



PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING IN ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Component Three of Alaska Public Safety Project

Report prepared for the
Alaska Department of Public Safety

by

Justice Center
University of Alaska Anchorage



JC 9506

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The support of the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Public Safety was critical to the formulation and implementation of the project. Basic funding was provided by the Department of Justice, and the Division of State Troopers of the Alaska Department of Public Safety provided overall project direction, transportation, and other assistance in conducting this survey. Among those members of these organizations who played important roles in the project were Colonel Glenn Godfrey, Major Tom Stearns, Captain Glenn Flothe, Trooper Dan Decker and Colonel John Glass (currently with the Alaska Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection). We are particularly indebted to Sergeant Bob Sanders, who not only flew the interviewers into villages throughout the state, but also often arranged ground transportation, housing and meals, and the Department of Public Safety Grants Manager Catherine Katsel, who provided terrific support, direction and critical appraisal which strengthened our efforts.

Vicki Otte, Executive Director of the Alaska Native Justice Center and the Alaska Federation of Natives were very generous in helping us to obtain information for the survey design and assisting us in obtaining information from those who attended the annual AFN convention. We are especially grateful to Roy Huhndorf, President of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Although not directly involved in this project, Mr. Huhndorf's encouragement of greater Justice Center involvement in the relationship of the justice system and Alaska Natives and his donation of financial support from CIRI to stimulate research such as this project was a significant consideration in pursuing the project. In addition, we could not have conducted the survey without extensive cooperation from the assistance of village and tribal officials throughout the state.

Those on the Justice Center staff who performed the most critical roles in organizing and conducting the interviews were Cassie Atwell and Shawn Seetomona. They were assisted with interviewing by Richard Curtis, Nancy Schafer, Kimberly Martus, Lisa Rieger, Larry Trostle, Antonia Moras, Goodwin Trent and Jean Angus from the Justice Center and Gary Copus and Adeline Kameroff of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Justice Program. Emily Read, assisted by Allan Barnes, Catherine Katsel, John Glass, and a number of the previously mentioned Justice Center staff, did most of the work on designing the survey instrument.

The editorial, administrative and clerical support for the project fell primarily to Jan Brewer, Melissa S. Green, Antonia Moras and Darryl Wood.

Interviews for this report frequently lasted hours, and involved numerous village officials, VPSOs, VPOs and village residents who made substantial time investments in the project. Some of these people, as well as a number of troopers, offered written comments related to the project. The contributions of these people were obviously critical and I regret being unable to thank them all by name. I am grateful not only for the time they devoted to the interviews, but also for their candid responses and opinions.

The shortcomings in this report are in spite of the efforts of the preceding people, and may very well be a consequence of my occasional failure to accept their advice.

John Angell
Justice Center
October 2, 1995

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

In October 1994, the Alaska Department of Public Safety contracted with the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center for a multifaceted research project. The goals of this project were to:

- Catalog previously collected data and reports related to Alaska drug, alcohol and violent crime projects.
- Establish baseline data which can be used for program development and evaluation related to substance abuse, violent crime and public safety in those areas of Alaska under the authority of the Alaska Department of Public Safety.
- Collect and analyze data concerning public safety, criminal victimization, community characteristics and resident preferences related to the quality of life in a stratified sample of rural Alaska Native communities.

The preceding goals were addressed by a three-component data collection approach. One component involved a review of established research data bases and the development of an inventory of existing programs related to substance abuse and violent crimes in Alaska. Component Two involved the completion of a statewide representational opinion and drug use survey designed to provide benchmark data for evaluating changes in future years. Draft reports on both Component One and Component Two have been submitted to the Alaska Department of Public Safety for review and comment. The third component is an exploratory study of a stratified sample of 28 Alaska villages to obtain factual information and opinions related to public safety and quality of life issues as a basis for evaluating community public safety needs and directions for community-based public safety programs in rural Alaska communities.

Component Three Methodology

This report is the third component of the project. It contains information on public safety issues and preferences obtained from village officials and citizens in a sample of 28 rural Native communities across Alaska (Chart 1.1). The communities surveyed were chosen through a cooperative effort of the Alaska Native Justice Center, Alaska State Troopers, and the UAA Justice Center. Suggestions were solicited from those who attended the 1994 Alaska Federation of Native Convention and leaders of Native organizations. Each village chosen for study was picked because it was considered to be like a number of other Native villages in the state. Several villages originally included in the sample had to be dropped because of weather

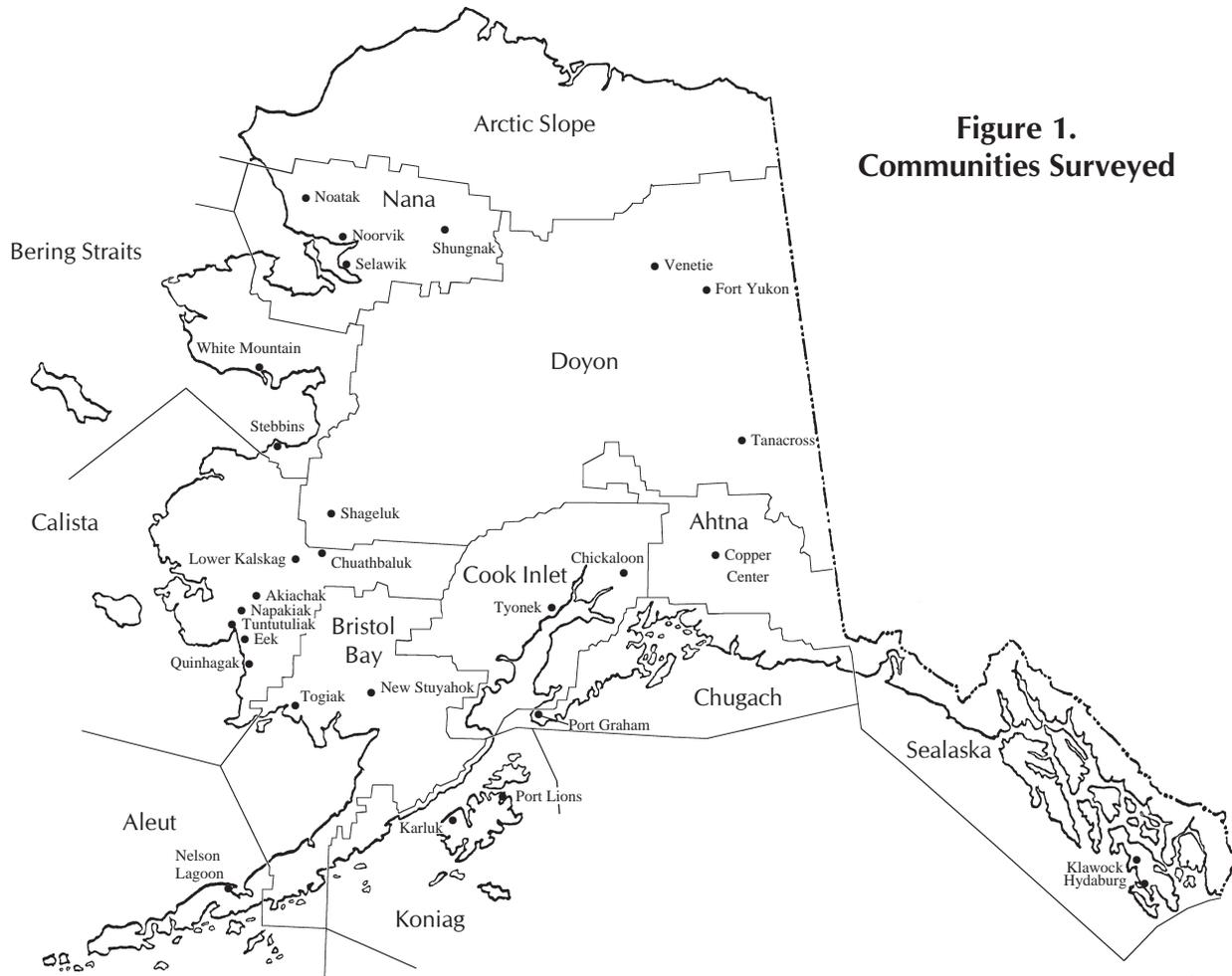


Figure 1.
Communities Surveyed

Communities and Populations by Regional Corporation

Corporation	Community	Popula- tion*	Corporation	Community	Popula- tion*
Ahtna Inc.	Copper Center	449	Cook Inlet Region Inc.	Chickaloon	145
Aleut Corp.	Nelson Lagoon	83		Tyonek	154
Bering Straits Native Corp.	Stebbins	400	Doyon Ltd.	Fort Yukon	580
	White Mountain	180		Shageluk	139
Bristol Bay Native Corp.	New Stuyahok	391		Tanacross	106
	Togiak	613		Venetie	182
Calista Corporation	Akiachak	481	Koniag Inc.	Karluk	71
	Chuathbaluk	97		Port Lions	222
	Eek	254	Nana Regional Corp.	Noatak	333
	Lower Kalskag	291		Noorvik	531
	Napakiak	318		Selawik	596
	Quinhagak	501		Shungnak	223
	Tuntutuliak	300	Sealaska Corp.	Hydaburg	384
Chugach Alaska Corp.	Port Graham	166		Klawock	722

* Population from 1990 census.

conditions or other problems during the site visitation process. Where possible, communities missed in the first pass were surveyed later, but in several instances the expense of a subsequent visit was prohibitive.

The data collection included (1) compilation of available documents and information related to each community surveyed, (2) interviews with city and/or IRA council officials in each village, and (3) interviews with other residents in each community. The interviews with officials entailed the solicitation of background information about the community and its government as well as questions about public safety issues and services. Other residents in each village were asked questions regarding community problems, crime and the administration of justice in their communities (see Appendices A and B for complete questionnaires).

The survey instruments for Component Three were designed to supplement the Component Two statewide public survey, with additional information about the attitudes, opinions and preferences of residents in rural Native villages. Given the exploratory purpose of this survey, the selection of interviewees was not random. Except for public officials interviewed, interviewees in each village were chosen by the interviewers once they arrived in the village. These interviewers made efforts to include informed citizens in each community.

The interviewees were asked both objective and subjective questions. Many of the objective questions were identical to those used in the Component Two statewide survey; thus, they provide a basis for estimating the degree of consistency of statewide and rural responses received. Unlike the Component Two survey, village respondents were asked to elaborate on their reasons for their initial responses to questions. The subjective inquiries were designed to solicit qualitative information from interviewees about their (1) perceptions or opinions of community and public safety problems and needs in their village; (2) opinions about the relative importance of perceived problems and needs; (3) perceptions of quantity and quality of public safety services; and (4) suggestions and preferences for improving public safety and public safety services in the community (see Appendix C for a detailed summary of the responses of interviewees).

Research Implementation

The implementation of this research was facilitated by the support of the Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC). The Center Director, Vicki Otte, worked to have information about the project distributed at the AFN Convention, and she provided advice on the instruments, processes and problems. Kimberly Martus, a former ANJC director and consultant for the Center, worked on the design of the project and its instruments and conducted pretests in Hooper Bay.

The survey administration relied on transportation provided primarily by Alaska State Trooper Sgt. Bob Sanders, although commercial airlines were used in Southeast Alaska and in other instances when they were more expeditious or cost-effective than Department of Public Safety aircraft. Trooper Sanders' performance in planning flights, performing flying duties and supporting the interview teams was exemplary. In addition to ensuring the interview teams got into and out of the various villages, Sanders on several occasions arranged for lodging, food and ground transportation for interviewers. Without the miracles he performed on occasion, the interview process would not have been completed in the January through March period. In an effort to ensure objective responses, interviewers were dropped in a village by Sgt. Sanders in the morning and picked up when he returned in the evening. Generally no troopers were in the village during the interviewing.

The interviews were conducted by UAA Justice Center faculty and support staff in all areas except two communities in northeast Alaska where a UAF Justice faculty member and a Justice student assisted with

the data collection. At least two interviewers were in each community interviewing officials and residents over a period of seven to nine hours.

INTERVIEWEES

Meetings with village officials from city and IRA or tribal councils were scheduled in advance of the interview team’s travel to the village, and these officials were interviewed upon the interview team’s initial arrival in each community. In some instances these discussions with officials were conducted during a relatively formal council meeting; in others only one or two officials were present. Background information on the village and its official bodies was obtained, and information about the social control processes of the community was discussed. Officials were asked to explain the community and administration of justice issues in the village as well as the perceptions of the relationship between the village officials, local Village Police Officers (VPOs), Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) and troopers from whom it receives services. They were encouraged to identify problems and suggest improvements they felt were needed or desirable. Assurances were given that their responses would be treated as confidential and efforts have been made to maintain such confidentiality through this report. To protect the identity of specific officials and communities as was promised, data or attitudes in some communities have not been fully presented in the report. The written summaries of these discussions with village officials cannot be published without violating the confidentiality commitment.

Residents who were interviewed for the survey were selected after interviewers arrived in each village. In some instances interviewers had complete freedom to choose interviewees and they randomly picked houses where interviews with residents were conducted. In other cases village officials insisted on playing a substantial role in organizing the interviews in their village, even to the extent of providing specific people for interviews. An average of approximately six people were interviewed in each community, although the number ranged from three to eleven. With identifying information removed, the summaries are presented in Appendix C to facilitate understanding of the diversity of opinions among interviewees.

The range of resident interviewee ages was 16 to 81 (Table 1.1). The average or mean age of village interviewees was 42.88 as compared to 42.07 for those who were interviewed for the Component Two statewide poll. In comparison to the Component Two survey, a higher proportion of the interviewees in this study were village residents above the age of 50 (i.e., in Component Two, 14.3% were over fifty; in this study, 27.8% were over fifty).

Table 1.1. Respondent Age

Age	Component Three (village survey)	Component Two	
		Rural	Statewide
16-29	14.0%	17.0%	14.9%
30-39	29.5	29.3	32.7
40-49	35.2	39.3	29.3
50+	27.8	14.3	23.1
Mean age	42.9 years	40.9 years	42.1 years

The residents interviewed in this village survey had lived in their villages for periods ranging from less than one year to more than 75 years. The average length of village residency was 30 years. In comparison,

the average length of residency of rural residents interviewed in the Component Two statewide opinion survey was 24.5 years in Alaska. Consequently, the responses from village residents in this Component Three village survey are on the whole from people with more resident time in villages than those who interviewed in the Component Two statewide poll.

The interviewees in this village survey were disproportionately male—57.5 per cent male and 42.5 per cent female—a ratio which more closely approximates census data than did the gender proportions of the Component Two rural sample (Table 1.2). More than 95 per cent of the interviewees were Alaska Native; a few non-Natives were included among both the residents and the officials interviewed. Sixty-six per cent reported having children under 18 at home, a slightly lower percentage than in the statewide poll where approximately 70 per cent reported having such children at home.

Table 1.2. Demographics in Surveyed Communities: Gender

By regional corporation and village.

