Villages	Near-term	High	Moderate	High
Pillar Mountain hiking trail (pending water system expansion)	Good	Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak	Borough and City of Kodiak	Near-term	Low	Low	Moderate
Pillar Creek hiking trail (pending water system expansion)	Good	Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak	Borough and City of Kodiak	Near-term	Low	Low	Moderate
<u>Borough Projects</u>							
Island Lake walking trail	Good	Kodiak Island Borough	Borough	Immediate	Low	Low	High
Mini-park near sewer treatment plant	Good	Kodiak Island Borough	State of Alaska	Immediate	Low	Low	High
Mill Bay picnic area and boat launch	Poor	Kodiak Island Borough	Borough	Immediate	Moderate	Low	High
Beaver Lake urban park	Fair	Kodiak Island Borough	Borough	Immediate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Koslyn Creek beach, boat launch and campground (pending disposition of site)	Good	Kodiak Island Borough	Borough (near future)	Near-term	Moderate	Low	High
Monashka Creek/Termination Point beach and boat launch (pending disposition of site)	Good	Kodiak Island Borough	Borough (near future)	Near-term	Moderate	Low	High
Pillar Creek beach and boat (pending disposition of site)	Fair	Kodiak Island Borough	Borough (near future)	Near-term	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Spruce Cape District Park (pending disposition of site)	Good	Kodiak Island Borough	Native or Borough (future)	Long-term	Moderate	Low	High
Chiniak Lake campground/boat launch	Good	State of Alaska or Kodiak Island Borough in co-operation with Koniag Corp.	Koniag Corp.	Long-term	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Cliff Point beach and boat launch (pending disposition of site)	Good	State of Alaska or Kodiak Island Borough in co-operation with Native Corporations	Native (future)	Long-term	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Paasgshak Bay campground/boat launch (pending disposition of site)	Good	State of Alaska or Kodiak Island Borough	Private and/or State	Long-term	Moderate	Low	Low

\*Note: Other potential recreation areas which should continue to be considered (in cooperation with the Alaska Division of Parks) include Anton Larsen Bay, Holiday Beach, Kalsin Bay/Olds River, Middle Bay/American River, Russian/Solonik Creeks, and Narrow Cape.

## SECTION 9

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

#### 1. Introduction

The following information provides the basis for plan implementation. It gives additional detailed information about the projects identified in the Action Plan in Section 8 and recommends potential funding sources to implement those projects. The section is organized into three parts: the recommended capital improvements program (CIP) in chart form, an explanation of the elements of the CIP, and an elaboration of the funding sources.

It should be emphasized that this CIP deals with the prioritization and implementation of parks and recreation facilities only. Prior to implementation of the more costly operational and capital intensive projects, it will be necessary to compare recreation facilities with overall capital improvements priorities. This can be achieved through the proposed "Capital Improvement Programming Process," a study element of the Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy.

It is suggested that all projects identified with a starting date of 1978 may proceed without jeopardizing other City or Borough capital improvements priorities. On the other hand, those projects scheduled for a 1980 start or later should be considered in relation to other City or Borough sponsored capital development in accordance with the final adopted capital improvements programming process.

## 2. Recommended Capital Improvements Program

Projects	Estimated Project Start	Jurisdiction	Need Area (Priority)	Approx. Size	Capital Cost		Staff Reqs.	Operating Costs		Potential Funding Sources
					Low	High		Admin.	Maint.	
Street/walking and bike designations (Figure 5 - location)	1978	City/borough	Walking and Bike Trails (9)	2.5 mi.	\$5K	\$10K	0	0	\$1K/yr	YACC Service Clubs
Baranof Museum Urban Park (Figure 5 - location)	1978	City	Picnic/Grassy Areas (3)	1/2 acre	\$20K	\$30K	0	0	\$1K/yr	Federal Historic Site Grants, State Tourist Grants
Island Lake Foot Trail (Figure 5 - Location) (Figure 7 - Detail)	1978	Borough	Urban Trails	1.5 mi.	\$25K	\$50K	0	0	\$1.2K/yr	YACC Service Clubs
Mini-Park near sewer treatment plant (Figure 10 - Sketches)	1978	Borough	Picnic Areas (3) Access to Waterfront (8)	1 acre	\$60K	\$80K	0	0	\$2.3K/yr	YACC Service Clubs
East Addition Park (Figure 5 - Location)	1979	City	Softball Fields (22)*	3/4 acre	\$200K	\$250K	0	0	\$10K/yr	Land and Water Conservation Fund, 1976 State Bond Fund, and City of Kodiak
Picnic Area/Boat Launch - location to be determined** (Figure 3 - Sketch)	1978	Borough	Picnic Areas (3), Access to Waterfront (8), Boat Launch Ramps (13)	2 acres	\$120K	\$160K	0	0	\$4.5K/yr	YACC Service Clubs
Bicycle Trail - Phase I*** (Figure 5 - Location)	1980 - 1985	City	Bike Trails (9)	1.5 mi.	\$75K	\$150K	0	0	\$10K/yr	Alaska Trails and Footpaths Program
Roalyn Creek Camp ground (Figure 11 - Sketch)	1980 - 1985	Borough	Campgrounds (5)	80 acres	\$200K	\$350K	0	0	\$9K/yr	YACC Land and Water Conservation Fund, Service Clubs
Monashka Creek Termination Point, Monashka Creek Boat Launch (Figure 9 - Sketch)	1980 - 1985	Borough	Boat Launch Ramps (13)	160 acres	\$200K	\$350K	0	0	\$9K/yr	YACC Land and Water Conservation Fund, Service Clubs
Bicycle Trail - Phase II**** (Figure 5 - Location)	1985 - 1990	City/Borough	Bike Trails (9)	5-10 mi.	\$50K/mi	\$100K/mi. (Alt. 2, (Alt. 3, (Fig. 13)(Fig. 13)	0	0	\$1K/mi/yr	Alaska Trails and Footpaths Program
Spruce Cape District Park for day use (Figure 6 - Sketch)	1985 - 1990	Borough (Planned Unit Development)	Picnic Areas (3), Access to Waterfront (8)	20 acres	\$150K	\$250K	0	0	\$6.5K/yr	Land and Water Conservation Fund
Cultural Center - location to be determined	1985 - 1990	City or Borough	Cultural Center (2)	53,300 s.f.	\$5.2M	\$7.3M	10	\$2.5 M/yr	\$400K/yr	Local Taxation, Borough, Community Schools Program, State-wide Bond Issue
Indoor Recreation Center - location to be determined	1985 - 1990	City or Borough	Indoor Recreation Center (1)	49,700 s.f.	\$4.9M	\$5.6M	20	\$4.5 M/yr	\$350K/yr	Local Taxation Borough Community Schools Program

\*For discussion of priority, see Section 6.3, Activity/Facility Preferences, and Appendix E.

\*\*Potential sites include: Mill Bay, Pearson Cove, Gibson Cove.

\*\*\*New bicycle trail extension from east end of Resanof Drive (at Cutoff Road) and north on the Otmealoi Highway to the intersection of Island Lake Road. This extends the main city center bike route (from Center Street to east end of Resanof Drive at Cutoff Road) which will be designated by signage only (See Alt. 1, Figure 13).

\*\*\*\*New bicycle trail extending west to Gibson Cove/Coast Guard Support Center and north to Fort Abercrombie/Monashka Bay (depending on funds available) based on road-shoulder type (Alt. 1, Figure 13) or on road-shoulder type (Alt. 3, Figure 13) bike way design.

### 3. Explanation of the Elements of the CIP

#### 3.1 Projects

Project descriptions for the most part are contained in the sketches, plans and details identified by the figure references. Sketches for the cultural center and indoor recreation center were not developed because without specific program and building criteria, these facilities could take a wide variety of forms; therefore, the generation of schemes would be premature at this time.

#### 3.2 Estimated Project Start

Projects of relatively low estimated capital and operating costs, where land is presently available and funding sources are readily identifiable, are recommended to begin immediately. Projects of high demonstrable need, but having high cost, unavailable land and/or questionable funding sources (requiring a long lead time to obtain), are recommended for near-term (1980-1985) or long-term (1985-1990) implementation.

#### 3.3 Jurisdiction

The ultimate development agency and operator of the facility for the projects identified can only include public bodies such as the City, Borough or State. The final authority in this regard will depend on land ownership, legal limitations (see Section 2 Legal Authority), and development/operating capacity.

#### 3.4 Need Area

The need areas served by the project categories are taken from Sections 6 (Demands) and 7 (Needs) of this plan.

**Example:** The Island Lake Foot Trail project helps meet the need for additional urban trails, identified as priority 9 by the community survey. Thus the need area is written as Urban Trails (9).

#### 3.5 Approximate Size

For outdoor recreation, size is the approximate land area to be developed. For indoor facilities, size is the approximate floor area; it does not include land area requirements.

#### 3.6 Capital Cost

Included in capital cost is the range of initial capital costs to construct the facility. No land costs are included. These are rough estimates based on historical data, local costs, and interpolated national standard costs. No allowances have been made for donated labor or materials. The purpose of presenting these cost estimates is to represent an order of magnitude for differentiating between projects. Final estimated project costs will have to be developed from unit costs based on a detailed program and a listing of construction elements.

It should be noted that the major costs related to campground, parks, and picnic area development are associated with the provision of toilet facilities and drinking water supplies. Whether the waste removal system is based on septic tank, sewer line, or chemical toilet/collection methods, all are approximately equal in cost. (The chemical method trades operating (collection) costs against the capital investments of the septic tank and sewer line methods.) Within the project estimates that include outdoor toilet facilities, the costs have been calculated at a minimum of \$25,000/unit.