	Male		Female		Total population
	N	% of population	N	% of population	
Ahtna Inc.					
Copper Center	233	51.9%	216	48.1%	449
Aleut Corp.					
Nelson Lagoon	45	54.2%	38	45.8%	83
Bering Straits Native Corp.					
Stebbins	203	50.7%	197	49.3%	400
White Mountain	95	52.8	85	47.2	180
Bristol Bay Native Corp.					
New Stuyahok	209	53.5%	182	46.5%	391
Togiak	327	53.3	286	46.7	613
Calista Corp.					
Akiachak	243	50.5%	238	49.5%	481
Chuathbaluk	56	57.7	41	42.3	97
Eek	137	53.9	117	46.1	254
Lower Kalskag	155	53.3	136	46.7	291
Napakiak	164	51.6	154	48.4	318
Quinhagak	263	52.5	238	47.5	501
Tuntutuliak	161	53.7	139	46.3	300
Chugach Alaska Corp.					
Port Graham	90	54.2%	76	45.8%	166
Cook Inlet Regional Corp.					
Chickaloon	79	54.5%	66	45.5%	145
Tyonek	92	59.7	62	40.3	154
Doyon Ltd.					
Ft. Yukon	315	54.3%	265	45.7%	580
Shageluk	77	55.4	62	44.6	139
Tanacross	58	54.7	48	45.3	106
Venetie	93	51.1	89	48.9	182
Koniag Inc.					
Karluk	44	62.0%	27	38.0%	71
Port Lions	124	55.9	98	44.1	222
NANA Regional Corp.					
Noatak	187	56.2%	146	43.8%	333
Noorvik	287	54.0	244	46.0	531
Selawik	328	55.0	268	45.0	596
Shungnak	109	48.9	114	51.1	223
Sealaska Corp.					
Hydaburg	219	57.0%	165	43.0%	384
Klawock	396	54.8	326	45.2	722

Source of data: Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs; based on 1990 census data.

Conclusions

Even though the respondents interviewed in this village survey were not chosen randomly, it seems this sample is similar in most demographic aspects to the rural sample in the statewide opinion survey. This village sample did, however, consist of a higher proportion of men; it tended to be slightly older; it was made up of people with significantly longer periods of residence both in Alaska and in the village, and slightly fewer of its numbers had children under 18 years old. It also consisted almost exclusively of Alaska Native interviewees, which was not the case in the statewide telephone survey of rural areas in Alaska.

It would be reasonable to conclude that the interviewees in this sample are more knowledgeable about village life and are better able to reflect the mainstream opinions of Native villagers than would be the case with interviewees in the rural category of the statewide Component Two survey. In addition, as a result of the face-to-face nature of the village interviews and the capacity of interviewers to engage in follow-up discussion of the responses, this Component Three village survey more fully accomplishes its objective of providing more extensive and meaningful subject information about issues related to village public safety and public safety services.

Organization of Remainder of Report

The remainder of this report will present the findings and conclusions of the survey. Section II which follows is devoted to a summary of community characteristics. It should be noted that the Justice Center has developed a complete file from which much of this summary has been drawn and that detailed information is available for further analysis.

Section III deals with findings concerning villagers' perceptions of the quality of life and problems in their communities.

Section IV presents the survey findings regarding handling community problems and crime.

Section V contains summaries and analysis related to the perceived quality of police services in the communities surveyed.

Section VI presents a compilation of conclusions about actions which might be initiated by the Alaska Department of Public Safety to increase trooper effectiveness and enhance its operations in Alaska Native communities.

SECTION II

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

The 28 communities surveyed during this study are in isolated locations 10 to 100 air miles from an urban center, and in only a few instances are they connected by road to another city. They are in eleven of the Alaska Native Corporation regions (see Table 2.1). The Arctic Slope villages were not included for the same reason places like Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Unalaska and Nome were not included: they receive complete public safety services from their own police agency rather than the Alaska State Troopers, VPOs or VPSOs. Two communities included in the survey, Fort Yukon and Klawock, had organized police departments. The specific communities were included after consideration of suggestions from Native leaders, Alaska Native Federation conference attendees, and the Alaska State Troopers. Each community chosen was deemed to be unique in terms of some aspect or aspects of its lifestyle, location, public safety circumstances, or resident attitudes and preferences about public safety services. As a group these communities are believed to provide a relatively comprehensive overview of the range of similarities and differences in Native villages throughout Alaska.

Government

The villages surveyed were predominately incorporated under Alaska law as first or second class cities. Villages which were not incorporated had established IRA or tribal councils administering local governmental affairs (see Chart 2). Most of the first or second class city governments were incorporated to obtain state services and funds in the early 1970s, and they often shared authority with Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) or tribal councils, which in most cases seem to have formally existed since well before Alaska statehood. In many villages these groups have members in common. The relative power distribution among these entities varied from community to community. City councils usually play the leadership role in dealing with the agencies of the State of Alaska and the IRA councils have been dealing primarily with federal agencies. IRA councils have responsibility for juvenile matters under the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and they manage trust lands in the community. They frequently provide a variety of grant-funded social services for the village. The village city councils usually manage public safety, road and facility maintenance, sewage and utility services, and similar fundamental government functions. Many villages employ one or more Village Police Officers (VPOs) and are also served by a resident state-funded Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO).

In some instances the official members and the goals of both the city and IRA councils were the same, but in others there were differences in the members and goals. In some cases the relationships were very complex, and in a few cases these bodies were in competition. For example, in one community two separate

Table 2.1. Community Information for Surveyed Communities*Population, community type, land area, and location by regional corporation and village.*

Village	Pop.	Comm'ty type	Land area	Location
Ahtna Inc.				
Copper Center	449	Unincorporated	21 sq. mi.	Between Miles 100 and 105 of the Richardson Highway; on the west bank of the Copper River at the confluence of the Klutina River.
Aleut Corp.				
Nelson Lagoon	83	Unincorporated	245 sq. mi.	On the Alaska Peninsula 30 air miles west of Port Moller on a narrow sand spit separating the lagoon from the Bering Sea.
Bering Straits Native Corp.				
Stebbins	400	2nd Class City	35 sq. mi.	On the northwest coast of St. Michael Island, 120 miles southeast of Nome.
White Mountain	180	2nd Class City	2 sq. mi.	On the west bank of the Fish River on the Seward Peninsula, 63 miles east of Nome.
Bristol Bay Native Corp.				
New Stuyahok	391	2nd Class City	6 sq. mi.	Above the Nushagak River 52 miles northeast of Dillingham.
Togiak	613	2nd Class City	44 sq. mi.	At the head of Togiak Bay 67 miles west of Dillingham.
Calista Corp.				
Akiachak	481	Unincorporated	9 sq. mi.	On the west bank of the Kuskokwim River on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 18 miles northeast of Bethel.
Chuathbaluk	97	2nd Class City	4 sq. mi.	On the north bank of the Kuskokwim River; 11 miles upriver from Aniak in the Kilbuk-Kuskokwim mountains; 87 air miles northeast of Bethel.
Eek	254	2nd Class City	1 sq. mi.	On the west bank of the Eek River; 12 miles east of the Kuskokwim River; 42 air miles southwest of Bethel in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.
Lower Kalskag	291	2nd Class City	1 sq. mi.	On the north bank of the Kuskokwim River; 2 miles downriver from Upper Kalskag; 26 miles west of Aniak and 64 miles northeast of Bethel.
Napakiak	318	2nd Class City	6 sq. mi.	On the north bank of the Kuskokwim River; 15 miles southwest of Bethel.
Quinhagak	501	2nd Class City	4 sq. mi.	On the Kanektok River less than a mile from the Bering Sea coast and Kuskokwim Bay; 71 miles southwest of Bethel.
Tuntutuliak	300	Unincorporated	26 sq. mi.	On the Kinak River approximately 3 miles from its confluence with the Kuskokwim River and about 40 miles from the Bering Sea coast; 40 miles southwest of Bethel.
Chugach Alaska Corp.				
Port Graham	166	Unincorporated	5 sq. mi.	At the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula on the shore of Port Graham; adjacent to Nanwalek and 7.5 miles southwest of Seldovia.
Cook Inlet Regional Corp.				
Chickaloon	145	Unincorporated	47 sq. mi.	On the Chickaloon River along the Glenn Highway 26 miles northeast of Palmer in the Talkeetna Mountains.
Tyonek	154	Unincorporated	22 sq. mi.	On the northwest shore of Cook Inlet 43 miles southwest of Anchorage.
Doyon Ltd.				
Ft. Yukon	580	2nd Class City	6 sq. mi.	On the north bank of the Yukon River at its junction with the Porcupine River, about 145 air miles northeast of Fairbanks.
Shageluk	139	2nd Class City	9 sq. mi.	On the east bank of the Innoko River approximately 20 miles east of Anvik and 34 miles northeast of Holy Cross.
Tanacross	106	Unincorporated	78 sq. mi.	On the banks of the Tanana River 12 miles northwest of Tok off of the Alaska Highway.
Venetie	182	Unincorporated	13 sq. mi.	On the north side of the Chandalar River 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon.
Koniag Inc.				
Karluk	71	Unincorporated	46 sq. mi.	On the northwest coast of Kodiak Island on the Karluk River; 88 air miles southwest of Kodiak.
Port Lions	222	2nd Class City	6 sq. mi.	On the north coast of Kodiak Island; 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage.
NANA Regional Corp.				
Noatak	333	Unincorporated	17 sq. mi.	On the west bank of the Noatak River 55 miles north of Kotzebue and 70 miles north of the Arctic Circle; the only settlement on the 396 mile-long Noatak River, just west of the 66-million acre Noatak National Preserve.
Noorvik	531	2nd Class City	? sq. mi.	On the right bank of the Nazuruk Channel of the Kobuk River; 33 miles northwest of Selawik and 45 miles east of Kotzebue; downriver from the 1.7-million acre Kobuk Valley National Park.
Selawik	596	2nd Class City	2 sq. mi.	At the mouth of the Selawik River where it empties into Selawik Lake; about 70 miles southeast of Kotzebue; near the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, a key breeding and resting spot for migratory waterfowl.
Shungnak	223	2nd Class City	8 sq. mi.	On the right bank of the Kobuk River about 150 miles east of Kotzebue; original settlement was 10 miles further upstream at Kobuk.
Sealaska Corp.				
Hydaburg	384	1st Class City	? sq. mi.	On the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island 45 air miles northwest of Ketchikan.
Klawock	722	1st Class City	? sq. mi.	On the west coast of Prince of Wales Island across from Klawock Island; 7 miles north of Craig and 56 air miles west of Ketchikan.

Source of data: Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Population figures based on 1990 census data.

bodies, neither of which reportedly had received official recognition from the Department of Interior, were trying to operate as IRA tribal councils over trust land, and a city council was struggling with defining its relationships and responsibilities vis-a-vis these competing groups.

It is clear that in light of Native sovereignty issues, the responsibilities, relationships and powers of various governing groups in Native communities across the state vary greatly and in some cases shift dramatically over short periods of time. It is equally clear that information about such shifts is seldom given wide dissemination outside a community and is frequently not documented in state or regional publications. Consequently, nonresidents and outside agencies wishing to have effective relationships with local governments in Native communities must maintain continuous contact and face-to-face communication with those local communities to understand their functioning and the changes which occur in the governmental situation of the community.

Population and Subsistence

The villages range in size from approximately 71 to 722 residents (Table 2.2).¹ Residents were predominately Alaska Native in the communities surveyed, although the proportion of Native residents ranged from 98.3 per cent Native in Lower Kalskag to less than seven per cent Native in Chickaloon. The average (mean) Native population was approximately 82 per cent and the median proportion of Natives in the community population was 93.8 per cent. This means that in 14 of the 28 villages, 94 per cent or more of the residents were Native.

Most villages have few permanent employment opportunities in the community, and often the cash employment positions with schools and other organizations in the communities seem to be disproportionately filled by non-Natives. Many residents rely heavily on hunting, fishing, and wild food collecting for portions of their diets. In some communities, such as in the NANA region, which has the Red Dog Mine, there are employment opportunities, but many residents must work outside their home villages. This situation reportedly results in significant numbers of working-age males regularly being away from their villages at work sites.

Even in those villages with available wage-paying jobs, residents often engage in hunting, fishing and/or food-gathering subsistence activities for a portion of their basic food, and it is quite clear these subsistence activities are considered by many adult village residents to be their preferred and basic work obligations. In contrast to a perspective frequently encountered among some people from the broader social culture which has work firmly tied to wages and salaries, a village resident without a wage-paying job is not necessarily a person without meaningful, challenging work. Subsistence duties require skillful, arduous work to provide for shelter, food, and livable conditions. A basic difference between a wage worker and a subsistence worker is in the hours and rules for work and the fact that the fruit of a subsistence worker's efforts is subsistence, rather than a paycheck, fringe benefits or a retirement system.

Facilities

The buildings and facilities of the average village surveyed were modest by contemporary standards. Nearly all of the communities had a general store, usually run by the local government. Similarly, most had

¹ Based on 1990 Census data.

Table 2.2. Demographics in Surveyed Communities: Race*By regional corporation and village.*

	Alaska Native			Non-Native						Total N	% of pop.	Total pop.
	American Indian	Eskimo	Aleut	Total N	% of pop.	Caucasian	African Amer.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other			
Ahtna Inc.												
Copper Center	146	9	0	155	34.5%	294	0	0	0	294	65.5%	449
Aleut Corp.												
Nelson Lagoon	0	1	66	67	80.7%	16	0	0	0	16	19.3%	83
Bering Straits Native Corp.												
Stebbins	2	376	1	379	94.8%	20	1	0	0	21	5.3%	400
White Mountain	2	154	2	158	87.8	20	1	1	0	22	12.2	180
Bristol Bay Native Corp.												
New Stuyahok	1	360	14	375	95.9%	16	0	0	0	16	4.1%	391
Togiak	2	531	2	535	87.3	71	1	0	6	78	12.7	613
Calista Corp.												
Akiachak	0	457	0	457	95.0%	22	0	2	0	24	5.0%	481
Chuathbaluk	8	79	0	87	89.7	10	0	0	0	10	10.3	97
Eek	4	239	0	243	95.7	10	0	0	1	11	4.3	254
Lower Kalskag	1	283	2	286	98.3	4	1	0	0	5	1.7	291
Napakiak	2	298	0	300	94.3	14	4	0	0	18	5.7	318
Quinhagak	1	469	0	470	93.8	29	0	1	1	31	6.2	501
Tuntutuliak	1	289	0	290	96.7	9	0	0	1	10	3.3	300
Chugach Alaska Corp.												
Port Graham	1	2	147	150	90.4%	15	0	1	0	16	9.6%	166
Cook Inlet Regional Corp.												
Chickaloon	5	1	3	9	6.2%	132	0	1	3	136	93.8%	145
Tyonek	138	2	2	142	92.2	12	0	0	0	12	7.8	154
Doyon Ltd.												
Ft. Yukon	483	10	0	493	85.0%	85	0	0	2	87	15.0%	580
Shageluk	131	1	0	132	95.0	7	0	0	0	7	5.0	139
Tanacross	100	0	0	100	94.3	6	0	0	0	6	5.7	106
Venetie	168	3	0	171	94.0	11	0	0	0	11	6.0	182
Koniag Inc.												
Karluk	0	0	65	65	91.5%	5	0	1	0	6	8.5%	71
Port Lions	0	4	146	150	67.6	68	0	2	2	72	32.4	222
NANA Regional Corp.												
Noatak	1	321	0	322	96.7%	11	0	0	0	11	3.3%	333
Noorvik	17	481	0	498	93.8	32	1	0	0	33	6.2	531
Selawik	8	560	1	569	95.5	25	2	0	0	27	4.5	596
Shungnak	1	210	0	211	94.6	12	0	0	0	12	5.4	223
Sealaska Corp.												
Hydaburg	335	3	4	342	89.1%	40	1	1	0	42	10.9%	384
Klawock	386	1	5	392	54.3	324	1	4	1	330	45.7	722

Source of data: Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs; based on 1990 census data.

a local school and housing for teachers, who were mostly non-Native. Native “teacher aides” from the local community were employed in nearly every school. Nearly every village had a well-maintained runway for regular air service. Every community had an office facility for the city and, in some instances, the tribal government officials, although in one case this office was located in a nearby town. These facilities were equipped with telephones, copy and fax machines, and other office equipment.

One of the most conspicuous differences between the current village situation and the situation found by the *1979 Rural Justice Survey* conducted by the Alaska State Troopers and the Justice Center is in the area of communication. In the late 1970s a single radio telephone in a village was not uncommon, and fax

machines did not exist. A second notable difference is the increase in aircraft available for routine and emergency transportation between communities. The addition of this technology has greatly enhanced the potential for public safety services.

Social Control

Most communities have local ordinances and rules established to handle behavior deemed undesirable by the local community or its officials. The nature of these rules and the degree of their formal codification vary from community to community. In a few instances, community officials spoke freely about written tribal or village rules and their use in the community, although they did not wish to provide a copy to interviewers. Although the precise relationship which communities wanted with the Alaska State Troopers was different from community to community, officials in every community visited expressed a need for better public safety services and increased support from the Alaska State Troopers. The officials in many villages, however, expressed concern or dissatisfaction with the current definition or lack of definition of the existing arrangements with the Alaska State Troopers.

We found nearly all of the villages have developed and regularly use local, sometimes extralegal, social control mechanisms. Although only a few communities have “tribal” courts in operation, officials in nearly all indicated the concept is being implemented or considered for use locally. The officials in one community reported having a tribal court *and* a tribal bar association consisting of lay-lawyers. Residents accused of law violations are reportedly given a choice of being tried by the tribal court or being referred to troopers for arrest and trial in a state court. Tribal court sentences consist of fines and community service, such as helping the elderly in the village, cleaning public facilities, and working on community construction. Those serving tribal court sentences in the community are reportedly supervised by a Village Police Officer.

This same community also reported having established a children’s court consisting of three elders who oversee incidents related to such misconduct as curfew violations, juvenile drinking, stealing, and gasoline sniffing. This group relies heavily on counseling and discussions with the offender and the offender’s family. The most severe sentence imposed on offending teenagers involves emptying honey buckets for residents.

In another community, the first and second chiefs of the tribal council have assumed responsibility for behavior control actions on behalf of the community. They reportedly follow the rules in a “Tribal Handbook,” and they are assisted by local Native “security guards” whom the tribal council has hired at \$140 per week. These officials claim only to enforce “tribal law” violations occurring in the village or on adjacent land which they claim as the traditional subsistence area of their people. This community reportedly leaves offenses committed by its residents elsewhere in the state and offenses involving local, state or federal property (e.g., breaking and entry of the school or post office and warrants for offenses committed in Anchorage or Fairbanks) to the Alaska State Troopers; however, according to village officials, they insist upon accompanying and assisting troopers who come into the village to investigate or serve papers.

The chiefs claim that people coming into their village, including state officials, are randomly searched for alcohol and drugs. In addition, since most people in this village are lifelong residents and customarily walk freely into each other’s homes, the chiefs seem to feel completely comfortable in entering any home in the village unannounced to check on reported misconduct or alcohol possession by the resident.

This village is particularly interesting because its officials claim to use firm sentencing standards which can result in lifetime banishment from the village.² They claim, for example, a resident judged in a hearing by the council as drunk or disorderly is given a fine of \$75 for a first occurrence, a fine of \$150 for a second incident, and a “blue ticket” for a third or subsequent incident. The first “blue ticket” action banishes the offender for a minimum of three months, at which time the offender will be readmitted upon submission of a written apology and a request for readmission to the tribal council. A second “blue ticket” is similar except the banishment is reportedly for a minimum of six months. A third “blue ticket” action is permanent banishment, according to tribal officials.

The community officials reportedly always attempt to recover damages and to ensure conforming future behavior by addressing misbehavior in the village. The process has reportedly been applied only to “tribe” members; “non-enrolled” people who are found to be drinking alcohol or being disorderly are sent out of the village after a single offense.

The officials of this village claim, as do officials with whom we spoke in many other communities, to have developed their own system because, despite community problems growing progressively worse, they do not believe the state has provided effective action to address the problems. Among the most frequently occurring problems which community officials claim to have made progress in correcting are (1) alcohol importation, possession, and distribution; (2) curfew violations; (3) dog control; (4) misuse of firearms; (5) misuse of citizen band radios; and (6) disorderly conduct and interpersonal violence. They have had less success in dealing with nonresidents such as the pilots, guides, and hunters who they claim trespass in their territory. In fact, those villages which gave Alaska Fish and Wildlife officers the highest ratings often attributed the high ratings to their perceptions that officers worked to control such trespassing.

Income

The village governments have a wide variety of income sources, most of which produce relatively limited amounts of money to support government operations. The most significant source of support was state-provided funds. These funds were supplemented by federal grants and contracts and city-run enterprises and businesses. Among the most common city revenue generation was from (1) community washeterias; (2) general stores; (3) bingo and pulltabs; (4) liquor stores; (5) cable TV; and (6) public utilities. In many instances, these city endeavors provide direct funding for village employees who perform a variety of duties. For example, a village power utility in one community had the city VPO on its payroll, and in another community all fund receipts, including those from grants and contracts, were supposedly deposited in a common account from which all city expenses were paid. However, no matter how creative the community in obtaining resources to support public safety, nearly all the communities we surveyed were clearly short of money to pay for routine local public safety operations.

Conclusion

Although the communities surveyed are located in all regions of Alaska below the North Slope Borough and have distinctive differences, they also share many common characteristics and challenges. They are

² *Note:* Village officials turned down an interviewer’s request for a copy of the *Tribal Handbook* which reportedly documents the system and its processes.

short of cash and usually struggle to obtain the money required to acquire facilities, equipment, and services which are essential for public safety within the community. The current governmental arrangements reflect necessity and opportunity as much as comprehensive design. Most communities either have or are in the process of developing a very coherent sense of direction which reflects a commitment to the familiar rural village life patterns and linkages to the broad society outside the community boundaries, of which the community is a part. Most of the villages in this survey seemingly had well-understood community social control methods to handle problems that are beyond the scope of family responsibility. These methods are sometimes not well-grounded in the legal system of the State of Alaska, and operate usually below the level of conscious recognition of the Alaska Department of Public Safety, the Alaska Court System, and most other governmental organizations.

The village social control systems tend, however, to be confined primarily to dealing with disruptive behavior in the community. Criminal acts which the state has defined as high-priority criminal behavior are nearly always referred by the village to the state. This situation is, however, in an evolutionary process, and Alaska would probably be best served if the Alaska justice system components, especially the Department of Public Safety and the Division of State Troopers, were actively and sympathetically involved in this developmental process in all regions and Native communities of the state.

SECTION III

PERCEPTIONS ON COMMUNITY LIFE AND COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Officials and other residents of each community were asked their opinions about community problems, their perceptions of the importance or seriousness of those perceived problems, and their suggestions concerning solutions. Statistical information derived from their responses was similar enough to the statistics derived from the Component Two statewide survey for one to conclude that despite the non-random selection of village respondents, the information received from them is consistent with the perspectives and opinions of rural Native residents across the state. It is, however, important to keep in mind, “average” statistics provide a central profile of many different elements, and *not* a single one of the individual elements used in deriving the average profile necessarily has the “average” characteristics. Most of the villages surveyed cluster near the “average” or the typical position, but a few villages have features that are substantially different.

Quality of Life

Almost all of the people interviewed felt the community where they lived was safer than communities elsewhere, especially safer than Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau. Over 90 per cent indicated they felt safe from harm (Table 3.1) while in the village. Those residents who expressed concerns about their safety almost always associated these concerns with the excessive consumption of alcohol and drugs, often in conjunction with firearms by some in the village.

Table 3.1. Safety from Harm*

Question 4: In this community, do you generally feel safe from harm?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Yes	158	90.3%
No	13	7.4
Other	1	0.6
Don't know	3	1.7
Total	175	

* The number of respondents varies from table to table because of the failures of some interviewees to respond or other missing data. Percentages are based on the actual responses and may not total 100% because of rounding to the nearest one-tenth of a per cent.

One interviewee is quoted as saying, “When the town is sober, it’s very safe. When it’s drunk, it’s not safe. People get drunk or high with firearms and no one is willing or capable of intervening.” Another said, “Sometimes, I don’t feel safe because of firearms and booze.”

In conjunction with the fear of mixing excessive alcohol or drug use and firearms, some people interviewed pointed to slow or inadequate police service for controlling disorderly persons who are under the influence of substances as a reason for fear.

The opinions about the public safety trends in the community are disparate, although a majority (54 %) of the respondents indicated they believe their communities are as safe or safer *than when they were children* (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2. Change in Community Safety Since Childhood

Question 7: Compared to when you were a child, is your community safer, less safe or has it stayed the same?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Less safe	72	44.7%
Stayed the same	61	37.9
Safer	26	16.1
Don't know	2	1.2
Total	161	

Approximately the same proportion (54.4 %) believe that crime has remained at the same level or decreased *during the past five years*, although a smaller proportion (38.5% versus 44.7%) expressed the opinion that in the past five years crime has increased (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. Change in Crime Rate in Past Five Years

Question 8: In the past five years, do you feel crime generally increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Increased	65	38.5%
Stayed the same	61	36.1
Decreased	31	18.3
Don't know	12	7.1
Total	169	

Over 90 per cent of the interviewees said they like living in the community and prefer it to someplace else (Table 3.4). The reasons given range from “I was born and raised here,” to “I am attached to my culture and the Native subsistence lifestyle,” to “Because it is my home. It is small, comfortable and we know everyone. There aren't any strangers. There is less pressure here than in the city.”

Table 3.4. Living in the Community

Question 1: Overall, do you like living here or would you prefer to live somewhere else?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Dislike	12	6.9%
Like	158	91.3
Other	2	1.2
Don't know	1	0.6
Total	173	

A substantial majority (85 %) of the interviewees expressed an unequivocal opinion that their community is a good place to raise children (Table 3.5). Only approximately six per cent of the interviewees expressed an opinion that the community was *not* a good place to raise kids. Those few who felt it was not a good

place for kids cited factors such as a school situation (e.g., racism, limited curriculum and inadequate instruction), lack of activities for children and alcohol availability to teenagers as their primary reasons.

Table 3.5. Raising Children in the Community

Question 3: Do you think that this community is a good place to raise children?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Yes	147	85.0%
No	11	6.4
Other	11	6.4
Don't know	4	2.3
Total	173	

The reasons for feeling it is a good place to raise children include a culturally relevant educational system - often one that teaches the local Native language, values or subsistence methods; absence of crime; involvement of the entire community in supervising and helping children; absence of social problems; good teachers including elders who teach hunting and fishing skills; and freedom to grow up in a safe environment with strong values without gangs, traffic, strangers or physical abuse.

The information provides evidence that a majority of the residents of the Native villages surveyed have more favorable opinions about their community than they have about other communities and they intend to remain where they currently live as permanent residents.

Table 3.6. Making a Difference in the Community

Question 2: How much of a difference do you feel you, personally, can make in changing things for the better in your community?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
A lot	47	27.5%
Some	84	49.1
Very little	26	15.2
None	5	2.9
Don't know	9	5.3
Total	171	

Despite a recognition of areas where their community can be improved, village residents view it as basically the best place available to have the type of family life they desire. Most also believe they can contribute to the community improvement if they wish (Table 3.6), and they expressed a willingness to work toward that end. On the other hand, when specifically asked, many expressed concerns about a number of problems of which alcohol and drug problems were considered the most substantial.

Problems

Village officials and other residents were asked to identify (1) the most serious problem (whether or not it is related to the criminal justice system) facing people who live in their community, and (2) the relative seriousness of various crime and social problems. The overwhelming response received from both groups of interviewees was identification of alcohol and/or drugs as the most serious community problem.

Table 3.7 provides a quantitative summary of responses to this question. Over 75 per cent of all village residents who answered identified alcohol, illegal drugs or both as the major community problem. The employment situation was the second most frequently specified problem—identified by seven per cent of the residents interviewed. Slightly over 2.3 per cent of those interviewed pointed to inadequate sanitation systems as the most serious problem in their village. The remaining problems identified as the most serious were usually unique to specific communities. They included lack of recreational opportunities (especially for teenagers), outsiders trespassing or taking local fish or game, children loitering and disturbing the community peace late into the night, failure of parents to adequately care for their children, disappearance of a subsistence lifestyle, teen pregnancy, suicides, medical problems, loose dogs, state denial of sovereignty rights, and misbehavior/prejudice/hostility by state government officials or police.

Table 3.7. Most Serious Problem in Community

Question 5: Considering all of the things that affect people in rural Alaska, what do you feel is the most serious problem facing people living in your community?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Alcohol	86	49.1%
Illegal drugs	3	1.7
Both [alcohol and illegal drugs]	45	25.7
Unemployment	12	6.9
Sanitation	4	2.3
Child sexual abuse	1	0.6
Other	23	13.1
Don't know	1	0.6
Total	175	

The substance considered by the largest proportion (27.6 %) of respondents to be a community problem was “hard liquor” (see Table 3.8). Hard liquor was followed by marijuana (24.5 %), beer (14.4 %), inhalants (glue, gas, aerosol spray) (11 %), homebrew (7.4 %), wine (seven %), and cocaine (6.8 %). The significance of the use of inhalants by teenagers was stressed by officials in a number of communities. In one village an official spent considerable time discussing the relationship of the theft of gasoline from sno-gos to a lack of

Table 3.8. Illegal Drugs and Alcohol

Question 40: What kinds of illegal drugs or alcohol are problems in your community?

	Number of times Mentioned	Per cent
Beer	84	14.4%
Wine	41	7.0
Hard liquor	161	27.6
Homebrew	43	7.4
Marijuana/pot	143	24.5
Cocaine	40	6.8
Inhalants (glue, gas, aerosol spray)	64	11.0
Other	6	1.0
None	1	0.2
Don't know	1	0.2
Total	584	

Note: A total of 171 interviewees responded to this question; multiple responses were permitted.

Table 3.9. Alcohol as a Cause of Crime

Question 41: How much of the crime in this community do you feel is caused by alcohol?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Very little	14	8.1%
One quarter	9	5.2
One half	25	14.5
Three quarters	17	9.8
Almost all	100	57.8
Don't know	8	4.6
Total	173	

recreational facilities for young people. It became clear during the conversation that the theft of gasoline was not actually his biggest concern; rather it was that the gasoline was being used as an inhalant by the kids.

The identification of alcohol as the *most* serious community problem by a disproportionate number of people was consistent in all regions across the state, although it was not identified as *the* most serious problem by people in a few villages. Many interviewees combined alcohol and/or drugs with other ancillary problems such as misuse of firearms, driving while intoxicated, domestic violence and crime occurring in their communities. The perception seems to be that nearly all undesirable behavioral problems and crime would disappear from the rural communities surveyed if there was no alcohol or drugs (Tables 3.9 and 3.10). Almost 70 per cent of the interviewees said from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of all crime in the community was caused by alcohol. Another 17.3 per cent felt that illegal drugs were causing over 75 per cent of the crime. Alcohol seems to be viewed as a more damaging substance to communities than drugs because (1) interviewees viewed marijuana to be, rather than any “hard” substances, the most widely-used illegal drug, and (2) unlike with alcohol use, many interviewees did not view drug use as closely associated to or the cause of disruptive or violent behavior.