### 3.7 Staff Requirements

These are the requirements to actually staff the facilities. In the case of outdoor recreation, no direct staffing is necessary based on the current assumptions regarding these facilities; however, staffing would be required to control entry and collect fees if new outdoor facilities were to be set up on a user charge basis or if organized program activities (such as nature interpretation, sailing classes, etc.) were set up.

Staffing estimates for the indoor facilities (cultural center and recreation center) are based on new programs, and are, therefore, in addition to existing recreation staff levels. These estimates assume a minimum of 16 hours/day usage of all facilities.

### 3.8 Operating Costs

Administrative costs reflect staff salaries, equipment, supplies and building operation (utilities costs, janitorial, etc.). Although no administrative costs were identified for individual outdoor recreation projects, a point will be reached where the volume of outdoor recreation may require additional Borough or City administrative support. This is a consideration which could be made during the capital improvements programming process prior to committing to some of the larger outdoor recreation projects.

Maintenance costs reflect routine preventative maintenance, crisis maintenance in response to vandalism and accidental damage, and minor rehabilitation work to accommodate changes in programs or use.

### 3.9 Potential Funding Sources

The identification of likely funding sources which could be tapped to implement the project. A funding source refers to any private or public fund, group or agency which could contribute to the development and/or operation of a project through the granting of funds (100 percent or matching grants and loans), labor, and materials.

More specific information regarding funding sources follows below in Part 4 of this section.

## 4. Description of Funding Sources

The intent of this review is to itemize the full range of funding sources available for the development of public parks and recreation facilities. Some sources are currently available, while other sources will require investigation and follow-up.

The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (this document) provides the context and rationale for the implementation of projects. Since most funding sources require that new projects be an integral part of the comprehensive planning of a region, all relevant parks and recreation agencies may utilize this document in support of their recreation programs. Funding is allocated on a project by project basis in accordance with specific eligibility criteria. Therefore, not all of the sources listed below are applicable to all projects. Even where funding sources are recommended for particular projects in the capital improvements program, more detailed tailoring of projects to specific funding requirements will likely be necessary.

The basic process is a mixing and matching of available resources to accomplish project and facility implementation. What is presented here is the general range of funding options with specific descriptions of currently available funding programs.

#### 4.1 Private Sources

Any government authority has at its disposal the option of utilizing funds from private sources for the cost of development and operation of public facilities. These sources include grants from foundations and gifts from individuals. Local service clubs such as Elks, Rotary, and Lions may also contribute through fund raising or services in kind. Finally, the business community, either collectively through the Chamber of Commerce, through local business clubs or through individual industrial donors, may assume funding responsibilities. In Kodiak, for example, it would not be unreasonable to approach one or more of the major canneries for special project funding. Their responsibilities could be aimed at the types of recreation facilities which would help alleviate the demand on facilities by seasonal/transient workers.

#### 4.2 Local Government Sources

##### Taxation

Through its areawide assessment and tax collection powers, the Borough could develop funding capabilities administered under the Borough Assembly and/or the Kodiak City Council. The options for the Borough in this regard include:

- 1) General Obligation Bonds - payback through property taxes
- 2) Revenue Bonds - for facilities operated by user charges
- 3) Sales Tax
- 4) Hotel Tax
- 5) Business Tax

##### Federal Grants Generally Available to Boroughs and Cities

A potential means for raising additional parks and recreation funds is for the Borough or City to set aside part of federally allocated funds, such as community block grants. It is possible under many programs to use those grants as matching funds for other State and federal programs.

#### 4.3 State Sources

The State of Alaska administers nearly all of the federal programs for parks and recreation. In addition, the legislature and voters of the state have made some matching money available to local governments. The State Division of Parks is responsible for the Outdoor Recreation, Open Space and Historic Properties Grant Program which was funded through the statewide recreation bond issue in 1976, and additional funds are also being considered by the 1978 legislature. This program provides for a 50% match on non-federally funded portions of parks and recreation facilities. It is administered in conjunction with the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (See 4.4, Federal Sources, below) which allows a 50% grant, therefore providing project funding which is 25% local, 25% state and 50% federal.

The State Division of Parks also offers a grant program for the establishment of recreation (and sometimes utilitarian) trails, ranging from footpaths and ski trails to bikeways. These are 100% funded grants under the Alaska Trails and Footpaths Program available to any city or borough of any class in the State of Alaska. Funding levels for the 1978-79 fiscal year will be established in June or July of 1979; however, grant applications are currently being accepted.

The State Division of Tourism also administers two programs which provide funds for tourist related park and recreation facilities. These are state funded programs which provide funds on a one-to-one basis; however, they are both limited to maximum grants of \$2,000. The Tourist Attraction Development Matching Grant Program provides funds for the purpose of developing tourist attractions of historical or contemporary interest. The Visitor Information Center Matching Grant Program provides funds to construct and operate local visitor information centers.

Another possible state fund is administered by the Division of Business Loans and is known as the Historical District Revolving Loan Fund. This fund can be used to restore, improve, rehabilitate or maintain historic structures. The program was not funded for the current fiscal year; however, the legislature is considering funding for the 1978-79 fiscal year.

#### 4.4 Federal Sources

The following are specific federal programs related to local parks and recreation development:

- 1) Land and Water Conservation Fund (administered by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service - formerly the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation)
  - a. Nature and purpose of the program:  
  
Provide assistance in planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.
  - b. Who may apply:  
  
Cities or boroughs of the State and certain federally designated Native groups.

c. Authorizing legislation:

PL 88-578

c. Administrative agency:

Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources

e. Type of assistance:

Financial

f. How program is financed:

50% federal, 50% local

g. How to apply:

Contact State Liaison Officer for Land and Water Conservation  
Funds (Director, Division of Parks).

For more information contact:

Director, Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources  
619 Warehouse Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

2) Coastal Energy Impact Program

a. Nature and purpose of program:

This grant and loan program is designed to help communities and states minimize the social, economic and environmental disruptions that result from coastal energy activity, especially oil and gas exploration and development on the Outer Continental Shelf.

b. Who may apply:

Cities and boroughs located in the coastal zone. State agencies may also apply for activities pertaining to the coastal zone. Applicants should show that they have been or expect to be impacted by energy development.

c. Authorizing legislation:

Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976, P.L. 94-370.

d. Administrative agencies:

U.S. Department of Commerce - Office of Coastal Zone Management.  
Division of Local Government Assistance, Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

e. Type of assistance:

Planning grants, loans to finance new or expanded public facilities and services, repayment assistance on loans, and grants to prevent, reduce, or repair "unavoidable" environmental and recreational losses.

f. How program is financed:

Planning grants which are not related to Outer Continental Shelf energy activity are 80% federally funded and require local or state matching for the remainder. Other grants, loans, or bond guarantees are 100% federally funded.

g. How to apply:

Contact CEIP Coordinator, Division of Local Government Assistance, Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

h. Printed information available:

CEIP federal regulations; state policy guidelines.

For more information contact:

CEIP Coordinator  
Division of Local Government Assistance  
Department of Community and Regional Affairs  
State of Alaska  
Pouch B  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

3) National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

a. Nature and purpose of program:

Provide assistance in acquisition and restoration of historic properties.

b. Who may apply:

Cities or boroughs of the State, organizations, and individuals.

c. Authorizing legislation:

PL 89-665

d. Administrative agency:

Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources

e. Type of assistance:

Financial.

f. How program is financed:

50% federal, 50% local

g. How to apply:

Property must be on the National Register of Historic Places. Contact State Park Historic Preservation Officer (Director, Division of Parks) for information concerning nomination to National Register and/or application for funding.

For more information contact:

Director, Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources  
619 Warehouse Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

4) Maintenance Grants for Historic Properties

a. Nature and purpose of program:

Assists in costs of maintaining and operating designated Alaska Landmarks.

b. Who may apply:

Owners of such landmarks.

c. Authorizing legislation:

AS 41.35.040

d. Administrative agency:

Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources

e. Type of assistance:

Financial

f. How program is financed:

50% state, 50% local

g. How to apply:

Must be listed on the Alaska Landmark Register. Contact State Historic Preservation Officer (Director, Division of Parks) for information concerning nomination to the Register and/or funding application.

For more information contact:

Director, Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources  
619 Warehouse Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

- 5) Economic Development Administration "Economic Adjustment Strategy: Phase II Implementation Grants.

EDA provided 50% of the matching funds to prepare the Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy submitted to the Borough Assembly in April 1978. This program involved Phase I Development Grants to be applied to OCS economic impact adjustment strategies under authority of Title IX, Section 903 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

This act provided for Phase II Implementation Grants for projects identified in Phase I. At this writing, it is not definite whether funds will be available in this fund in 1978.

There is also a Phase III grant program currently under consideration by the U.S. Congress which might make funds available if passed.

- 6) Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) Program

This is a federally funded program under the joint auspices of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and the Interior.

The local Kodiak administrator is the U.S. Forest Service Office.

The program provides manual labor for outdoor public works projects on public lands. Currently, the Kodiak program consists of a 10-person crew, and it may be expanded to 15 persons if work crews and available eligible personnel warrant it. The program employs youth between the ages of 16-23.

The crews are available to work on labor intensive parks and trails projects. Public agencies, such as the Borough and City, that utilize the YACC crews would be required to supply materials, special equipment and work space.

The Kodiak YACC has been funded for a three year period, at least through 1980, and is currently actively seeking projects to work on over this period.