Table 3.10. Illegal Drugs as a Cause of Crime

Question 42: How much of the crime in this community do you feel is caused by illegal drugs?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Very little	56	32.4%
One quarter	23	13.3
One half	29	16.8
Three quarters	8	4.6
Almost all	22	12.7
Other	3	1.7
Don't know	32	18.5
Total	173	

To obtain information on perceptions of the seriousness of various crimes and public safety incidents in the communities, interviewees were read a list of problem areas, each of which they were asked to identify as “not a problem,” “a small problem,” “a medium problem” or “a large problem.” (See Table 3.11 for a summary of the responses.) The results from this question illustrate the community-specific nature of public safety and crime problems in villages across the state. Elder abuse was the only category considered “not a problem” by more than 50 per cent of the respondents statewide; however, in one community over 90 per cent of the interviewees classified it as a problem. In two other regions approximately 70 per cent of the

Table 3.11. Problems in the Community

Questions 9-23: Now, I will read you a list of problems that may or may not occur here. For each problem I read, please tell me if it is not a problem, a small problem, a medium-sized problem, or a large problem here.

	Number of respondents	Per cent		Number of respondents	Per cent
<i>Question 9: Burglary</i>			<i>Question 17: Bootleg alcohol</i>		
Not a problem	30	17.2%	Not a problem	58	33.7%
Small problem	66	37.9	Small problem	23	13.4
Medium problem	47	27.0	Medium problem	24	14.0
Large problem	26	14.9	Large problem	53	30.8
Don't know	5	2.9	Don't know	14	8.1
Total	174		Total	172	
<i>Question 10: Property destruction</i>			<i>Question 18: Domestic violence</i>		
Not a problem	38	21.7%	Not a problem	23	13.1%
Small problem	58	33.1	Small problem	44	25.1
Medium problem	48	27.4	Medium problem	64	36.6
Large problem	24	13.7	Large problem	31	17.7
Don't know	7	4.0	Don't know	13	7.4
Total	175		Total	175	
<i>Question 11: Vehicle theft</i>			<i>Question 19: Other physical assaults</i>		
Not a problem	85	48.9%	Not a problem	32	18.4%
Small problem	57	32.8	Small problem	62	35.6
Medium problem	17	9.8	Medium problem	51	29.3
Large problem	10	5.7	Large problem	23	13.2
Don't know	5	2.9	Don't know	6	3.4
Total	174		Total	174	
<i>Question 12: Juvenile crime</i>			<i>Question 20: Suicide attempts</i>		
Not a problem	26	14.9%	Not a problem	38	21.7%
Small problem	51	29.1	Small problem	68	38.9
Medium problem	50	28.6	Medium problem	32	18.3
Large problem	42	24.0	Large problem	21	12.0
Don't know	6	3.4	Don't know	16	9.1
Total	175		Total	175	
<i>Question 13: Illegal drug use</i>			<i>Question 21: Sexual assaults</i>		
Not a problem	12	6.9%	Not a problem	34	19.4%
Small problem	31	17.9	Small problem	55	31.4
Medium problem	54	31.2	Medium problem	39	22.3
Large problem	63	36.4	Large problem	21	12.0
Don't know	13	7.5	Don't know	26	14.9
Total	173		Total	175	
<i>Question 14: Selling drugs</i>			<i>Question 22: Child abuse/neglect</i>		
Not a problem	26	15.0%	Not a problem	32	18.3%
Small problem	31	17.9	Small problem	55	31.4
Medium problem	35	20.2	Medium problem	45	25.7
Large problem	59	34.1	Large problem	24	13.7
Don't know	22	12.7	Don't know	19	10.9
Total	173		Total	175	
<i>Question 15: Alcohol abuse</i>			<i>Question 23: Elder abuse</i>		
Not a problem	3	1.7%	Not a problem	88	50.3%
Small problem	16	9.1	Small problem	44	25.1
Medium problem	43	24.6	Medium problem	16	9.1
Large problem	111	63.4	Large problem	8	4.6
Don't know	2	1.1	Don't know	19	10.9
Total	175		Total	175	
<i>Question 16: Homebrew alcohol</i>					
Not a problem	80	46.0%			
Small problem	33	19.0			
Medium problem	14	8.0			
Large problem	22	12.6			
Don't know	25	14.4			
Total	174				

interviewees indicated that elder abuse was a problem. At the opposite extreme, in one region over 85 per cent of the interviewees said it *was not* a problem and the remaining 14 per cent called it “a small problem.”

These data clearly illustrate the village-specific nature of problems and perceptions. Alcohol abuse was the only one identified by more than 50 per cent of the interviewees statewide as a “large problem.” Nonetheless, each of the problems on Table 3.11 was classified as a “large problem” in one or more of the communities. The differences cannot be associated with existing regional corporation boundaries. Villages in relatively close proximity to each other sometimes have very different problems and perspectives about the relative importance of those problems.

Conclusions

Village residents prefer life in their communities to other alternatives. Overall, they believe their communities are good places to raise a family, but they are most concerned about the lack of recreational activities especially for teenagers and about the various mind-altering substances which are sometimes available to their children. They feel safe, except during those usually infrequent occasions when excessive drinking causes drunkenness and behavioral problems. Their greatest fear is associated with armed, intoxicated rowdies.

The seriousness of specific community problems including crime varies from village to village, and the differences do not seem to be associated with regions of the state. This finding has policy implications for the Department of Public Safety. The department’s priorities and policies may need to address the local differences on a village-by-village basis throughout the state. The personnel assignment and training practices of the department, both in regard to troopers and Village Public Safety Officers, may benefit from consideration of the unique needs and circumstances of individual communities.

SECTION IV

DEALING WITH COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND CRIME

A series of questions was designed to obtain information about citizen opinions, preferences and suggestions for addressing crime and other public safety problems in each community. In addition, questions were included to obtain information which could be used as a basis for evaluating the willingness of adult residents in the villages to assist police and troopers in dealing with criminal acts.

The relative local, state and federal governmental responsibility for dealing with public safety and crime problems in Native communities are not completely defined. The situation is complicated by perspectives, controversies and policy struggles surrounding issues of Native governance and sovereignty. In the democratic society of Alaska information about the preferences of people who reside in rural communities is essential to the development of appropriate organization and management arrangements for communities.

Responsibility for Crime Control

Table 4.1 presents the preferences expressed by interviewees concerning the organizational responsibility for handling crime and problems within the villages. Of all possible organizations considered, police as a group received the most support for the role of dealing with crime and community problems. A majority of the interviewees (53.8 %) expressed the opinion that police—VPSOs, troopers, VPOs—should handle most of the crime and community problems in their villages. Of these agencies the greatest support as measured by the number of times identified by interviewees (22.8 %) was for the Village Public Safety Officers. Almost 17 per cent of the respondents expressed the opinion that the Alaska State Troopers should have the

Table 4.1. Responsibility for Control of Crime and Community Problems

Question 24: Who do you think should handle most of the crimes and community problems in this village?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Village Police	45	14.1%
Village Public Safety Officer	73	22.8
State Troopers	54	16.9
IRA council	38	11.9
Village council	28	8.8
Traditional council	35	10.9
City council	23	7.2
Someone else	24	7.5
Total	320	

Note: A total of 173 interviewees responded to this question; multiple responses were permitted.

Table 4.2. Miscellaneous Opinion Questions

Questions 46-52: *Now I am turning to various opinion questions that people might have. Please tell me if you generally agree or disagree with the following statement.*

	Number of respondents	Per cent		Number of respondents	Per cent
<i>Question 46: "Restricting access to guns will reduce the problems of my community."</i>			<i>Question 50: "Troopers and police are respected by most in my community."</i>		
Disagree	125	74.0%	Disagree	44	26.0%
Agree	35	20.7	Agree	99	58.6
Unsure	9	5.3	Other	1	0.6
Total	169		Unsure	25	14.8
			Total	169	
<i>Question 47: "Troopers and police are having a tough time dealing with crime all by themselves."</i>			<i>Question 51: "Troopers and police don't know about the customs and values of my community."</i>		
Disagree	45	27.3%	Disagree	40	24.4%
Agree	93	56.4	Agree	84	51.2
Unsure	27	16.4	Other	2	1.2
Total	165		Unsure	38	23.2
			Total	164	
<i>Question 48: "Troopers and police should stay out of community affairs."</i>			<i>Question 52: "Most people in my community feel comfortable going to the Troopers or police."</i>		
Disagree	126	75.9%	Disagree	59	35.1%
Agree	23	13.9	Agree	77	45.8
Unsure	17	10.2	Unsure	32	19.0
Total	166		Total	168	
<i>Question 49: "People must become more involved in crime prevention."</i>					
Disagree	3	1.8%			
Agree	162	95.3			
Unsure	5	2.9			
Total	170				

responsibility and 14.1 per cent identified VPOs as a preference. On the other hand, 22.8 per cent of the respondents felt the responsibility for most crime and community problems should be with an IRA or traditional council, and 16 per cent identified village or city councils.

These preferences are clarified somewhat by the explanations respondents gave for their opinions. The interviewees, by and large, did not view the choice of one of these organizations or persons as excluding shared responsibility. In fact, many identified two or more choices in answering. While as a whole they expressed clear confidence in Alaska State Troopers, they also provided very strong support for and confidence in local police and governing entities. Troopers seem to be viewed most appropriately performing support and professional backup for VPOs and VPSOs. Many interviewees expressed the opinion that trooper responsibilities should include a significant obligation for training VPOs and VPSOs in each community. Some interviewees suggested that troopers are in a better position than VPOs or VPSOs because of their enforcement experience, authority and distant commanders to handle major crimes and violence. Local councils and police in the village are generally viewed as having greater understanding of the special problems, values and issues in the village, as well as more sensitivity to the resident concerns. Consequently, the weight of opinion seems to be for a division of labor which places most of the responsibility for dealing with routine community problems and crime with VPOs, VPSOs and village officials. It should be noted, however, that there was only limited support for complete trooper independence from a degree of oversight in the local communities. This issue will be addressed in more detail later in this report.

Cooperation on Community Problems

The widely-held preference for substantially greater cooperation among the various police and community organizations and individuals is also found in other survey data. Over 56.4 per cent of the resident respondents said that troopers and police are having a hard time dealing with crime all by themselves and 95.3 per cent agreed that local people must become more involved with crime prevention (Table 4.2). The interviews with village officials reinforced this conclusion. They offered a variety of suggestions, which will be discussed in the following sections, concerning ways of improving the working relationship between the villages and troopers.

When asked directly about Alaska State Troopers' involvement with local crime and community problems, over 89 per cent (Table 4.3) said they would prefer to have troopers involved at the current level (38.6 %) or more involved (50.9 %). Only 7.6 per cent of the respondents said trooper involvement should be less than it currently is.

Table 4.3. Involvement of Alaska State Troopers in Community

Question 27: Do you think the Alaska State Troopers should be more, the same or less involved in dealing with the crime and problems of your community?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Less	13	7.6%
Same involvement	66	38.6
More	87	50.9
Other	1	0.6
Don't know	4	2.3
Total	171	

When interviewee attention was focused on the area of stopping drug and alcohol abuse, however, the Alaska State Troopers were far down the list of groups viewed as having the ability to actually stop the problems (Table 4.4). As in dealing with crime, local organizations were apparently viewed as the most

Table 4.4. Groups Helpful in Stopping Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Question 44: Which of the following groups do you think can do the most to help in stopping drug and alcohol abuse?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Family	103	15.1%
Schools and teachers	100	14.7
Elders	81	11.9
Village council	72	10.6
Treatment centers	59	8.7
Village police	56	8.2
Tribal courts	55	8.1
Alaska State Troopers	43	6.3
Churches	43	6.3
Community watch groups	31	4.6
State courts	12	1.8
Businesses	7	1.0
Other	18	2.6
Total	680	

Note: A total of 174 interviewees responded to this question; multiple responses were permitted.

appropriate for reducing drug and alcohol abuse. Those groups most responsible for shaping young people were identified as having the greatest potential for reducing these problems. The family was ranked highest (15.1 %) followed by schools and teachers (14.7 %) and village elders (11.9 %). Local police again received stronger support than the Alaska State Troopers, who were tied with churches for eighth place among the twelve groups identified. The large number of multiple responses, however, is further evidence of the interviewees' perspective that the long-term solution to these problems must entail an extensive cooperative effort.

Table 4.5. Community Involvement

Question 31: Do you think the people in your community should have more, the same or less involvement in dealing with village public safety problems?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Less	3	1.7%
Same involvement	30	17.4
More	135	78.5
Don't know	4	2.3
Total	172	

The preference for cooperation is also reflected in interviewees' responses to an inquiry about general community involvement in dealing with village public safety problems (Table 4.5). Seventy-eight and one-half per cent of the respondents indicated community residents should be more involved, and 17.4 per cent felt the current level of involvement to be appropriate. Fewer than two per cent of the interviewees felt people in the community should be less involved than they are currently.

Table 4.6. Willingness to Help With Public Safety Efforts

Questions 33-37: Now, please think about whether you would be willing or unwilling to do any of the following. In general:

Number of respondents Per cent			Number of respondents Per cent		
<i>Question 33: Would you report a crime you see to police or troopers?</i>			<i>Question 36: Would you be willing to help organize and work with a public safety program in this community?</i>		
No	8	4.6%	No	20	11.7%
Yes	158	90.8	Yes	137	80.1
Other	2	1.1	Other	1	0.6
Don't know	6	3.4	Don't know	13	7.6
Total	174		Total	171	
<i>Question 34: Would you tell police or troopers your name if you saw a crime happen?</i>			<i>Question 37: Would you be willing to help organize a Village Police Officer or Village Public Safety Officer youth program in your community?</i>		
No	28	16.2%	No	25	17.0%
Yes	136	78.6	Yes	103	70.1
Other	2	1.2	Other	2	1.4
Don't know	7	4.0	Don't know	17	11.6
Total	173		Total	147	
<i>Question 35: Would you be willing to work with other community members to identify people who are committing crimes?</i>					
No	18	10.5%			
Yes	142	82.6			
Don't know	12	7.0			
Total	172				

Eighty per cent or more of the respondents said they would willingly help police and troopers by reporting crimes they witnessed (90.8 %); working with other community members to identify people who are committing crimes (82.6 %); and helping to organize and work with a public safety program in the community (80.1 %) (Table 4.6). Approximately 70 per cent indicated they would be willing to help organize a VPO or VPSO youth program in their community. Almost 79 per cent claimed they would be willing to give police their name if they witnessed the commission of a crime, although some provided reasons for being apprehensive about doing so.

Conclusion

The information obtained by this survey supports cooperative efforts in dealing with crime and other community problems in villages. It seems most residents and officials interviewed would prefer to have routine crime and community problems handled by people in the community, with troopers supporting VPSOs and VPOs by providing training and backup and by handling serious crimes and assisting in violent situations. This focus of the Alaska State Trooper role does not mean that villagers want troopers to stay out of local village affairs; in fact, across the state interviewees expressed a desire to have greater participation from them.

Most of the interviewees seem to prefer that VPSOs and VPOs increase their leadership activities in the areas of crime and community problems. Some seem to feel this increase cannot occur without more active trooper support at the village level. While respondents seem to feel that the primary social institutions of the family and school should take the lead in reducing drug and alcohol abuse, few even implied a single group could accomplish the tasks alone. The police have a significant role to play.

Nearly everyone interviewed felt improvements in the existing approaches to dealing with village problems and crime could and should be made. The nature of the precise actions felt to be necessary for improvement, however, varies from village to village. Actions required in one village sometimes would not be feasible in another.

The Alaska State Troopers need to create organizational conditions and arrangements to further encourage troopers to work with officials and residents in each village they serve to define specific needs and create custom solutions for each community.

SECTION V

SERVICE ASSESSMENT

A major objective of this study was the acquisition of villagers’ opinions about the nature and quality of the police services they receive. Are Native village residents getting what they expect? Why or why not? In addition to obtaining statistical descriptions of opinions, the surveyors discussed the reasons behind the ratings and solicited village residents’ suggestions about police services and operations. Considerable interview time was spent with village officials in each community discussing the quality of its police services. The information obtained from these discussions, especially with community officials, was candid and focused both on issues of concern and constructive suggestions.

Performance Ratings

Most of the village officials demonstrated a sympathetic understanding of the difficult circumstances faced by the police and troopers who serve their communities. Some articulated their interpretations of conflicts between the small close-knit family-oriented life they have in their communities and the impersonal, individual responsibility and rights-oriented criminal justice system of the broader society, as well as those aspects of the two areas which might be combined to improve the interface. They indicated a high regard for the efforts and performance of most police officers who serve their communities whether these officers be troopers or local police. The data summarized in Table 4.2, Questions 50 and 52 (see page 22) show that a majority of the local residents interviewed (58.6 %) share village officials’ perspective that most of the people in their communities respect both troopers and other police. This conclusion is further supported by the ratings of VPOs (Table 5.1), AST (Table 5.2), and VPSOs (Table 5.3) given by interviewees. A significant proportion of the community residents interviewed felt the police serving them deserved a grade of A or B

Table 5.1. “Grading” Village Police Officers (VPOs)

Questions 53: Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F, what “grade” would you give to Village Police Officers?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
A	19	19.6%
B	21	21.6
C	32	33.0
D	13	13.4
F	6	6.2
Don’t know	6	6.2
Total	97	

Table 5.2. “Grading” Alaska State Troopers

Questions 54: Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F, what “grade” would you give to Alaska State Troopers?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
A	37	21.6%
B	37	21.6
C	49	28.7
D	15	8.8
F	10	5.8
Don't know	23	13.5
Total	171	

Table 5.3. “Grading” Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs)

Questions 55: Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F, what “grade” would you give to Village Public Safety Officers?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
A	23	19.5%
B	27	22.9
C	27	22.9
D	13	11.0
F	8	6.8
Don't know	20	16.9
Total	118	

for their efforts during the past year. Over 41 per cent of those who rated VPOs indicated these officers deserved an A or B grade; over 43 per cent gave the Alaska State Troopers a similar rating; and over 42 per cent gave VPSOs the same high marks. The letter grade rating on a typical 4.0 grade-point scale for each of the three groups of police was in the B-/C+ range (e.g., 2.37 for VPOs, 2.51 for troopers and 2.45 for VPSOs). Only State Fish and Game officers were given an overall grade point average of below a C, at 1.99 on a 4.0 scale (see Table 5.4), and in that instance nearly half of the interviewees either indicated they had insufficient personal experience with State Fish and Game to assign a letter grade or they simply refused, without giving an explanation, to grade them. The grade given each of the groups of police, including State Fish and Game officers, varied from community to community and in some instances from region to region.

Table 5.4. “Grading” State Fish and Wildlife Officers

Question 56: Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F, what “grade” would you give to State Fish & Wildlife Officers?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
A	15	10.1%
B	23	15.5
C	27	18.2
D	12	8.1
F	21	14.2
Don't know	50	33.8
Total	148	

Ratings Explanation

Interviewee explanations for assigning specific grades (Appendix C) are informative. Interviewees tended to credit the award of As and Bs to officers for effort, promptness in responding to incidents in the village, friendliness toward residents, and perceived efficient, high-quality performance. Officers were not expected to be perfect for a high grade, but they were expected to demonstrate friendly industriousness and a concern for providing good service. Conversely, residents tended to give officers D and F grades for failure to be visible regularly in the community, slow response or failure to respond to incidents in the village, poor communication with the community, perceived authoritarian or prejudicial attitudes toward residents on the part of an officer and perceptions of lackluster work efforts or inadequate performance.

Community Officials

Community officials would seem to be particularly important in evaluating police services because of their leadership positions. Sentiments similar to those of residents were reported, although in stronger terms, by village officials. Officials in one community spoke of their respect for a trooper who visited their village and stayed overnight simply to get to know the village better. They couldn't recall such a thing occurring before that time. In another community troopers were praised for FAXing information about their plans before traveling to the village, and for making an effort to meet with all officials while in the village. Those troopers who attended community events such as basketball games and council meetings were praised. On the other hand, officials in many communities expressed concern about troopers who did not routinely visit their villages and who did not routinely discuss matters with village officials and residents.

Several village officials in one area were critical of Alaska State Trooper response priorities and their speed of response. They were concerned about a practice they called "stacking" of serious incidents and claimed that investigations of sexual assaults have been postponed until a list of problems needing trooper attention in the village had accumulated. These officials, as well as others across the state, also felt that in some instances Native residents and officials are treated as if they are inferior to troopers. This impression seems to be based on subjective interpretations of isolated trooper behavior rather than any specific, commonly recurring actions. Examples mentioned include such things as the body language and tone of voice used by a trooper, the perceived preference of a trooper for non-Natives in the village and perceived joking near a Native body. Although village officials in nearly all regions praised troopers as the best-trained and most professional police agents in the state, they also frequently voiced concerns about the practice of not reporting on follow-up investigations or other actions affecting the village to village officials, and they suggested the lack of information results in negative speculation about whether investigations were actually conducted. A common complaint of officials was that troopers often ignore them when visiting their communities. They claim this has become a greater problem because troopers deal only with VPSOs.

The effective performance of police services requires that citizens feel comfortable communicating with police. Both community officials and residents in villages across the state expressed concerns about the communication problems between themselves and the police officers who serve them. Less than half the respondent village residents felt comfortable in going to troopers or police. Even in villages where all interviewees expressed the opinion that most people in their community respect troopers and police, approximately 50 per cent of them said they did not agree with the statement "Most people in my community feel comfortable going to the troopers or police."

There is limited information in the surveys with which to explain the perceived reluctance of people in the communities to contact troopers or police. Perhaps one reason they do not feel comfortable is related to a belief that officers don't have an understanding of the customs and values of the community. Only approximately 24.4 per cent of the respondents indicated that in their opinion troopers and police know about their customs and values (Table 4.2, Question 51; see page 22).

Victim Satisfaction

Although village residents believe that the role of troopers and police extends beyond simple criminal apprehension, one important measure of police officer performance is crime victim satisfaction. Only eighty-five of 168 respondents (50.6 %) indicated they had contact of any nature with an Alaska State Trooper, VPSO, VPO or city police officer during the past year (Table 5.6), and approximately 44 per cent, or 33 of those people who reported a police contact, said the contact was with an Alaska State Trooper (Table 5.7).

Table 5.5. Contact With Police Officer in Last Year

Question 57: Have you or a close family member had any contacts with a police officer in the past year?

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Yes	85	50.6%
No	81	48.2
Don't know	2	1.2
Total	168	

Table 5.6. Type of Officer With Whom Contact Was Made

Questions 57a [If "Yes" to Question 57]: What types of police officer?

	Number of respondents*	Per cent
VPO	8	10.8%
VPSO	19	25.7
Alaska State Trooper	33	44.6
City police	10	13.5
Other	4	5.4
Total	74	

* Respondents who did not know or who didn't answer were dropped from this table.

Twenty-five or approximately 15 per cent of the interviewees reported being a crime victim during the preceding year (Table 5.7), and nineteen of those people claimed to have reported the incident to the police (Table 5.8). Approximately equal numbers reported to VPOs, VPSOs and troopers (Table 5.9), and of those people who reported, approximately 58 per cent said they were satisfied and 32 per cent were dissatisfied with the police response. Clearly, 19 people is too small a number for substantial confidence in a conclusion based upon it, but the proportion of dissatisfied clients seems to illustrate room for improvement. Those people who were dissatisfied tended to attribute their dissatisfaction to factors related to the response they received: there was none, it was slow or nothing was done.

Table 5.7. Crime Victimization

Question 58: *In the past year, have you been a victim of crime?*

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Yes	25	14.8%
No	144	85.2
Total	169	

Table 5.8. Reporting Crime Victimization

Question 58b1 [If "Yes" to Question 58]: *Did you report the crime(s) to police?*

	Number of respondents	Per cent
Yes	19	79.2%
No	5	20.8
Total	24	

* Unknowns were dropped from this table.

Table 5.9. Type of Officer to Whom a Crime Report Was Made

Questions 58b2 [If "Yes" to Question 58b1]: *Which police [were the crime(s) reported to]?*

	Number of respondents	Per cent
VPO	5	31.3%
VPSO	5	31.3
Alaska State Trooper	6	37.5
Total	16	

Conclusions

The overall rating of police and trooper performance by village residents was very good. Were it not for a few uniquely critical communities, the overall rating for troopers would have been even higher. Both VPOs and VPSOs received very favorable grades and comments from most of the citizens sampled in the communities these officers serve. Officer efforts, promptness of response (even if its by telephone) to requests for service, friendliness, and visible industriousness seemed to be a key to earning high marks.

The areas with the greatest room for improvement, especially for troopers, seems to be in dealing with community officials and victims. Officials want improvements in communication and closer cooperation. They would like troopers to improve their responses to requests and increase the exchange of information. They would also like more support for the VPOs and VPSOs. Further, many would like VPSOs to report more directly to the local governing body and to provide more service under village ordinances.

Community officials were very supportive of police and troopers, and they would like to see the number of troopers and VPSOs increased. Some interviewees expressed concern because troopers did not seem to understand or were critical of the values, problems or lifestyle of village residents. In some places interviewees would like to see the assignment practices changed to reduce trooper turnover rate so longer-term relationships can be established between themselves, their community residents and local troopers. Finally, throughout the state village officials expressed a desire to work with local troopers in the joint

development of better understanding and more effective methods of dealing with crime and community problems.

Attention appears to be needed in the area of improving police and trooper relations with victims and village residents who request their assistance. Although the survey sample of such people was small, over one-third who requested police assistance indicated dissatisfaction with police response. They attributed their dissatisfaction primarily to not being contacted by an officer, slow response time or failure of the responding officer to take action which the citizen deemed appropriate.

SECTION VI

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

We found no evidence of a crime wave sweeping through Alaskan Native villages. Most interviewees indicated the level of crime in their communities has remained unchanged or decreased over the past five years and for an even longer period. Those crime problems which exist are attributed almost entirely to abuse of alcohol and other substances. People are very fond of living in these communities, but they clearly want assistance in reducing the community social and crime problems that make them uncomfortable and fearful. They strongly support efforts by the state, but they do not feel they have received satisfactory solutions.

In regard to policing, we found policing services from troopers are not only welcome, but also are viewed by the majority of interviewed village officials and residents in all but two villages surveyed as being insufficient in both degree and magnitude to meet their community's needs. Village council members across the state indicated they would like to see more troopers hired to serve their communities. Despite a high regard for trooper professionalism and performance, village officials expressed concerns about the fact that troopers are frequently not readily available to provide the police services needed in the community. There were also substantial concerns about the perceived discrepancies between trooper and village priorities. Most village officials viewed trooper communications with the villages as inadequate. Officials interviewed in all of the communities, including the two most disapproving, expressed a sincere desire, however, to work with troopers to address these concerns and improve public safety in their communities. The only condition attached to such cooperation by any community was the requirement that Alaska State Trooper policies, priorities and practices for the village be custom designed to address unique circumstances and preferences of the community.

We also found that, despite their regard for troopers, there seems to be a preference for having a local police force, especially in those instances when troopers were perceived as aloof from villages. This preference seems to be based on some of the same reasons Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau prefer their own police: they want to direct the type and level of their police services. Unlike commercial cities, however, the Native villages surveyed generally have neither the available resources nor the tax base to support their own police services. Consequently, these villages tend to be dependent on the broader society where resources are more plentiful. To the extent possible, however, they have attempted to fulfill the preferences of their residents by hiring VPOs or obtaining VPSOs for routine police services, including the enforcement of village ordinances. This approach has also not been without problems. For example, at the present time, the practice of VPSOs enforcing city ordinances appears to be discouraged in some villages by the Alaska State Troopers but permitted in others; hence some villages remain without one of the services they want.

There also seems to be considerable confusion among village officials over other aspects of the role, responsibilities and supervision of VPSOs. Communities with VPSOs would prefer to have their VPSO report to village officials, but they often feel VPSOs report to troopers outside the community. The role of VPSO supervisors was viewed as being limited to the mechanics of VPSO hiring and salary administration, rather than direct supervision of VPSO work. In some cases village officials criticized VPSOs for working exclusively with troopers and maintaining little communication with village officials. VPSOs in some villages have assumed responsibility for supervising VPOs, but in at least one village the VPO scheduled and supervised a VPSO. It seems apparent that the responsibilities and relationships of various police and public officials associated with villages need to be clarified.

A number of the interviewees expressed concerns about non-Native VPSOs and their lack of understanding of the community and its culture. Several interviewees advocated cultural sensitivity training for all VPSOs and troopers immediately preceding their transfer to a rural post. Interviewees commented on the difficulty which people who have spent their lives working in bureaucratic society for wages have understanding that a person living a subsistence lifestyle is not “unemployed,” and in fact, usually works hard at obtaining the necessities for life. The point is that, without a solid understanding of local Native culture and lifestyle, it is difficult for a person whose entire background has been in a different culture to avoid forming inappropriate value judgments about Native people and their behavior.

In a related matter, several officials observed that troopers serving their communities do not appear to be aware of or concerned with the local governmental arrangements of the villages they serve. Local officials frequently expressed the feeling that they are often ignored, and that they do not have an opportunity to assist with public safety problems. Some interviewees decried the lack of understanding of tribal and Indian law. These claims are further evidence of the need for specific pre-assignment training concerning rural areas and Native residents before VPSO or troopers from outside the region are assigned. Such training might include rotating VPSOs and newly assigned troopers through village government internships in the region where they are to be assigned.

Another developing situation with possibly serious implications became clearer during this survey. In the absence of effective state criminal justice organizations and services in rural Native communities, the communities have developed their own methods such as search policies and a variety of courts. These methods vary from village to village, but they almost always exist and they seem to be understood by local residents. They are used to deal primarily with routine annoyances, behavioral problems, and minor violations in a village, and their effectiveness varies from community to community. Without these systems, the social control situation in many village communities would probably be worse. Despite their importance, however, they seem in general to be unrecognized by VPSOs and troopers who have been assigned to rural areas. Further, their development is continuing often without consultation with those whose work will be most seriously affected by the results. Although this survey was not designed to assess the legal services, court and correctional component operations in villages, it is clear that most communities view these components as ignoring them and providing no significant advice, support or service to Native villages. Public officials throughout the communities expressed concerns and dissatisfaction concerning processing and charging decisions, an absence of communication, arbitrarily imposed policies and rules and legal consultation or advice. Therefore, while these components of the justice system were not included within the scope of this survey, they are perceived by those in many villages more as burdensome problems than as useful institutions of social control.