## 5. Preliminary Design Recommendations

The plans and sketches which follow provide additional information in support of the recommended capital improvements program for parks and recreation. They are intended to illustrate preliminary siting and design recommendations for the purposes of planning. They include:

Figure 5 Urban Area Recreation Park

Figure 6 District Park

Figure 7 Foot Trail

Figure 8 Picnic Area

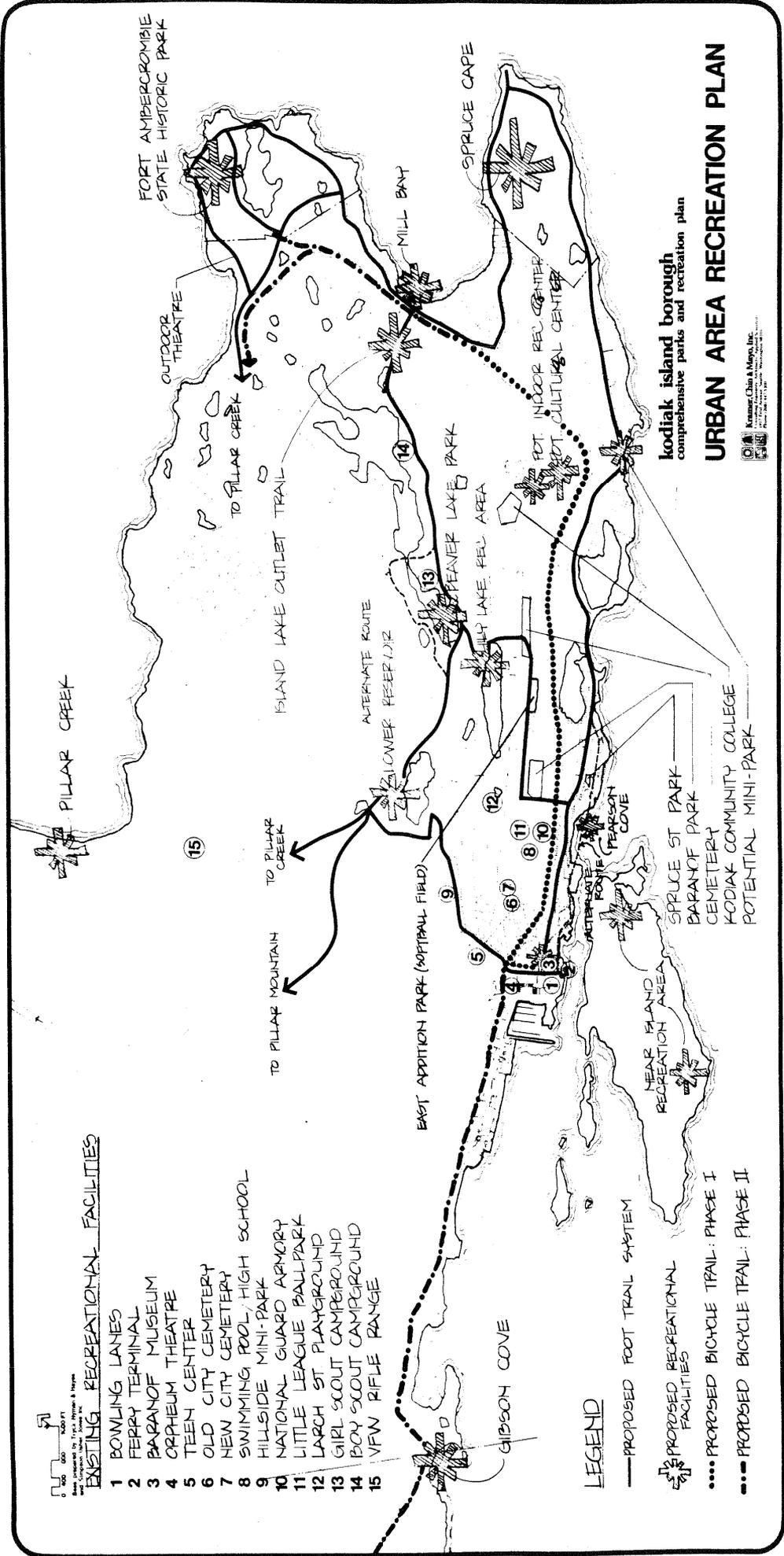
Figure 9 Boat Launch

Figure 10 Mini-Park

Figure 11 Campground

Figure 12 Campsite

Figure 13 Bicycle Trail



**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

- 1 BOWLING LANES
- 2 FERRY TERMINAL
- 3 BARANOF MUSEUM
- 4 ORPHEUM THEATRE
- 5 TEEN CENTER
- 6 OLD CITY CEMETERY
- 7 NEW CITY CEMETERY
- 8 SWIMMING POOL, HIGH SCHOOL
- 9 HILLSIDE MINI-PARK
- 10 NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY
- 11 LITTLE LEAGUE BALLPARK
- 12 LARCH ST PLAYGROUND
- 13 GIRL SCOUT CAMPGROUND
- 14 BOY SCOUT CAMPGROUND
- 15 VIEW RIFLE RANGE

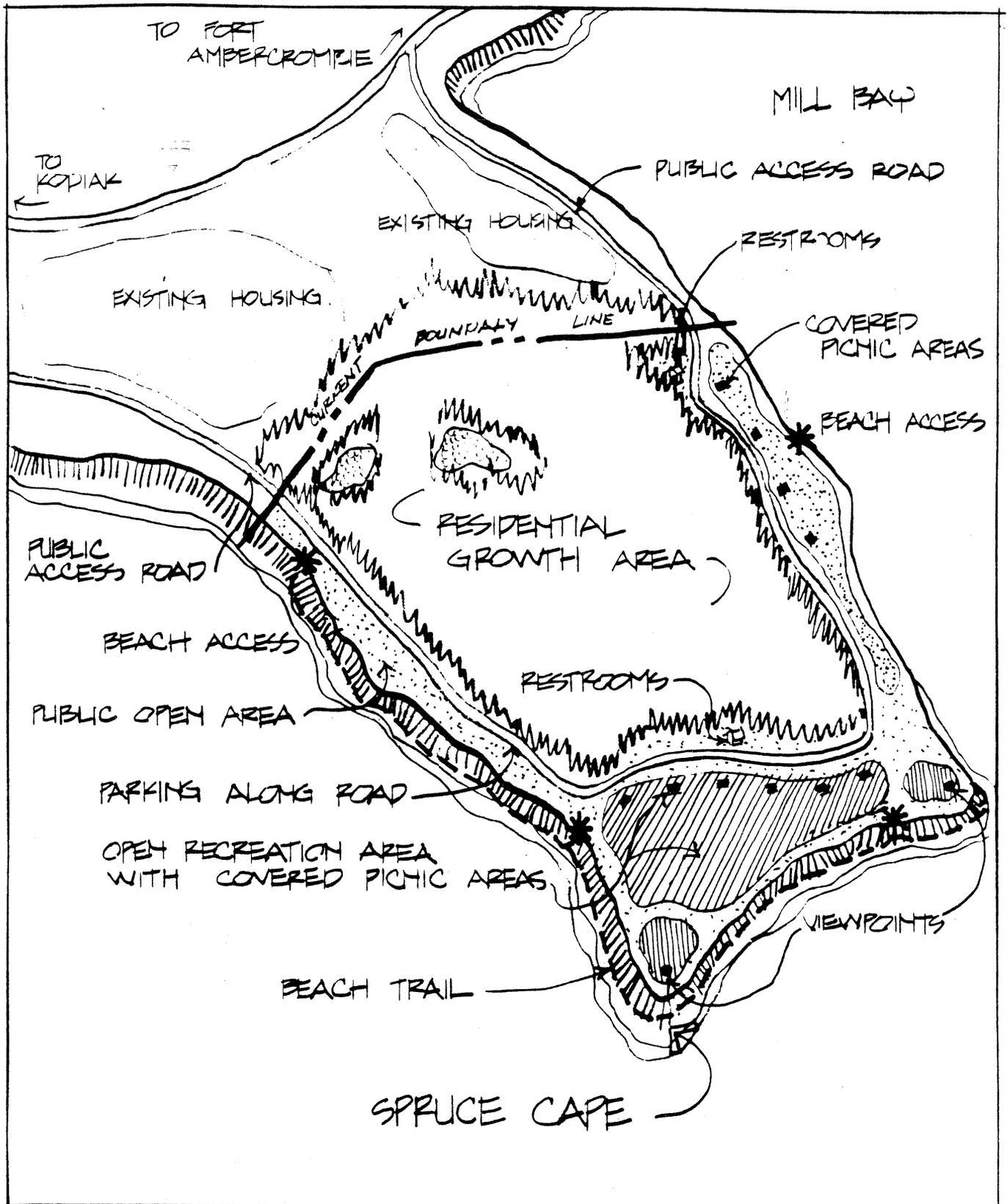
**LEGEND**

- PROPOSED FOOT TRAIL SYSTEM
- PROPOSED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
- ..... PROPOSED BICYCLE TRAIL: PHASE I
- ..... PROPOSED BICYCLE TRAIL: PHASE II