Throughout the state, interviewers were urged to recommend increased efforts to improve cooperation and communication between village officials, VPSOs and troopers. Councils would like to develop better working relationships with these officers and especially with the field troopers and supervisors who work in their communities. Officials in almost every village requested that troopers make it a point to contact the village council or its members whenever they visit a community. In addition, most of the village officials interviewed want troopers and VPSOs to regularly attend village council meetings to discuss their activities and problems in the village. Many interviewees wanted troopers to make a practice of visiting villages without being called. In a few communities troopers had visited the school and conducted classes; village residents were very pleased. In one village a group of elders met with the survey staff and expressed a desire to conduct activities which would help the VPSO and troopers deal with teenagers and community problems. All across the state there was support for opening communication lines.

The chief of the tribal council in one of the most fiercely independent Native communities in the state explained, with emphasis, how he and other members of the council are handling and shall continue to handle misbehavior and crime problems in their community. He explained, however, they wish to comply with the limits on their authority and they would like to be confident of a mutual understanding with troopers, although it does not presently exist. However, discussions concerning this situation have been limited, and without routine communication and better mutual understanding, the potential for eventual serious conflict increases. In light of the information we have received, it seems apparent that significant steps to increase communications and understanding between troopers and the officials and residents of the villages where they are assigned are needed.

The most fundamental of the conclusions of this survey is that the Alaska State Troopers can expect substantial benefit from increasing their involvement with Native villages in working on public safety issues and problems.

Appendix A
VILLAGE INFORMATION

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Village Information

JC 9506

(Obtain from discussions with village official: chief, mayor, council member, etc.)

1. Describe the village government organization and operation How is it structured? How does it operate? What are its main activities? How active is it? How long has it existed? Who leads it? What’s the basis of its authority (tradition; charter; state law)?
2. What rules, ordinances, or laws are used to guide village residents and prohibit unwanted behavior? (Please obtain a copy of rules or laws, if they are written, or describe them if a written copy is not available.)
3. What are the history and characteristics of policing in the community? Does the community have its own police or public safety person(s) or unit? If so, what does this person or unit normally do? (Obtain copies of activity logs, if possible.) What roles do village residents play in assisting with police (social control) activities in the community?

Does the village seek police assistance from state or federal agencies, such as the Alaska State Troopers or Fish & Wildlife? If so, for what problems and when?

4. Is the community satisfied with the existing arrangements? Why or why not? How would they improve the existing arrangements?
5. What is the general opinion of the service received from the Troopers? Should the existing type or level of Trooper services be changed? If so, how?
6. Does the village make use of any traditional (or unique) customs, values, beliefs, practices, or techniques in dealing with deviant behavior or crime? If so, describe. If traditional or unique methods are used, have they caused any conflict with state laws or legal processes? If so, describe.
7. Are new laws or community rules needed to eliminate public safety/social control problems facing the community? If so, describe them and indicate who (i.e., federal, state, borough, or village) should establish them.

8. How does the seriousness of the crime/public safety problems in your village compare with the same problems . . .

in Juneau?	in Anchorage?
a. More serious	a. More serious
b. About the same	b. About the same
c. Less serious	c. Less serious
d. Don’t know/can’t compare	d. Don’t know/can’t compare

9. Do you have a VPO or VPSO, or none?
10. Any other information that would be useful in understanding the public safety or social control situation or methods of the village.

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Appendix B
RESIDENT SURVEY

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Community Surveyed: _____

Thank you for speaking with me. I am with the University of Alaska Justice Center in Anchorage. We are conducting a study for the Alaska State Troopers. I want to talk to you about community problems and solutions, and what you think. This information will be used to plan for community-based public safety needs throughout rural Alaska.

Your answers to this survey are confidential and you will not be identified in any way. Also, if you don't want to answer a question, you don't have to. Just tell me.

1. Here's my first question: Overall, do you like living here or would you prefer to live somewhere else?

0. dislike 1. like 8. DK Other _____

1a. [Probe: Why?]

2. How much of a difference do you feel you, personally, can make in changing things for the better in your community?

1. a lot? 2. some? 3. very little? 4. none? 8. don't know

3. Do you think that this community is a good place to raise children?

1. Yes 0. No 2. Other: _____

3a. Why? _____

4. In this community, do you generally feel safe from harm?

0. No 1. Yes

[If no] Why not?

5. Considering all of the things that affect people in rural Alaska, what do you feel is the most serious problem facing people live in your community?

6. What do you feel is the best way to solve this problem? [Any specifics? Who? How?]

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7. Compared to when you were a child, is your community safer, less safe or has it stayed the same?

1. Less safe 2. Safer 3. Stayed the same

Explain: _____

8. In the past five years, do you feel crime generally increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. Stayed the same 8. DK

Now, I will read you a list of problems that may or may not occur here. For each problem I read, please tell me if it is not a problem, a small problem, a medium sized problem, or a large problem here.

Offense	Not a Problem	Small Problem	Medium Problem	Large Problem	Don't Know
09. burglary	0	1	2	3	8
10. property destruction	0	1	2	3	8
11. vehicle theft	0	1	2	3	8
12. juvenile crime	0	1	2	3	8
13. illegal drug use	0	1	2	3	8
14. selling drugs	0	1	2	3	8
15. alcohol abuse	0	1	2	3	8
16. homebrew alcohol	0	1	2	3	8
17. bootleg alcohol	0	1	2	3	8
18. domestic violence	0	1	2	3	8
19. other physical assaults	0	1	2	3	8
20. suicide attempts	0	1	2	3	8
21. sexual assaults	0	1	2	3	8
22. child abuse/neglect	0	1	2	3	8
23. elder abuse	0	1	2	3	8

24. Who do you think should handle most of the crimes and community problems in (name village)?

- 1. village police?
- 2. village public safety officer?
- 3. state troopers?
- 4. IRA council?
- 5. village council?
- 6. traditional council?
- 7. city council
- 8. someone else? _____

Why? _____

25. Do you think new laws or rules are needed to stop the problems facing this community?

- 0. No 1. Yes 8. DK

[If yes] What laws?

26. Why do you think people commit crimes in this community?

27. Do you think the Alaska State Troopers should be more, the same or less involved in dealing with the crime and problems of your community?

- 0. Less 1. Same involvement 2. More 8. DK

28. What do you expect the Alaska State Troopers to do for your community?

29. What do you think the state should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here?

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30. What do you think local government should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here?

31. Do you think the people in your community should have more, the same or less involvement in dealing with village public safety problems and crime?

0. Less 1. Same involvement 2. More 8. DK

32. What specifically should the residents of your community do to stop crime and make the community safer?

Now, please think about whether you would be willing or unwilling to do any of the following. In general, would you:

33. Report a crime you see to police or troopers?

0. No 1. Yes 8. DK

[If no] Can you tell me why not?

34. Would you tell police or troopers your name if you saw a crime happen?

0. No 1. Yes

[If no] Can you tell me why not? _____

35. Would you be willing to work with other community members to identify people who are committing crimes?

0. No 1. Yes 8. DK

36. Would you be willing to help organize and work with a public safety program in this community?

0. No 1. Yes 8. DK

37. Would you be willing to help organize a Village Police Officer or Village Public Safety Officer youth program in your community?

0. No 1. Yes 8. DK Other: _____

38. How do you think people who commit crimes in your community should be treated?

[Probes: Arrest? Prosecute? Community Work Service? Remove from Village? Make pay for Damage?]

39. Should some crimes that occur here be dealt with locally, in the community? [Probes: Why/why not? Which crimes? How?]

40. What kinds of illegal drugs or alcohol are problems in your community?

Beer	Marijuana/Pot
Wine	Cocaine
Hard Liquor	Inhalants (Glue, gas, aerosol spray)
Homebrew	None

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

41. How much of the crime in this community do you feel is caused by alcohol?

1. very little 2. 1/4 3. 1/2 4. 3/4 5. almost all 8. DK

42. How much of the crime in this community do you feel is caused by illegal drugs?

1. very little 2. 1/4 3. 1/2 4. 3/4 5. almost all 8. DK

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43. Why do you think people abuse drugs and alcohol?

44. Which of the following groups do you think can do the most to help in stopping drug and alcohol abuse? CIRCLE.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Schools and teachers | 7. Village police |
| 2. Elders 8. Village council | |
| 3. Tribal courts | 9. State Courts |
| 4. Family 10. Churches | |
| 5. Alaska State Troopers | 11. Community watch groups |
| 6. Treatment centers | 12. Businesses |
| | 13. Other: _____ |

45. In your community, what should be done with people who illegally sell:

Alcohol: _____

Drugs: _____

Now I am turning to various opinions that people might have. Please tell me if you generally agree or generally disagree with the following statement.

	1. Agree	0. Disagree	8. Unsure	9. No Ans.
46. "Restricting access to guns will reduce the problems of my community"				
47. "Troopers and police are having a tough time dealing with crime all by themselves."				
48. "Troopers and police should stay out of community affairs."				
49. "People must become more involved in crime prevention."				
50. "Troopers and police are respected by most in my community."				
51. "Troopers and police don't know about the customs and values of my community."				
52. "Most people in my community feel comfortable going to the Troopers or police."				

Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F, what "grade" would you give to:

53. [Village Police Officers?] Grade: ____

53a. Why? _____

53b. What do they do Best? _____

53c. What are their weaknesses? _____

54. What about the Alaska State Troopers? What grade would you give them?

Grade: ____

54a. Why? _____

54b. What do they do Best? _____

54c. What are their weaknesses? _____

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55. What about the Village Public Safety Officer? Grade: _____

55a. Why? _____

55b. What do they do Best? _____

55c. What are their weaknesses? _____

56. What about the Fish and Wildlife Officer? Grade: _____

56a. Why? _____

56b. What do they do Best? _____

56c. What are their weaknesses? _____

Now I want to talk about crime as it has affected you. *Please remember that your answers are confidential.*

57. Have you or a close family member had any contacts with police officer in the past year?

1. Yes 0. No 8. Don't know

57a. [If "yes,"] What types of police officer?

57b. What kind of contact?

58. In the past year, have you been a victim of crime?

0. No [go to Q #59] 1. Yes

58a. [If "yes,"] What type(s) of crime(s)?

58b. Did you report the crime(s) to police?

0. No 1. Yes [If "Yes"] Which police? _____

58c. [If “no,”] Why not?

58d. Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the police response?

58e. Were alcohol or drugs involved in the crime(s)? 0. No 1. Yes 8. DK

59. Is there anything else you would like to tell me that you haven’t had an opportunity to say?

60. In what year were you born? ____ ____

61. How many years have you lived here? ____ ____

62. Do you have any children under the age of 18? 0. No 1. Yes

63. [0. Male 1. Female]

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Appendix C
VERBAL RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS

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Verbal Responses to Questions

Responses were recorded by interviewers during the interview process.

1. Here's my first question: Overall, do you like living here or would you prefer to live somewhere else? Why?

It's home.

It's different—I plan on moving. I like to have water, sewer, and malls.

I have a home and family—it's a nice, quiet place.

[Like] It's where I moved. My wife's family is here.

I like it because I was born and raised here.

Born and raised here.

I was raised here—my home town.

My family is here. It's gotten quieter since we got a police department.

I like to live here, but sometimes not too happy. Changes in ordinances are frustrating—I don't like discrimination of anyone. I'm married to a white, but the new ordinances are making it tough for whites to live here.

Ordinance requires non-Native spouses to be out in 14 days if the marriage ends (through death or divorce)—it's not fair and won't enforce.

My family is here.

People are close, they know each other.

Wife's here, kids are here, and my friends are here.

Living here you can do what you want. Nobody bossing you around; peaceful.

Economics—traditional life—would like to have sewer and water and shopping, etc. Family keeps me here, parents need providing for.

[Like] Home.

There's nothing to do; I've been here too long.

It is where I was born and raised.

I like it here because of the peace and quiet—no traffic.

[Like] Grew up here. I've been here all my life.

Lifestyle change—used to urban area, didn't want to leave when I was younger.

Born and raised here. Relatives are here.

Hometown.

[Like] Intimacy, knowing the people. Many opportunities to contribute.

I lived in Anchorage for 25 years. Anchorage is getting too chaotic. I live here to keep my daughter from getting into gangs.

Born and raised here. Had to relocate after the tidal wave. I like the place and the people.

I was born and raised here. I like the peace and quiet, I raised my kids here, I like rural living. The city is nice to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there.

I like it because it's my home town.

Because you can travel to Nome, or to the villages. We're right smack in the middle, almost.

No other option. It's my hometown, personal satisfaction, good hunting.

I like the subsistence lifestyle. I also like the wilderness.

I was born here and do subsistence here.

[Dislike] Too remote and job opportunities are slim.

Because of subsistence, rivers, mountains, animals. All I like is here.

There are no ticks. It's my traditional homeland.

[Like] Used to my own people. Food is good and available. Subsistence is good here and able to help my parents.

I like living here because it's my hometown and I was born here.

[Like] Lived here all my life—except military and some time in lower 48.

I'm beginning to get used to it here; I'm originally from Toksook Bay.

[Like] Lots to do—born and raised here—hunting and fishing, dog mushing and snowmachines. Easier to eat, don't need money to eat.

1. **Overall, do you like living here or would you prefer to live somewhere else? Why?** *[continued]*

[Dislike] I'm from the coast—getting tired of cold weather; I like coastal recreation.

My relatives are here. It's my hometown, I was raised here and lived here most of my life. It's quiet and I know people who are helpful.

[Like] Because I belong to this tribe; I like to see people talking in our language, hunting, fishing; There is a little work—i.e., carpentry, sewer line.

[Like] I like living here because I lived in Fairbanks for five years. Living in Fairbanks got old for me.

I was born and raised here, there's no place like home.

Close-knit—things happening next door didn't matter.

This is home. The creator put me here to take care of it.

I don't have to worry about big city stuff.

I have mixed feelings. I came back to take care of my mother. I would like to live here part-time.

This is my home.

[Dislike] I'm here to do a job.

I grew up here. I lived all my life here.

[Like] More freedom but not much work.

It's my home, I was born and raised here.

It's my home. I have family here. My children grew up here.

Wife's family is from here. I don't like big communities.

I would like to live someplace else. It's hard to do my job. I've been here four years and I know too many people—friends try to take advantage of my position.

[Dislike] The sanitation (public facilities) and the weather.

[Like] It's my home.

I was born and raised here.

Born here—hunting and fishing.

I like the subsistence lifestyle and the atmosphere for children.

[Like] Was raised in the area.

There is not as much crime here as opposed to the city. It's quiet here.

It is quiet. I was raised around here.

[Like] Beautiful, good life. Of course I like my life here. It's a beautiful country here. Our "village" covers a large area. We have never bunched together. That's the reason we still exist.

Quiet, prefer rural to city, subsistence.

Subsistence lifestyle.

I like it here because it's my hometown and my family lives here.

I live somewhere else. I didn't grow up out here. I'm used to living in Anchorage.

I like it because it's easy to get around and easy to get a sitter—a lot easier than Kotzebue.

It is a good place. People assist each other.

Grew up here.

It's my home—I grew up here.

I like the rural lifestyle.

I'd rather live in Anchorage—I just like it there.

I was born here.

[Like] Good village not much violence.

I like it here because the people work together—councils and corporations work with the people.

[Like] I was born here—lived here all my life.

Subsistence and work here, it's quiet.

I came in 1934 for work and subsistence.

It's my home village; my family's here; there's a good school for kids.

I love my village, there is no other place like it.

[Like] People here are cooperative—no violence. Peaceful, strong Yup'ik culture. Culture is alive here.

Open (wilderness) area for me to go anywhere I want to.

This is my home—my mother has always lived here.

It would be hard for me to find a job anywhere else.

Less violence, alcohol, and drugs than cities. Costs more to do things in the city; there are free things to do.