**kodiak island borough**  
comprehensive parks and recreation plan

**URBAN AREA RECREATION PLAN**

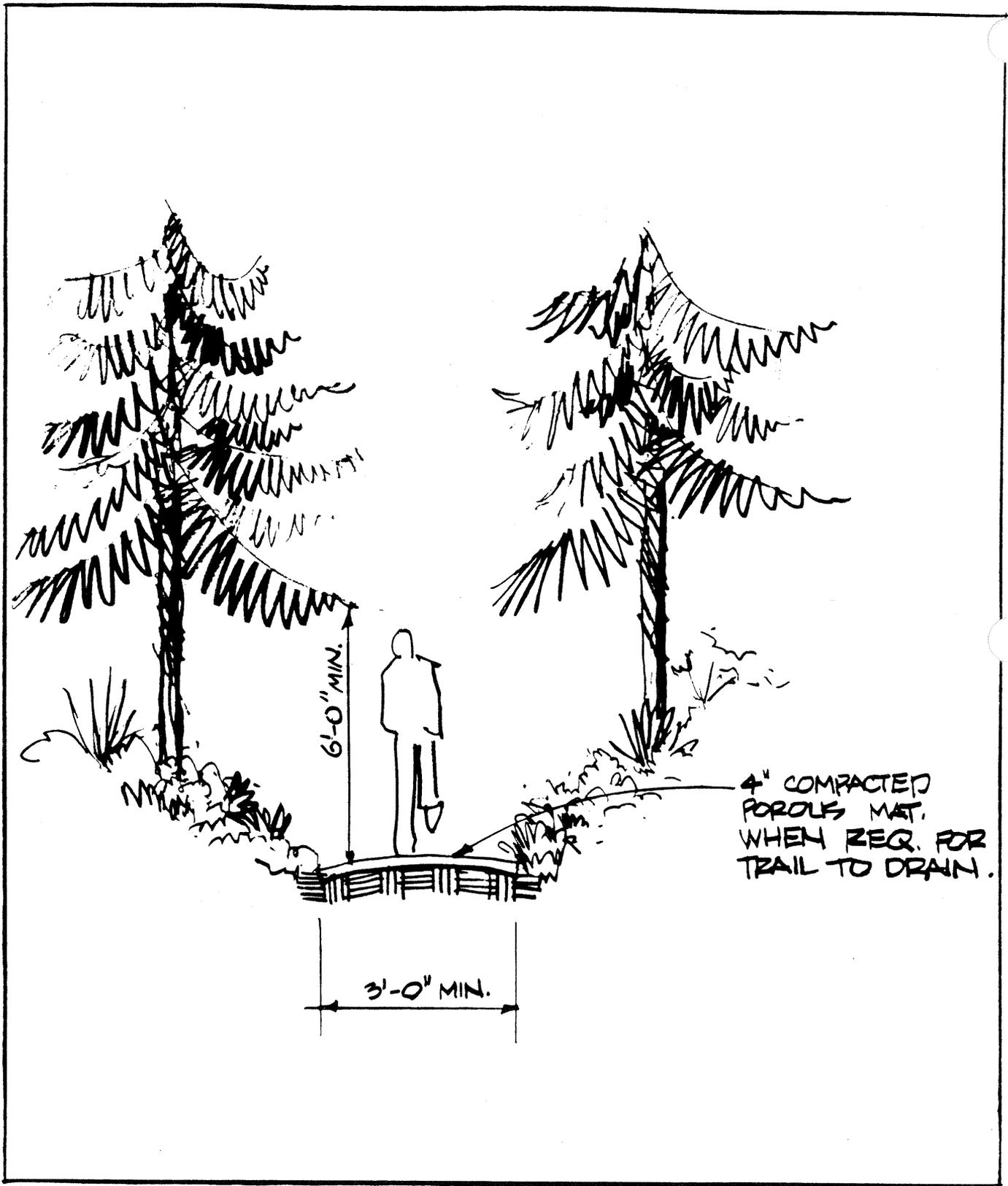
Kramer & Mayo, Inc.  
Architects, Planners & Engineers  
1000 1st Avenue, Suite 100  
Kodiak, Alaska 99588  
Phone 479-2222



# District Park



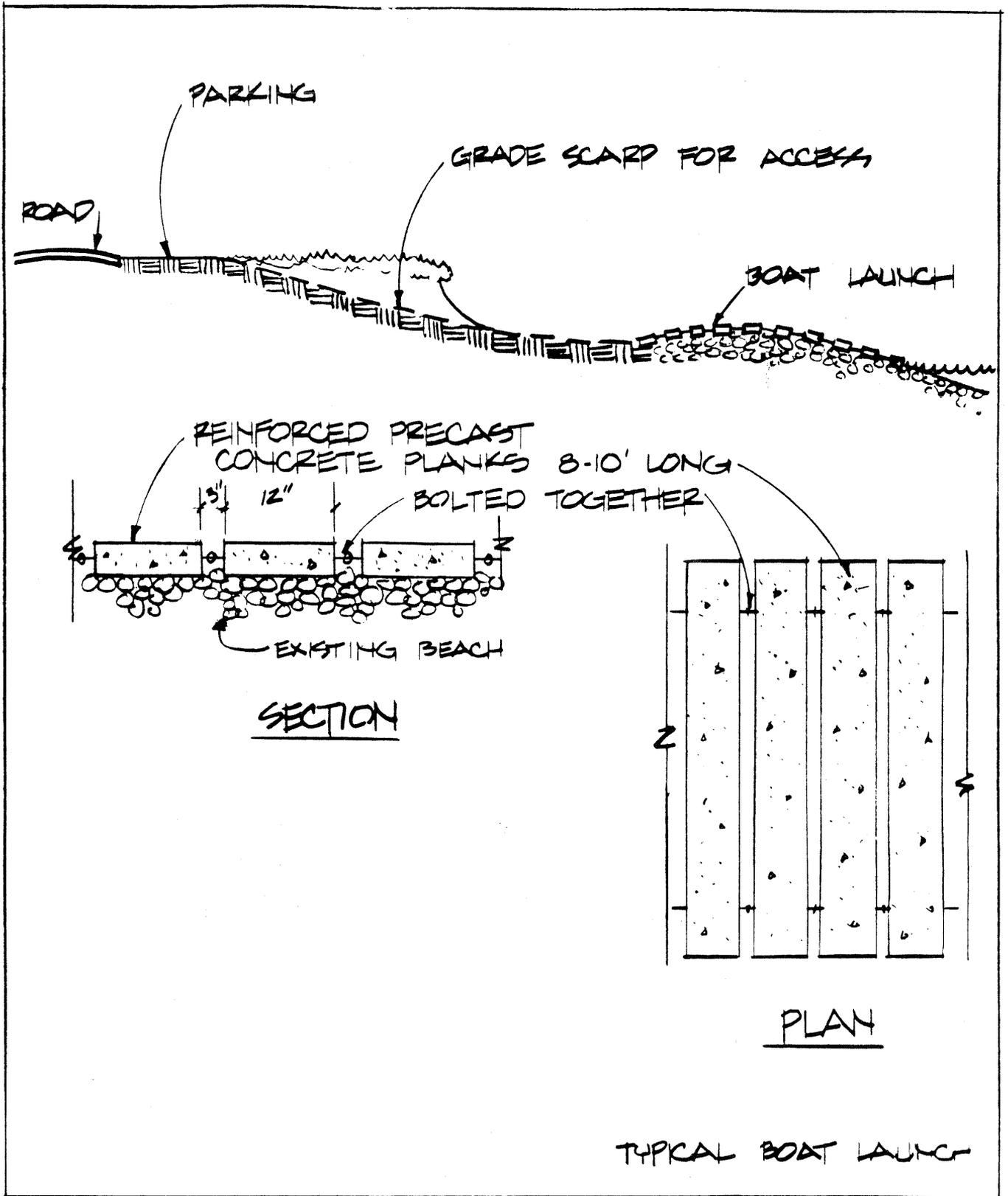
**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



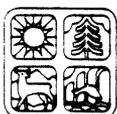
# Foot Trail



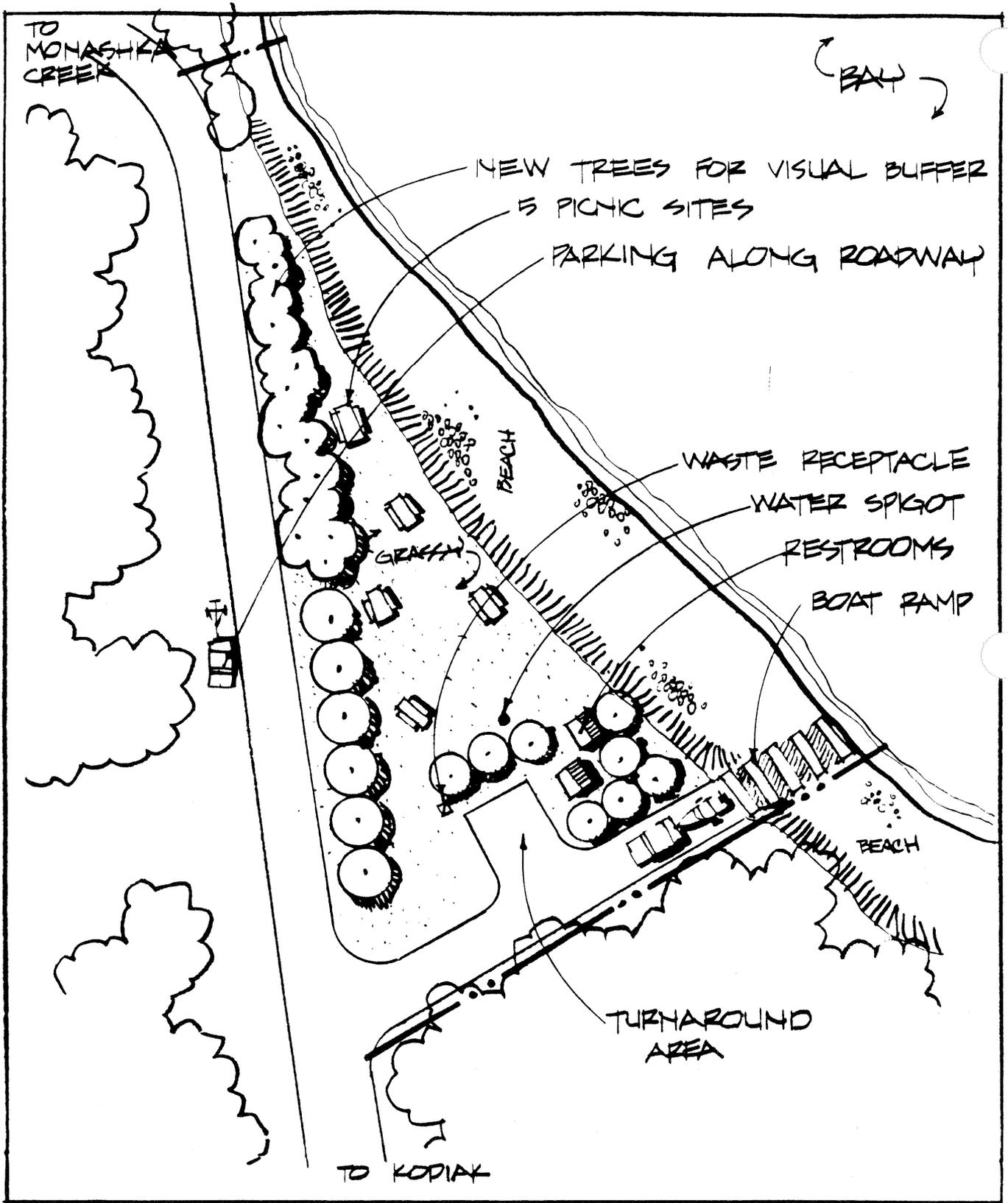
**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



# Boat Launch



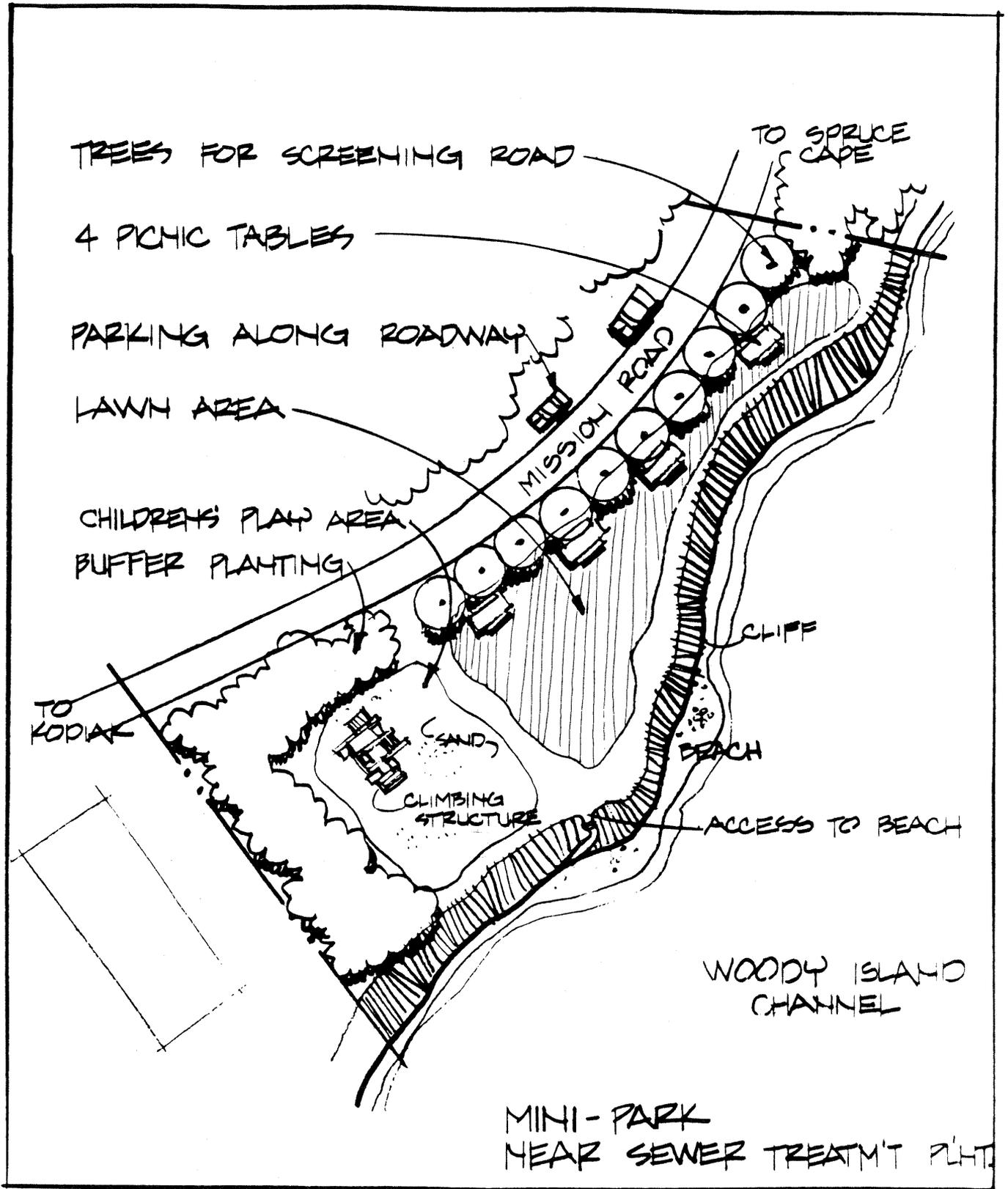
**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



# Picnic Area



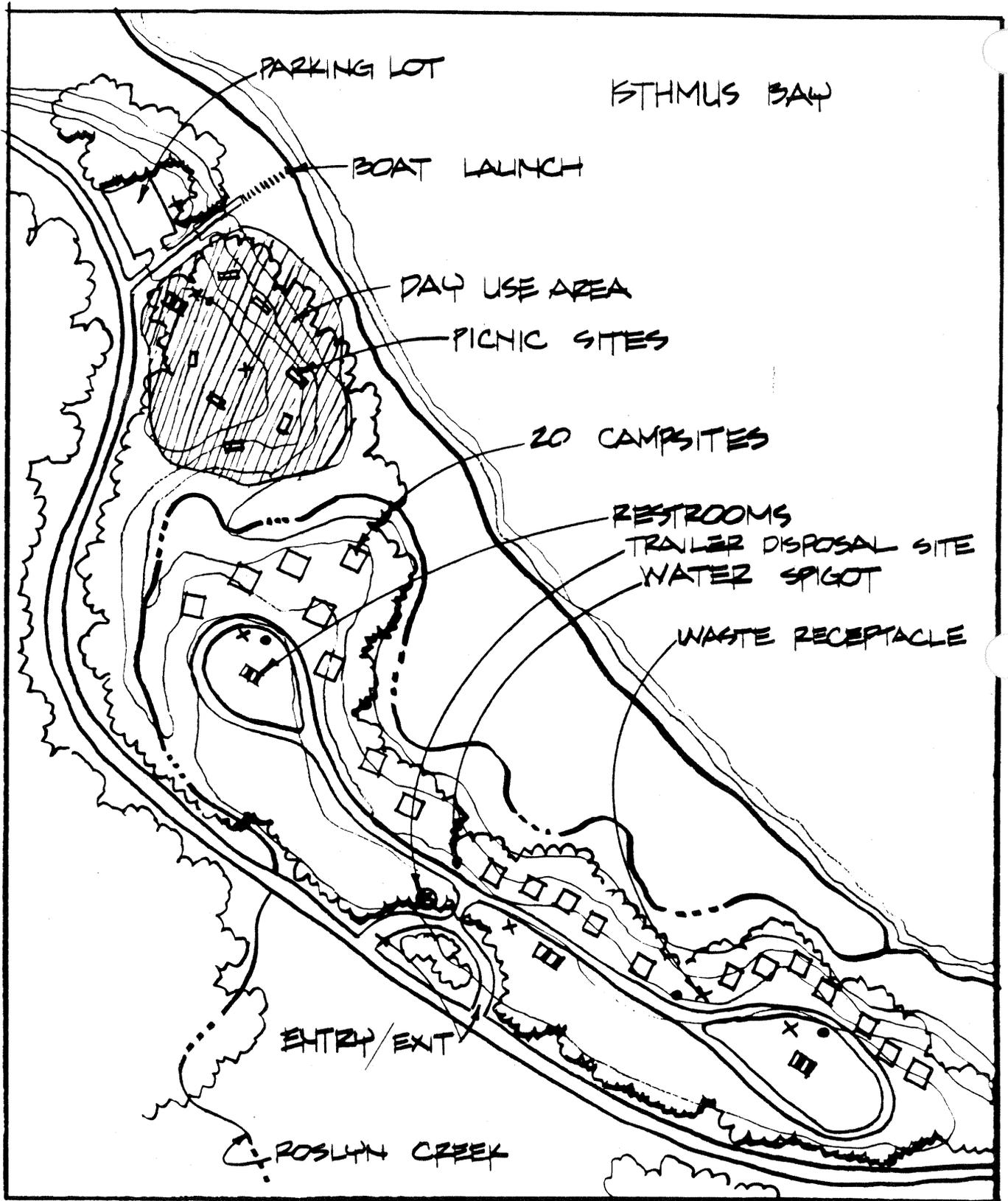
**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