People are free to express themselves and work together.
I hunt and trap alone and the village is very supportive especially when someone is missing. The whole male population will go out to find them.
Because I wouldn't want to live anywhere else.
I like it because my in-laws are here. The kids are more open and accepting here than in other villages. There's a better level of openness and honesty.
Lifestyle.
I just like it.
Family is here and subsistence.
My family lives here; people have the same values.
Because I'm from here.
I like the community, people and lifestyle.
Can't stay away from home. When we go to Anchorage we miss Native foods.
Nice place to be—where I grew up.
I like living here, but I would prefer to live somewhere else because there's nothing to do out here and you want your kids to do more things.
I like small-town living. I was born and raised here.
There are two stores, one real post office, it's close to Bethel, and I have my own house.
I love living here, everything is wonderful—the people, subsistence, the area, most of my family is here.
Good place to raise kids—nice school—very little crime—not scary.
I like it because I've lived here all my life.
My husband and family are here. I like the people.
I am attached to my culture and the Native subsistence lifestyle.
I like it here because this village has taken the first step towards sovereignty and has done that by setting up our own court system.
I like it because the people are friendly and nice.
The people are friendlier than the people in my home town.
It's rural, beautiful, and has very few people.
[Like] People here like the Native ways. No trouble here.
It is peaceful and quiet—like one big family.
The people are nice. I get along with most everyone.
Born and raised here.
Great place to raise a family.
I was born and raised here, I want my son to grow up here.
I lived in this area as a kid and I like living here.
The scenery is beautiful, I enjoy the subsistence lifestyle, and my roots are here.
[Like] It is where I grew up and they're my people.
I like it because I've lived here all my life, except for the two years I went to Sheldon Jackson College.
[Like] Hunting and fishing.
[Like] Center of fishing and hunting, close to Bethel. Things are easy to get.
I was born and raised here.
Because it is my home. It is small, comfortable and we know everyone. There aren't any strangers. There is less pressure here than in the city. It is easier to make a living.
Born here.
It's my home, I've lived other places. It's a good place for raising kids. Not much crime.
It's where I grew up. It's a good environment for my family.
[Like] There is no better place to live.
I like it because it's a friendly community. Everyone knows each other like family. There are a few scraps, but that's normal.
It's my wife's home; it's familiar.
Mostly peaceful, lots of friends and family.
I was born and raised here.
[Like] Sometimes I get homesick. Not many drunks.
I like it because we get to travel any day.

1. Overall, do you like living here or would you prefer to live somewhere else? Why? [continued]

The people here are the people I would like to live next door to; however, some people here don't want to change the things that are wrong.

I was born and raised here.

We work here—out of the city.

I am married to a woman from here and have kids. The hunting is good and there are more lakes than any other area I know.

It's my family home—I've lived here all my life.

Not a city, lifestyle (subsistence), weather.

Born and raised here. Raised my family here.

This is a strange question. It's where I come from—it's beautiful.

I know everyone—my family is here—I've lived here all my life.

This is my home—my people live here; my children live here.

Born and raised here.

I was born and raised here.

I know everybody, they're friendly.

It's beautiful, nice people here.

It's my birthplace. I have a lot of relatives here.

I know most of the people, relatives and kids are here.

I don't have to drive anywhere. It's quiet and I'm working with my own people and family.

Peaceful, small.

[Like] My wife is from here. I like the wilderness setting, mountains, tundra, ocean.

I like it because it's not crazy like Kotzebue, or a big city—but it's not boring.

It's quiet, not crowded.

I feel comfortable living here.

I was raised here. The opportunities, people and livelihood are here.

I'm used to it—raised here.

I know the people here. I have land here. I was born and raised here.

As far as villages go, this is really nice.

This is my home, you can live off the land. It's comfortable.

Beautiful country—friendly people.

It's a great place to live—I like small-town ties and it's a comfortable, safe place to live.

[Dislike] Too many drunks.

2. How much of a difference do you feel you, personally, can make in changing things for the better in your community?

[Some] Interested in assisting people, making their life better.

[Some] Yes, I'm trying.

[Some] Depends on the situation.

I answer a lot as a council member and some, personally.

[Some] Because I'm a Native and still remember most of my traditions.

[Some] Because I serve on city council and IRA.

[Some] It's hard to make a difference with only one person.

[Don't know] Deal with emergencies.

[A Lot] By practicing what I preach to my kids.

[A Lot] If they listen to us (elders).

[A Lot] Gave example of getting school in town.

[Some] Because I put forth the effort and work to achieve the goals we set. Role of police officer helps.

3. Do you think that this community is a good place to raise children?

It's good for children because there's lots of family. If there's a problem, you can get on the VHF and people will tell you what's going on. Everybody helps everybody else.

More Natives, subsistence, good church, slavic.

Place is not important, family is.

[No] No activities for kids to release energy but get into mischief.

Yes, it would be if these problems got worked out, but not today when kids see people drunk in the streets.
There's a good blend of subsistence and technology.
Sometimes there are a lot of drunks riding around and it's dangerous.
Not too much violence, small community, adults think of children.
[No] Not enough parental guidance. White kids appear to be treated bad. Natives resent what white kids have.
[Yes] If the problem with alcohol is eliminated and if the public safety department enforces village ordinances.
[Other] Sometimes yes, sometimes no. Certain bad effects and then there are some good. Pretty good environment to raise children. The community is nice and small.
Good school, subsistence activity.
Lots of kids around. The kids are pretty safe.
[Yes] Lots of relatives, school, can go to school or hunting.
It's good for the children because of the peace and quiet and no traffic.
Better to leave kids here.
Too much alcohol and drugs—11 and 13-year-olds drinking.
Much safer than other places.
[Yes] Family. Finances. No welfare system but if someone needs help, they get it.
Subsistence. Educational experience and opportunity is a negative.
Likes the small school (1 on 1 for kids). Freedom of small community for children as opposed to city life (safe: no strangers, gangs, traffic, etc.).
There are friendly kids here.
It's good for children because the school here is good. It has a better program.
Nice clean village. Don't have to lock doors. Don't have to watch kids.
It's a good place for kids because everyone watches out for them and they can run around anywhere they want.
So that they will [answer not completed].
Because I don't have to really watch my son when he's playing, except for loose drugs.
It's good for children because it's near hospital and services. It has trees, good schools, a city council, and people help when there are problems.
[Yes] Easy to hunt and fish.
[Other] Up to a point.
It has more of our own culture than other places.
[Other] As good as any. Better than big schools, crime in schools. Population ruins everything.
There are good people here.
It's like one big happy family. Everyone is related and helps everyone else.
Not like the city, few people, nature available.
People are good to each other.
[Yes] We know everybody in town. We know where our daughter is almost all the time.
It's good for the children because we know everybody and they all look out for all the children.
[Yes] People care about kids around here learning subsistence.
It's safer here than in Anchorage. There's more contact time. Despite the substance abuse, there are strong traditional (though not necessarily Eskimo) values.
[Yes] Everybody respects each other; family unity; good schools up to high school—good church.
[No] Too many alcoholics.
This is one of the best of all the villages because there are less drugs, less violence (nearly no violence). This is a good village for children.
There's too much alcohol involved around here. There's racism in high school from teachers and white students.
It's an alcohol-free area, no traffic, no cars.
It's good for children because everybody knows everybody.
[Yes] Because there isn't very many people that have been involved with crime like stealing. They have respect for other people.
[Other] Possibly. Parents take their kids side; somebody else's fault.
It's good because there is not much violence here in our village.
Education opportunities aren't available. A lot of the kids are Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. The high school is a mess; it is very violent.
This community doesn't have any bars and we can put up food.

3. Do you think that this community is a good place to raise children? [continued]

There's a good school program, community support for education, and good activities for kids.
[Maybe] Because parents may have alcohol and drug problems and kids see it in the village every day. There is a good school system here; activities every week-end for the children.
It's a smaller community and closer knit than Anchorage.
Very little crime—very few traffic accidents. Christianity is a big thing.
Yes, but it is deteriorating—being truthful, there is less emphasis losing parental skills—in a cultural transition, moving into western culture.
[Yes] Parental involvement with school.
Raised my children here. Once you get used to a place you don't want to leave.
This has always been home. Not much of an opportunity to get into trouble.
Because I live and grow up here. Good—subsistence for us all year round.
It is safer here.
They're everybody's kids. Everyone watches out for the kids no matter who they belong to.
To get away from drugs in Ketchikan.
Less crime, less traffic.
We have our own school system, there's no urban rat race, nature is widely available, moose, etc.
[Yes] I've raised kids here before and I'm more strict than other people.
[Yes] Because you may have a lot of things happening in the school. We also have good teachers.
There is not as much violence or drugs here, but it is coming. It is a safer place to raise kids, I guess.
The people are calling to help each other. We don't have big city type troubles. There's more area to play with the kids. It is a good opportunity to live out in the country.
[Yes] Cultural and bilingual contact, subsistence and language.
It depends on if there's running water or oil for stoves in the village. It's bad in a way.
It's better than other villages I've lived in—the people are friendlier.
It depends. Native children have difficulties adjusting to schools in this area. They (the schools) are not culturally knowledgeable or sensitive.
[Yes] No alcohol or drugs in village. Most of the time quiet village.
It's small enough so kids can play outside; safer for children.
Now it is—need to change some ordinances and attitudes of leadership—bias problems are not needed.
There aren't as many problems as some villages, but there are more problems dry then wet—more drunks.
It's safe for children in all aspects of life.
[Yes] Know everyone in the village. Not afraid of serious crime like in the cities. It is safe here.
Not much crime—very little.
Alcohol and sexual promiscuity.
Don't have the crime rate that other places have. The kids have more respect for other people.
[Yes] Parents talk to children about traditional laws and local school, but get more education outside.
Close-knit—I know who my kids need to stay away from and who is a good influence on them.
[Yes] If someone is in trouble, everyone helps regardless of who the person needing help is.
[Other] Some families do better than others. Peer pressure and drugs are problems.
[Yes] If they clean out some of the people around here. No discipline.
Keep closer tabs, more time with them—not latch-key kids.
It doesn't have the social problems of the big cities, but it has access to the big city.
[Yes] If you had a house.
Yes, if you don't look at alcohol. Extended family is more open with each other. Family togetherness.
Good environment, good place to play, associate with parents.
[Yes] Because I raised my children here. There is open space where kids can do things.
It's isolated. You know all your neighbors. Everyone helps one another.
There is good culture and environment. The Native cultural environment.
Freedom within the environment.
[Yes] People here are cooperative—no violence. Peaceful, strong Yup'ik culture. Culture is alive here.
[Yes] We are trying to teach our children self-esteem, proud of who they are, some of the traditional values that they would never get elsewhere.
[Yes] Keeps in touch with culture and families. Personal atmosphere—good environment.

[Yes] Good schools, people are good. Help everyone. All use same language.
[Yes] They learn both cultures and the things that are taught in school.
It's good for the children if they're raised right—with discipline—many kids are being raised without it.
It's good for children because everyone knows everyone and if someone sees a kid that might be getting hurt, they help.
Everybody's helping each other these days—we've seen the damage done by alcohol and drugs.
We don't allow drinking.
It's good for kids because they have good school and teachers. They learn Native living and receive a positive attitude towards their future.
The parents raise their children to behave and listen to them. The children are very happy, good kids.
Cultural subsistence.
[Yes] Education. Health programs and education is improvement.
School and Native culture.
It's safer than other places, like Anchorage. I'm not worried about someone taking my kids.
A great place to live—same as for adults.
I think it's good—kids can go out in the woods. There's no alcohol allowed. Same time there's dope and lots of people just let their kids do anything they want.
There are a lot of kids to play with and you know their families.
[No] Alcohol.
They learn Yup'ik. They don't have to worry about street crime.
It's good for children because they will know about their culture.
Freedom to go out in woods—choices of how to lead life.
It is clean and everybody loves the children. It is safer and the children are happy.
It's good for children because here in the village the children are raised speaking their Native language—it's also a safer place away from drugs and availability of alcohol.
It's good because we know who are the strangers. People will ask, "Who are you? What are you doing here?"
It's bad because there's too much drugs and alcohol. Young people don't participate in traditional lifestyle.
Majority of people are children-oriented. Kids say they don't smoke because people care about them.
[Yes] Drinking has decreased since years ago.
It's good for our culture.
Freedom of a rural lifestyle—hunting outdoors. Downside is one of the dysfunctional families.
It's not crowded, there's no traffic and they learn their Native culture, here.
[Yes] Keeps them away from the trouble they would experience in outside communities. It's healthy here. The last few generations are returning.
The children have the freedom to run out and play. Drugs are all over, but not much here. Nice place to raise kids—closeness to everybody.
[Yes] Has fairly good school system; close to road system (health problems—easy care) and shopping in Anchorage or Fairbanks.
It's quiet. There is some subsistence fishing and hunting.
You don't get as much crime as in big cities and there's not as much peer pressure.
Yes, good for kids for hunting and Native lifestyle: elders teach kids how to cut fish and the schools teach hunting. It's not good because of no sewer and water and because of sickness—but they're getting it now.
No, because if they aren't going to live in a remote area all their lives, they won't get the education they need.
[Yes] The harsh true world of outside. Safer in village and cleaner.
[Yes] Good school; corp. is very supportive; a quiet village.
Away from public school—learn integrity here. Safe—can go outside and play anytime.
The village has a high school. Kids can play basketball. There are wide open spaces, lots of room to run.
[Yes] We don't have the problems of other communities. It is safe right now.
No violence.
You know most of the people, it's a small community.
[Yes] We show them how to do everything.
It's how you feel about yourself that you can better anywhere you like.
[Other] Perhaps not. No worse than other places. It is going on everywhere.
It's quiet here, not a large influx of drugs. Damp village, it's quiet and clean. medium alcohol problem.

3. Do you think that this community is a good place to raise children? [continued]

[Yes] I was raised here—the elders are well respected. Children can learn traditional values more so than when I was a child. The city offers ivory carving and skin sewing classes.

More trust in the community. I can let my daughter go next door and I don't have to worry about her.

They get along with the other children. They are being taught to speak Yup'ik language.

It's good for children because it's a safe environment to play, hunt, and fish, and there's no fear of walking at night.

Peaceful, no big major gangs. Small community feelings.

It's safer here than in the city.

Down-to-earth people. Everybody looks after each other.

I don't know. I have no kids.

Not a lot of crime. Safe place for kids.

It's good for the children because it's a small place and safer than the city.

The leaders of the community are pushing against alcohol and drugs, acting against them as a community. They push for respecting elders.

Community is on the modern side, less remote.

[No] Education system is different from city, SAM cases too common.

Children here are free, more in touch with nature than the big city.

It's good because of the small-town environment—the school system provides teaching in cultural heritage.

Safer than city/friendly people.

Rural environment.

[Yes] Safer for kids to play without worrying about them getting kidnapped.

I know the community and can make a difference.

Their only fault is that kids have disciplinary problem. We need more recreation for youngsters.

4. In this community, do you generally feel safe from harm?

Yes, but others may not.

Yes, more than in the last three years previously—drunks were shooting—troopers didn't always respond immediately—community meetings talked about it but didn't have a jail, no lockup, no jail guards, can't detain violent drunks.

Too many [illegible] nowadays.

Outsiders drinking, disorderly late parties.

No big problems.

[yes] Generally, but there are some dangerous people.

Yes, but two days a month there are days of heightened concern—aggressive drinking—no future + youth = angry.

[No] It is not safe when everyone starts drinking. Living alone it is not safe.