# Mini-Park



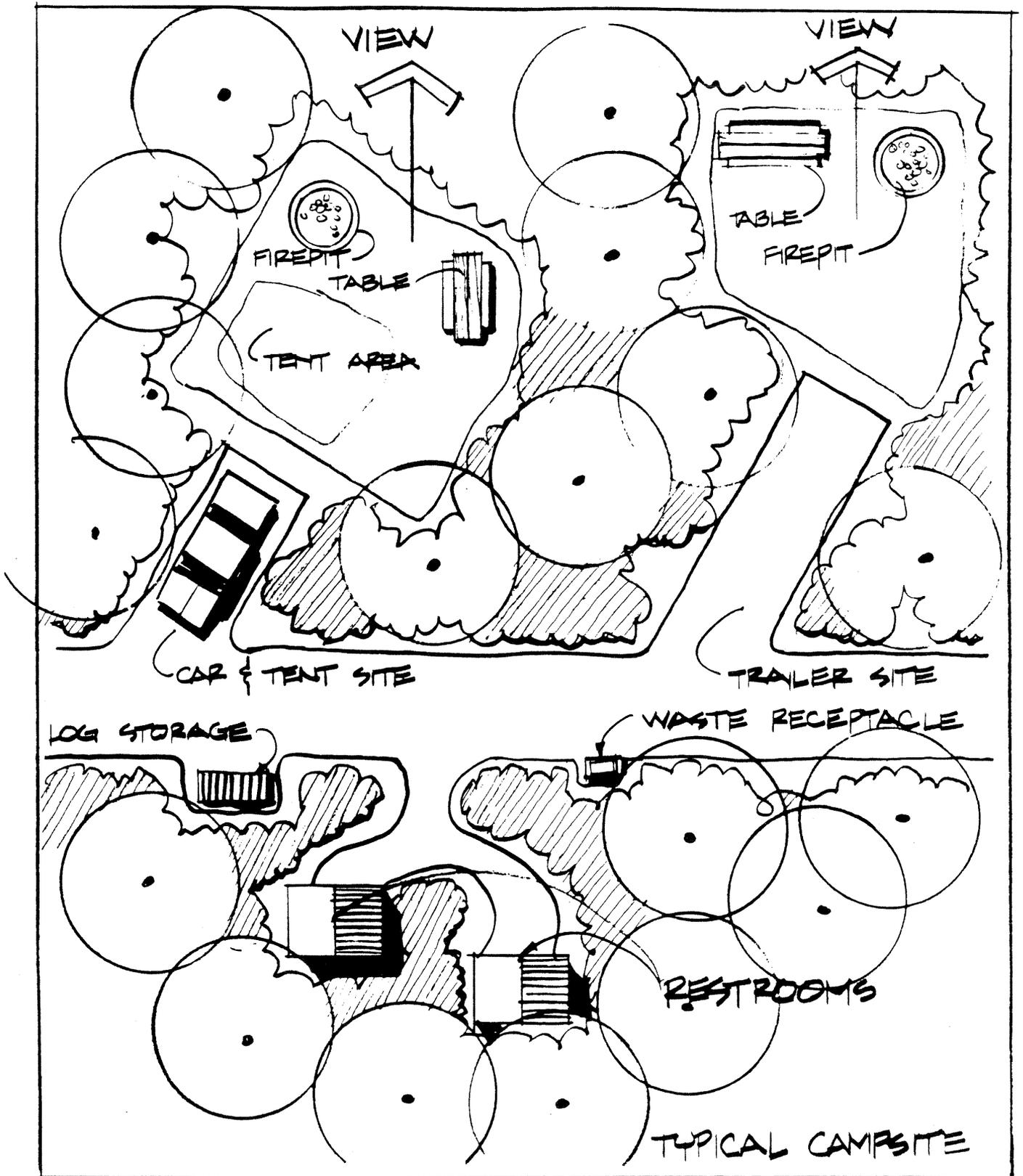
**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



# Campground



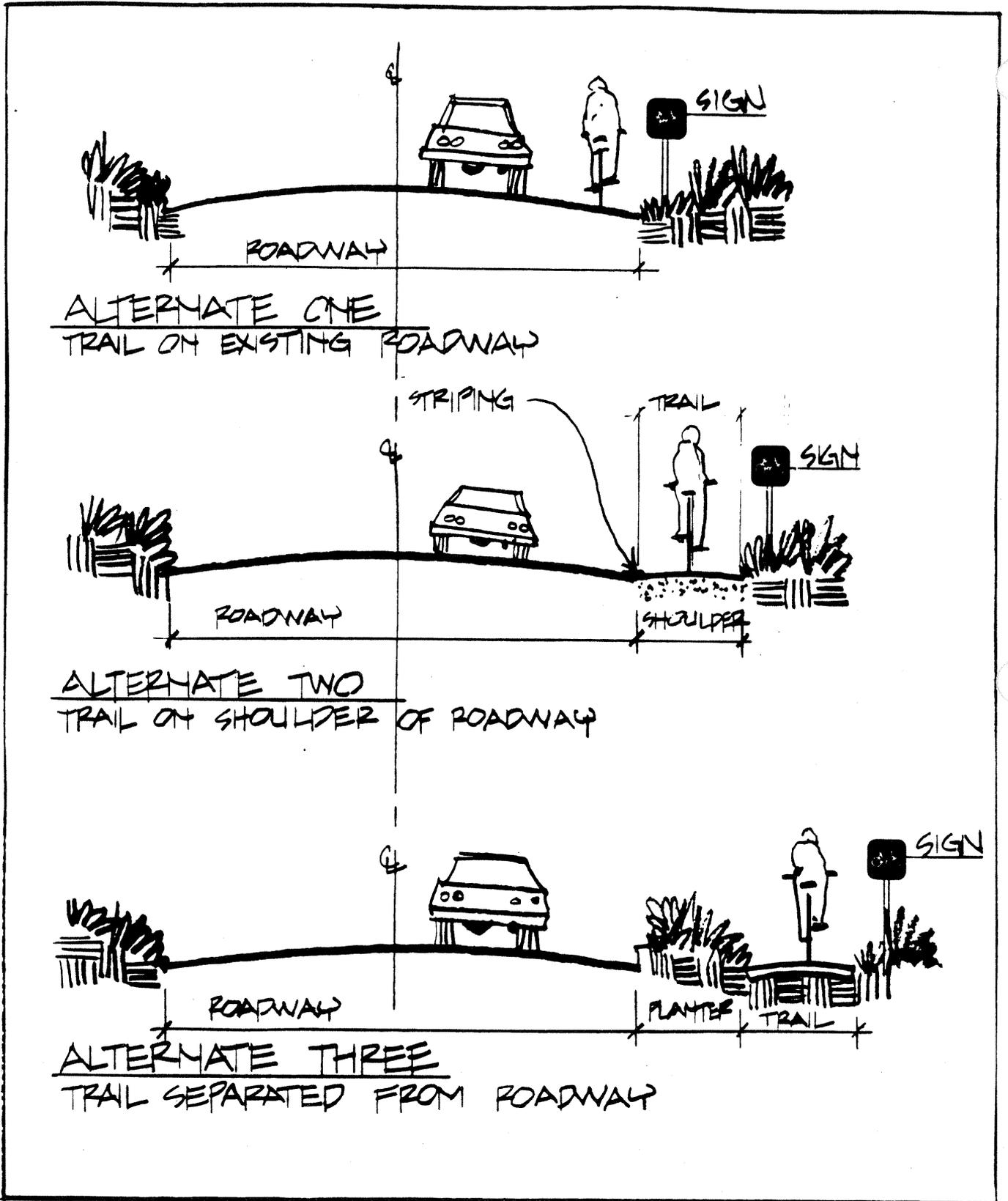
**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers. Architects. Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



# Campsite



**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300



# Bicycle Trail



**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300

**APPENDICES**

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY: FINAL TALLY  
February 1978

- WHAT IS YOUR AGE? 85 18-35 77 35-65 5 OVER 65
- WHAT IS YOUR SEX? 87 MALE 79 FEMALE
- ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE ON KODIAK ISLAND? 127 YES 40 NO
- HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED ON KODIAK ISLAND? 9 LESS THAN ONE YEAR 24 1 to 3 years 16 3 to 5 years 34 5 to 10 years 82 10 years or more
- DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION?  
PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY 131 CAR OR STANDARD PICKUP 73 FOUR-WHEEL DR. VEHICLE  
20 SNOWMOBILE 19 TRAILBIKE 6 OTHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE 61 POWER BOAT 15 CANOE,  
KAYAK OR ROWBOAT 64 BICYCLE 10 HORSE 10 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)

6. WE NEED BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON OUTDOOR RECREATION IN KODIAK ( WE ALREADY HAVE THIS INFORMATION FOR INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES AND ORGANIZED PROGRAMS).

DURING THE SEASON, CAN YOU TELL US APPROXIMATELY HOW OFTEN YOU OR PERSONS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATE IN THE FOLLOWING OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES?

PLEASE CHECK ONE COLUMN FOR EACH ACTIVITY

	ONCE A WEEK	ONCE A MONTH	ONCE A YEAR	RARELY OR NEVER
PICKNICKING	3 <u>54</u>	69	26	12
CAMPING	<u>19</u>	34	42	54
SWIMMING (OUTDOORS)	2 <u>13</u>	15	27	92
SPORT FISHING	<u>72</u>	29	30	26
SPORT HUNTING	<u>24</u>	35	33	52
SUBSISTENCE FOOD GATHERING	<u>34</u>	38	23	87
NATURE STUDY	<u>22</u>	32	23	70
RUNNING/JOGGING	<u>32</u>	27	11	73
HIKING	<u>35</u>	51	25	40
BICYCLING	<u>20</u>	14	13	90
HORSEBACK RIDING	<u>6</u>	8	3	140
DRIVING FOR PLEASURE	1 <u>74</u>	70	6	24
TRAIL BIKE RIDING	<u>6</u>	10	13	117
ALL-TERRAIN VEH. RIDING	<u>5</u>	16	11	104
POWER BOATING	<u>37</u>	35	22	56
CANOEING OR KAYAKING	<u>5</u>	8	11	124
CROSS-COUNTRY SKING	<u>8</u>	12	10	118
DOWN HILL SKING	<u>0</u>	4	13	130
SNOWMOBILING	<u>13</u>	12	15	108

7. WHERE DO YOU THINK THE GREATEST EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES ON KODIAK ISLAND IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS? (PLEASE NUMBER IN ORDER, FROM 1 = MOST to 4=LEAST)  
1 URBAN AREA 3 VILLAGES 2 RURAL (ON ROAD SYSTEM) 4 WILDERNESS (NOT ON ROAD)

8. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS DO YOU BELIEVE IS THE BEST DESCRIPTION OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES ON KODIAK ISLAND NOW:

THERE ARE ENOUGH RECREATION FACILITIES & ORGANIZED PROGRAMS NOW.      OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA 11      INSIDE THE URBAN AREA 12

KIB PARKS & RECREATION SURVEY  
PAGE 2

THERE ARE ENOUGH FACILITIES, BUT MORE ORGANIZED PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED.

OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA

INSIDE THE URBAN AREA

5

4

MORE FACILITIES ARE NEEDED BUT THERE ARE ENOUGH ORGANIZED PROGRAMS.

8

13

BOTH MORE FACILITIES AND MORE ORGANIZED PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED

62

64

9. WHAT EMPHASIS DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ORGANIZED RECREATION PROGRAMS ON KODIAK ISLAND IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS? (PLEASE NUMBER IN ORDER, FROM 1= MOST TO 6= LEAST)

<u>6</u>	SOCIAL EVENTS, SUCH AS DANCES	<u>3</u>	SPORTS LEAGUES, SUCH AS LITTLE LEAGUE
<u>5</u>	TOURNAMENTS AND RACES FOR INDV.	<u>1</u>	SCHEDULED OPEN USE OF REC. FACILITIES
<u>4</u>	EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS (GUN SAFE)	<u>2</u>	CULTURAL EVENTS (CONCERTS)
OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY _____			

10. WHICH 3 OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS HAVE THE GREATEST UNFULFILLED RECREATION NEEDS ON KODIAK ISLAND NOW? (PLEASE CHECK NO MORE THAN 3)

61 CHILDREN 106 TEENAGERS 65 RESIDENT ADULTS 47 ELDERLY 83 FAMILIES  
29 TRANSIENT ADULTS (SUCH AS SEASONAL CANNERY WORKERS) 33 TOURISTS 25 HANDICAPPED  
OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_)

11. WHICH 7 OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF RECREATION FACILITIES SHOULD RECEIVE HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR DEVELOPMENT ON KODIAK ISLAND IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS? (CHECK ONLY 7)

<u>89</u> CULTURAL CENTER (THEATRE)	<u>112</u> INDOOR RECREATION CENTER
<u>18</u> OUTDOOR TENNIS COURTS	<u>13</u> FOOTBALL FIELDS
<u>16</u> BASEBALL FIELDS	<u>9</u> SOFTBALL FIELDS
<u>16</u> SOCCER FIELDS	<u>20</u> GOLF COURSE
<u>84</u> NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS WITH PLAY EQUIP.	<u>86</u> PICNICKING & GRASSY AREAS
<u>73</u> CAMPGROUNDS	<u>47</u> BOAT LAUNCH RAMPS
<u>48</u> SMALL BOAT MOORAGE	<u>41</u> DOWNHILL SKI AREA
<u>51</u> HIKING TRAILS	<u>83</u> URBAN BIKE/WLKG/CROSS-COUNTRY SKI TRAILS
<u>11</u> MOTORCYCLE TRAILS	<u>14</u> ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE AREAS
<u>55</u> ACCESS TO WATERFRONTS	<u>29</u> PARKING SPACES AT TRAILS & RURAL DESTINATION
<u>40</u> URBAN WATERFRONT PARK	<u>60</u> ROADS TO NATURAL AREAS
<u>61</u> PISTOL & RIFLE RANGE	<u>18</u> OTHER _____
OTHER _____	OTHER _____

12. IF YOU THINK A CULTURAL CENTER IS NEEDED ON KODIAK ISLAND, WHICH 3 OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED IN IT'S DESIGN? CHECK NO MORE THAN 3

77 PLAYS 97 MUSIC CONCERTS 43 DANCE CONCERTS 53 FILMS 19 LECTURES 45 ART SHOWS  
56 CRAFT ACTIVITIES 10 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

13. IF YOU THINK AN INDOOR RECREATION CENTER IS NEEDED ON KODIAK ISLAND, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES SHOULD IT CONTAIN? (CHECK NO MORE THAN 5)

73 HANDBALL/RACQUETBALL COURTS, 43 INDOOR BASKETBALL COURTS, 71 INDOOR TENNIS COURTS  
57 VOLLEY BALL COURTS 51 WEIGHT ROOM 41 INDOOR TRACK 84 SAUNA 69 ROLLER SKATING RINK  
84 INDOOR ICE SKATING RINK 65 GAME ROOM (POOL TABLES, ETC.) 11 OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

14. HOW DO YOU THINK THE LOCAL SHARE OF COSTS FOR NEEDED RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD BE RAISED? (PLEASE NUMBER IN ORDER FROM 1=MOST DESIRABLE TO 6=LEAST DESIRABLE)  
5 REAL PROPERTY TAXES 6 PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES 3 TEMPORARY INCREASE IN SALES TAX  
1 ENTRANCE OR USE CHARGES 4 SURCHARGE ON NEW CONSTRUCTION 2 HOTEL TAX  
         OTHER(PLEASE SPECIFY)         

15. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY COMMENTS YOU MAY WANT TO ADD ON PARKS & RECREATION FOR KODIAK ISLAND. THESE COULD INCLUDE COMMENTS ON THE QUESTIONS, GENERAL ISSUES, OR SPECIFIC PROJECTS YOU ARE INTERESTED IN:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

THANK YOU

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH PARKS AND RECREATION COUNCIL.

APPENDIX B

Kodiak Island Sport Fish Harvest Estimates as Determined by a Postal Survey of Kodiak Licensed Anglers  
January 1 - October 20, 1975.

Area	Anglers	Trips	Pink Salmon		Chum Salmon		Coho Salmon		Dolly Varden		Sockeye Salmon		Chinook Salmon		Steelhead		Total		Halibut		
			No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.	X	No.
American	963	2974	3035	67	436	10	405	9	643	14								4519	100		
X	13	9	17		37		4		2									8			
Buskin	1910	12,784	3674	15	146	1	2270	9	17,990	74	191	1						24,271	100		
X	25	39	21		12		21		62		20							40			
Kalsin	294	812	565	65	68	8	59	7	177	20								869	100		
X	4	3	3		6		1		1									1			
Olde	200	634	1003	82	96	8	90	7	35	3								1224	100		
X	3	2	6		8		1		1									2			
Passgshak	1662	5865	1716	21	28	3	4106	50	2274	28	30	.4						8154	100		
X	22	18	10		2		39		8		3							14			
Roslyn	177	501	310	27	15	1	421	37	404	35								1150	100		
X	2	2	2		1		4		1									2			
Salonie	68	136	92	48	0	0	76	40	23	12								191	100		
X	1	0	1		0		1		1									.3			
Saltrey	692	2093	3294	45	329	5	1434	20	2184	30								7249	100		
X	9	6	19		28		14		8									12			
Other Streams	596	1426	684	14	15	.3	776	16	2106	44	744	15	169	4	310	6	4804	99			
X	8	4	4		1		7		7		77		53		97		8				
Salt Wtr. Beach	1036	5251	3316	44	38	1	961	13	3042	41	0	0	148	2	0	0	7505	101			
X	13	16	19		3		9		11		0		47		0		13				
Total	7598	32,476	17,689	30	1171	2	10,598	18	28,878	48	965	2	317	1	318	1	59,936	102			
X	100	99	102		98		101		100		100		100		100		100				
Open Ocean	715	3044																			1881

APPENDIX C

Big Game Hunting Effort and Harvest  
 Game Management Unit 8  
Kodiak and adjacent islands

(Compared by Alaska Department of Fish and Games)

Hunting License Sales (Kodiak and USCG base vendors)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. hunting licenses sold</u>
1975	2221
1976	2118    Avg. 2069
1977	1868

Brown Bear Hunting Effort and Harvest 1976 and 1977

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total No. Hunters</u>	<u>No. Resident Hunters</u>	<u>% Resident Hunters</u>	<u>No. Non-Resident Hunters</u>	<u>% Non-Resident Hunters</u>	<u>Total Hunting Days</u>	<u>Total No. Bear Harvested</u>	<u>% Hunter Success</u>
1976	345	237	69%	108	31%	2,310	117	34%
1977	316	221	70%	95	30%	2,516	124	39%

Estimated average guide fee for ten-day non-resident brown bear hunt is \$3800.00

Elk Hunting Effort and Harvest 1976 and 1977

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Hunters</u>	<u>No. Hunting Days</u>	<u>No. Elk Harvested</u>	<u>% Hunter Success</u>
1976	252	1,144	27	11%
1977	200	834	24	12%

Non-residents comprise less than 5% of the elk hunters.

Mountain Goat Hunting Effort and Harvest 1975-1977

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Hunters</u>	<u>No. Days Hunted</u>	<u>No. Goats Harvested</u>	<u>% Hunter Success</u>
1975	36	81	10	28%
1976	26	59	3	12%
1977	24	57	15	63%

Only occasionally do non-residents hunt goats in Unit 8.

Deer Hunting Effort and Harvest 1975-1977

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Hunters</u>	<u>No. Days Hunted</u>	<u>No. Deer Harvested</u>	<u>% Hunter Success</u>
1975	1,068	5,040	1,057	47%
1976	1,030	4,259	1,111	51%
1977	957	4,317	1,857	81%

An estimated additional 150 non-residents hunt deer in Unit 8. There are an estimated additional 300 mainland Alaskan deer hunters. The hunter interviews used to estimate harvest does not sample non-residents and residents from places other than Kodiak.

## APPENDIX D

## PUBLIC EASEMENT REQUESTS

April-June 1976

(Compiled by State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

---

Abercrombie Lake 3	Heitman Lake 15	Pillar Lake 4
Afognak Island 21	Hidden Basin 8	Pony Lake 6
Afognak River & Lake 89	Hidden Lakes 37	Portage Lake & Stream (Afognak) 27
Akalura River 18	Horse Marine 2	Pyramid Mt. 1
Alitak Lagoon 2	Horseshoe Lake 11	Raspberry Island 7
American River 140	Hurst Creek 9	Red Peak Lake 8
Anton Larsen Bay & Creeks 108	Izhut Bay 4	Roslyn Creek Beach 63
Ayakulik River 14	Jack and Lee Lakes 17	Rough Creek 8
Barabara Lake & Stream 19	Kalsin River & Bay 43	Russian River 47
Barling Bay 2	Karluk System 83	Sacramento River 20
Barometer Mt. 1	Kiliuda Bay 6	Salt Creek 1
Barry Lagoon 3	King Cove 2	Saltery Creek Area 137
Bells Flat 26	Kitoi Lakes 3	Salonie Creek 27
Boulder Bay 1	Kizhuyak (Danger) Bay 5	Saposa Creek 3
Boy Scout Lake 13	Lachar Bay Area 7	Sargent Creek 10
Broad Point 1	Lake Louise 3	Selief Creek 13
Browns Lagoon 1	Larsen Bay Lake 4	Sequel Creek 1
Bull and Lupine Lake 9	Laura Lake & Creek 15	Shartin Bay 6
Buskin River 111	Little Afognak 12	Shearwater Drain 1
Campbell Lagoon 1	Little Raspberry Island 3	Silver Salmon 3
Cascade Lake 39	Little River & Lake 7	Sitkinek Bay 2
Chiniak Lake & Stream 41	Long Island 15	Slope Peak 1
Chip Cove 1	Long Lake 1	Southbeun Lake 4
Cliff Point 32	Macka Creek 4	Spiridon Lake & Stream 13
Crown Mt. 1	Malina Lakes 18	Sturgeon River 2
Danger Bay Creek 8	Mayflower Lake 13	Summit Lake 15
Deadman Creek 1	Miam Lake and Outlet 36	Tanignak 1
Deep Camp Lake 1	Middle Bay 22	Terror Lake & Stream 5
Dolgoi Lake 1	Midway Bay Streams 2	Three Sisters Lake 38
Dry Spruce Lake 4	Monashka Bay 23	Twin Creeks 7
Eagle Harbor 10	Muskomee Bay Trail 7	Twin Lakes 6
Elbow Creek (Sharatin) 14	Myrtle Creek 10	Uganik Island 4
Fossil Beach 3	Narrow Cape Beach 3	Uganik Lake & River 10
Frazer Lake & Stream 13	Olds River 56	Uyak River 14
Genevieve Lake 7	Olga Bay Trail 2	Viekoda Lake & Bay 3
Gretchen Lake & Stream 5	Olga Creek 20	Virginia Creek 1
	O'Malley Lake & Stream 2	Waskanaveska Bay
	Onion Bay 3	Waterfall Lake 7
	Otter Lake 2	Shale Island 10
	Paramanoff Lake 7	Wild Creek 15
	Pasagshak-Rosetead 140	Womens Bay 6
	Paul's Lake 14	Woody Island 17
	Pillar Creek 6	

# City of Kodiak

PHONE (907) 486 - 3224  
P.O. BOX 1397  
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615



TO: Mike Owen, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.  
From: Ian Fulp, Parks and Recreation Director  
Date: July 11, 1978  
Re: Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan

As we discussed in our meeting last night, the first draft of the comprehensive plan did not take into account the need for a slow-pitch softball field in Kodiak.

Presently Kodiak has one regulation Little League baseball field, and one regulation Senior League and American Legion baseball field. The latter, located in Baranof Park, is also used for men's slow-pitch softball. These two baseball fields are the only existing facilities of their type in the Kodiak urban area.

The field in Baranof Park presently serves four Senior League baseball teams, three American Legion baseball teams, and ten men's slow-pitch teams. The slow-pitch softball teams carry from 16 to 20 members per team. This field is used to capacity and has been for the past three summers.

Another field would allow more people to participate and would increase the amount of participation which the present players are now getting.

I should also mention that there are seven women's softball teams with about 12 players to a team. These women play their games on the football field in Baranof Park.

I hope this memo will help you in writing the final draft of the comprehensive plan. To further demonstrate the use which Baranof Park is presently receiving I have attached an attendance report taken in June.

*Ian Fulp*  
Ian Fulp, Director  
Parks and Recreation

CITY OF KODIAK

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Baranof Park  
Attendance Report

NOTE: The National Park and Recreation Association has offered a "peak count" algorithm to determine summer playground attendance. This particular measure applies a multiple factor of 1.8 to the "peak time" morning attendance head count, 2.5 to the afternoon "peak count" and 1.8 to the evening peak count. Developed in 1938, this algorithm was re-tested nationally in 1960 and supported by the findings.

DAY	DATE	TIME	PEAK COUNT	TIMES ALGORITHM
Friday	June 9, 1978	8:00 p.m.	118	212
Monday	June 12	"	167	301
Tuesday	June 13	"	124	223
Wednesday	June 14	"	184	331
Thursday	June 15	"	178	320
Friday	June 16	"	80	144
Monday	June 19	8:00 p.m.	178	320
Tuesday	June 20	"	131	236
Wednesday	June 21	"	124	223
Thursday	June 22	"	185	333
Friday	June 23	"	116	209
Monday	June 26	8:00 p.m.	185	333
Tuesday	June 27	"	125	225
Wednesday	June 28	"	215	387
Thursday	June 29	"	180	324
Friday	June 30	"	140	252

APPENDIX F

GREATER KODIAK AREA ORGANIZATIONS

Prepared by Kodiak Chamber of Commerce - August 1977

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY  
(Kodiak Aleutian Chapter)  
ALASKA CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S ASSN.  
KODIAK COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM  
AMERICAN ASSN. OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN  
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY  
AMERICAN LEGION POST #17  
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY  
AMERICAN RED CROSS  
Kodiak Chapter  
BETA SIGMA PHI SORORITY  
(Sigma Chapter)  
BETA SIGMA PHI SORORITY  
(Xi Pi Chapter)  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA - TROUP #625  
BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB  
KODIAK EMBLEM CLUB #187  
KODIAK 4-H CLUB  
KODIAK HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
KODIAK ISLAND HORSE ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK ISLAND HOSPITAL AUXILIARY  
KODIAK ISLAND WOMEN'S BOWLING ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK JAYCEES  
KODIAK LION'S CLUB  
KODIAK MASONIC LODGE  
KODIAK MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK REPUBLICANS  
KODIAK RIFLE & PISTOL CLUB  
KODIAK RODEO & STATE FAIR, INC.  
TOPS  
TROPIC LANES (Bowling)  
UNITED FISHERMEN'S MARKETING ASSOCIATION  
VETERAN'S OF FOREIGN WARS  
VETERAN'S OF FOREIGN WARS AUXILIARY  
WEIGHT WATCHERS  
RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

CARPENTER'S LOCAL UNION #2162  
ELKS LODGE - BPOE #1772  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH ALTAR GUILD  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH WOMEN'S GUILD  
GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA  
KATMAI BIRDS & BULLETS TRAP CLUB  
KODIAK ALLEMANDERS SQUARE DANCE CLUB  
KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK BARANOF PRODUCTIONS, INC.  
KODIAK BOROUGH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION  
KODIAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
KODIAK DEMOCRATIC CLUB  
KODIAK COAST GUARD/NAVY LEAGUE  
KODIAK ROTARY CLUB  
KODIAK RUSSIAN DANCERS  
KODIAK SHRINERS  
KODIAK TEEN CENTER  
KODIAK VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
MILLIKENS  
MISS KODIAK SCHOLARSHIP PAGEANT  
(Inactive)  
NATIONAL SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION  
PHILIPPINE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION  
ORDER OF EASTERN STAR  
ORDER OF INTERNATIONAL RAINBOW FOR GIRLS  
SENIOR CITIZENS  
NORDIC SKIERS  
SNO-BRUIINS