There's not much traffic.

Somewhat—when there are drunks in town, I don't. Also, some don't take care, so snow machines are a danger.

No crimes.

[Yes] It's home.

[Yes] No real problems here except if drunk.

[No] A lot of drunks, a lot of kids on drugs.

[Yes] Generally, yes.

[Other] Yes—generally o.k. No—because cannot get personal protection if needed.

[Yes] Pretty much so far.

I feel safe because when there is no availability of drugs and alcohol, people are at peace, but I still look out for my kids because they could easily be sexually molested by demented guys.

When the town is sober—it's very safe. When it's drunk—it's not safe. People get drunk or high with firearms and no one is willing or capable of intervening. Family steps in when one is charged—the judge in town is sending violent felons “back to school.” Ten percent are problem types—“out of control” since they were knee-high. There were four kids who beat two people who they thought were chiefs of police, and there were no consequences.

Troopers have Nazi attitude. They threaten to break down doors.

[Yes] I live by myself out of mainstream. I take care of myself. One time I have trouble VPSO there to help fast.

[Yes] City ordinances are being enforced. VPO/VPSO are doing their jobs with assistance of state troopers. The real problem here is lack of leadership. The community is changing and the changes are confusing. Forces are pulling in different directions. Lack of knowledge and experience to deal with it effectively.

A lot of drinking around town and a lot of marijuana in town.

Trouble is alcohol.

[Yes] But I don't feel safe from who may come by so we are beginning to lock the doors now.

Too much alcohol and drugs in the village. Those who abuse alcohol and drugs get violent.

Troopers are like SS officers. They're authoritarian and act without complaint. Harassment. They don't respond to calls. Racism.

[Yes] Although may be changing. Others seem to feel the same way. Police department is not the reason it feels safe.

Most of the time I do—except for the “non-local crazy neighbors.”

Too much drinking and drugs.

VPO should have training.

[Yes] Generally.

[No] A lot of break-ins.

Too much drinking.

I can handle myself.

[Other] Sometimes—I don't feel safe because of firearms and booze.

Yes, but some people get violent when they get drunk—we need more VPSOs.

5. Considering all of the things that affect people in rural Alaska, what do you feel is the most serious problem facing people who live in your community?

Alcohol and drug abuse.

Alcohol, of course, nothing but.

Sanitation and alcohol.

Troopers and other trespassers. Alcohol for the community.

Alcohol—no jobs.

Alcohol and drugs—especially with younger kids.

Alcohol.

Other people taking our fishery.

Alcohol-related accidents and alcohol-related deaths.

Alcohol and drugs.

Little response from police when really needed. Authoritarian attitude by police.

Molestation and alcohol and drugs.

Prejudice from State Troopers and alcohol.

Alcohol and drugs.

HIV.

Alcohol.

Drugs.

Alcohol and teen pregnancy.

Drinking, I guess.

Drinking and particularly driving endangers kids.

Lack of employment and alcohol abuse.

Alcohol—drinking for something to do.

Recognition of our government and its jurisdiction. Trespassers on tribal land, illegal taking of game and distribution of lands and property.

Alcohol abuse.

Alcohol.

Alcohol, lack of discipline and drugs.

Child sexual abuse.

Suicide—11 attempts in one year.

Alcohol causes attitude problems. Drinker does not know how to deal with alcohol.

No work.

Drunks and suicide.

5. Considering all of the things that affect people in rural Alaska, what do you feel is the most serious problem facing people who live in your community? [continued]

The young people drinking and doing drugs.

Drugs and alcohol. Child abuse—not taking good care of kids.

Alcohol abuse.

Substance abuse—violence (when drinking) and lack of initiative (when stoned).

Alcohol and drug abuse.

Alcohol and drug abuse.

Alcohol and drugs.

Alcohol.

Drinking. Alcohol isn't really a problem.

Alcohol.

Drinking problems—some days when money is available for more people who do drink.

I don't know.

Breakdown in morale, family and lack of leaders, elders as role models.

Alcoholism and not elders but younger than elders.

Alcohol—same as all over state in rural areas. Most crime is alcohol related.

Alcohol and drugs.

(1) Bears around for 2-3 months. (2) Alcohol, but no major problem.

Education—think it could be better (sports limited). Could be lack of jobs—kids graduate and try to go to college get discouraged and come home to no job.

Lack of jobs for the people. Each year we run out of gas and oil, and that causes health problems. Nobody knows how to use dogs and hand saws anymore. Men used to be the bread winners, but now the women are, or else they are “married to the state—AFDC.”

Alcohol—everybody is drinking nowadays.

Lack of verbal communication.

Drinking and Drugs.

Not learning to how to socially drink.

Alcohol related problems.

People getting drunk, DWI.

Loose dogs running around.

Finding a job—a permanent, year round job—unemployment is the main factor behind problems—that and part time, seasonal work with high pay and lots of time off.

Alcohol and drugs.

Alcohol—drugs—unemployment. No cash coming in.

Alcohol.

Economic—not enough jobs—people rely on federal funds and part-time jobs.

Alcohol and drugs.

Drugs and alcohol and the lack of power to handle things locally (limited authority).

Alcohol—10 to 20 percent people very bad. The rest is no problem, only these.

Kids drinking [alcohol].

Alcohol.

Drinking.

Alcohol.

Alcohol—problems rooting from alcohol abuse.

I don't know if this is a problem, but in a Native community too much violence on TV could be a factor to our kids because to them violence might be okay if they did not have anybody to talk to them about right and wrong.

Alcohol and drugs.

Alcohol abuse—depression—lack of jobs are problems.

Alcohol and lack of subsistence.

The youth not having anything to look forward to after high school. High unemployment.

Teenagers getting booze from parents or swiping booze from someone else.

Curfew.

Drinking.

Isolation from medical community. Turnover in health aides.

Low self-esteem—because of welfare and food stamps. People are dependent on T.V. and it gives them a false image of what life should be. Lack of respect for elders. People are losing sight of their culture and who they are. Future generations will not know where they came from or where they are going.

Job opportunity lacking—boredom—leads to a lot of things.

Drugs and alcohol—people get it from Kotzebue and other villages.

Drinking.

Alcohol and drugs; family participation.

Education—will solve the alcohol and drug problem.

No money for a living—too dependant on welfare. Fishing is shot. There's so much closure, there's not enough fish. There are no jobs in the village.

Drugs.

Drinking—I don't know how any city can operate (or how the people can tolerate) the city selling them alcohol and seeing the effects of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome on their children.

Drinking.

Sickness and disease. Things spread fast—with sewer system, it wouldn't happen.

Drugs and alcohol and vandalism sometimes.

Alcoholism and drugs and domestic situation.

Alcohol.

Drugs and alcohol.

Lack of self-organization or self-realization to assume the authority.

Drinking.

Boredom.

Dealing with alcohol.

Alcohol—passed local option law but can't do anything about it. Limitations on investigation, usually the same people are bringing it in. After payday, they go to Bethel and you can't search unless you can see evidence (probable cause).

Alcohol is the basic problem.

Drugs and alcohol, especially how they're affecting our young people.

Alcohol.

Alcohol—most comes in by the post office.

Alcohol and we hear some drugs come into the community once in awhile.

Alcohol—people cannot control themselves.

Sanitation problems, job creation, and public safety.

Kids getting into drugs and alcohol and having babies.

Drug and alcohol (kid's safety).

Alcohol.

Alcohol and drugs.

State government—uncooperative and hostile.

Alcoholism.

Alcohol.

Hunting and fishing; subsistence. Water and sewer.

Like many small villages, the biggest problems are abuse of alcohol and teenage alcohol use.

People who drink a lot or have the problem [alcoholism].

Alcohol and drugs.

Unemployment—when my people are working they are the happiest people.

Sanitation.

Alcohol. fluoride, chlorine.

Alcohol and drugs are the worst, then domestic violence.

Underage involvement of drugs and alcohol.

Drunk people involved with firearms.

Drinking.

Drinking.

Alcohol and drugs. Bethel is close.

5. Considering all of the things that affect people in rural Alaska, what do you feel is the most serious problem facing people who live in your community? [continued]

For teenagers—there's not much to do. For adults—unemployment.

Alcohol.

Lack of economic opportunities and drinking dysfunction.

Our subsistence way of life and our language is slowly disappearing.

(1) Unemployment and then (2) alcohol.

(1) Economic development. (2) Alcohol abuse (related to) (3) Mental health.

Alcohol and drugs—young people don't listen to their parents.

Cultural deprecation and alcohol.

The lack of jobs, we have to travel to find work.

People from larger more structured communities come in and sell drugs, shoot guns, etc because they know they won't get arrested right away. Trooper response time is longer. No curfew—people think it's okay to be out at all hours.

Alcohol and lack of recreational opportunities. Either you go to church or go to the bars. There is no in between.

6. What do you feel is the best way to solve this problem [mentioned in answer to Question 5]? [Any specifics? Who? How?]

We should reinstate the traditional ways of community service, the tribal council, and the tribal court.

Reorganize things to show responsibility.

Get information to the older children (6th, 7th and 8th grade) and have troopers (anyone involved in drug and alcohol) and celebrities to be role models.

Family treatment centers. Support closing of liquor store. Bootleggers must be gone after.

(1) Fish and game should take bears out of the backyard; call fish and game for shells, they've sent some. (2) Make the village dry.

The police should watch the drunks better.

Community officials should be meeting to discuss how to address problems. The ministers, council, school, troopers and residents should work together.

We need more law enforcement at Kotzebue. I would like to see more searches at Kotzebue. We need search authorization at our airport.

Open the lines of communication. Start a community watch program going.

More activities for youth. More parent involvement.

Put more effort in stopping the flow of alcohol and drugs.

I do not know. It's not like the old days, there's no food from hunting and fishing—too many regulations. The traditional lifestyle is gone—I grew up with it.

Talk to people in the community and ask what we should do. Solve it as a community. People who don't work lose pride, don't have to make ends.

Talk to youth group—have them be a council. Have them talk about their problems and then talk to elders. Have been giving this solution as a suggestion.

Recognition by the State of Alaska of traditional tribal government and its jurisdiction.

Eliminate HBO and Cinemax and put in the Disney channel and also bring back some of the traditional things the village has lost like Eskimo dances and storytelling.

treatment is needed.

Same people, if a VPO or VPSO can search those known to be doing the importation—can you get a warrant in Bethel, or can tribal court issue warrant?

Elders teach kids about drug and alcohol problems.

We need to get an AA center here, not just one person. The state should provide more money.

Going one-on-one with them and leading by example. Same with domestic situation—learning to disagree. Need anger management training.

We need a drug and alcohol counselor.

Prevention and alternatives to alcohol abuse. Church involvement.

Sewer—community involvement with politicians. There's an invisible wall between politicians and councils—money, power, greed affect the ability to solve problems.

Re-enforcement of ordinances.

We are trying right now with our evening classes but we need to get more activities going aimed at young people.

Through education and programs—changes—sobriety movement—better luck in education than in treatment.

Community meeting with all boards; school board, search and rescue, city council and IRA council to discuss how to solve the problems.

Turn in the bootleggers.

Currently treatment programs in village seems to work.

I don't know.

Doing everything that can be done. Education!

We are a damp town now. We should vote on local option law to make it a dry town. Train local tribal police about alcohol addictions.

I don't know, but the ban on alcohol hasn't solved it.

Another VPSO with more support and authority.

Educate the family values about alcohol. One on one or as a family.

The Alcohol Council's programs and other forms of treatment.

800 tip number. Reward, but troopers say it's legal to pick up in town, and don't try to follow through with investigations.

Take those people who are intoxicated into custody—even if they say they're not drunk—because they eventually get drunk.

Talk to the people who abuse alcohol and help them stop drinking. Prevent them from drinking and from getting hurt.

I don't know.

Make herring fishing exclusively Native subsistence.

Have our own police force.

I don't know.

I don't know. We tried banishing alcohol, but it didn't work, people did it anyway.

Reassessment and redefining of Alaska Native culture—through education for rural and urban Natives—a blend of traditional with modern rural, traditional education better than urban for cultural self identity.

Do something to encourage a more intact family structure.

More activities and enforcement of alcohol laws. Encouraging the young people not to use alcohol.

Schools need to instill better sense of future and identity for youths. Drugs and alcohol prey on them once they leave the “school family.” They need a transitional facility.

Respect sovereignty—more Native representation and understanding in anglo government—president who is Native-educated.

Change law to ban booze. Enforce law keeping booze out.

When someone complains about an alcohol problem, have the VPSO respond immediately. Subsistence limits should be raised.

Create a youth center so the kids can have a place to hang out instead of drinking.

[Alcohol] It is better to keep it away from here.

Check the packages before they come in.

Need swimming pool and places to keep kids busy and off the streets.

Need money to plan and implement. Conflict with sport fishermen and hunters (try to keep camps quiet to let game come close, sports planes frighten them away). Need more rules to protect subsistence.

Go talk to mom and dad and tell them to quit drinking and straighten up—IRA and church should do this every week.

Continued education.

Cut it off at Bethel. Damp to dry.

Alcohol counseling; education in schools.

I don't know.

Counselors.

Teach them young in school.

Get a VPSO. When nobody is around to watch people they tend to drive wildly.

Tried as a dry community—doesn't help—community liquor store—money would stay in town—shut down bootleggers—no matter what you do there is always someone ready to take the risk.

Find more things to do, recreational and traditional practices.

I don't know.

Recognize traditional tribe.

Banning hasn't seemed to help—people replace alcohol with other chemicals which are more harmful. We need more education—perhaps posters stressing the harmfulness directed towards younger people.

6. What do you feel is the best way to solve this problem [mentioned in answer to Question 5]? [Any specifics? Who? How?] [continued]

Would like to have a physician.

Should stop making shipments (of alcohol) from Anchorage to Bethel.

Treatment centers for substance abuse.

I don't know about sanitation, maybe maintain the equipment. Regarding alcohol, more education.

Education on alcohol to village.

Don't keep it from them so they won't be able to hide it and drink it right away.

Speed signs—city and VPSO should stop speeders.

Planning within the community to see what can be accomplished. Eco-tourism like Kiana and Deering would be a good idea, but the lack of knowledge is an impediment to what people can do.

Need a jail in town.

Alcohol—go back to our traditional values and quit trying to act like non-Natives.

Find something for teens to do. For adults educate them more.

AA.

Something else for people to do. Community problems.

Give more authority to villages and have the state recognize tribal courts (handle things locally) and have the troopers provide technical support.

Education. Changing court to make it easier for victim so that their the ones not on trial.

Much stricter laws with transport.

Community admit it's a problem then deal with it as a community.

No way to solve it—nobody will listen.

Spirituality—back to ways they know were right before Christianity.

The CARE center has a lot of alcohol awareness programs. There is a teen center for kids with a skating rink.

The city is doing quite a bit for alcohol awareness, but it hasn't really taken hold yet.

Counseling—more community activities. I wish we could get grant to research/solve problems.

I don't know. Education? School?

Village alcohol counselor needs to get more involved. We need more counselors.

Each person must make a commitment to do something good or to improve oneself and help others.

Not sell it as much.

Parents with children should pay close attention.

Activities—carnivals, fairs and recreation.

First solve the problems with parents then go to social services.

I don't know.

Alcohol—training, prevention, intervention. Troopers—need some understanding—could cooperate more.

Parents should get together and talk with their kids.

People in this community don't know how to help these people. Churches—faith in God will help.

If Kotzebue went dry, it would help slow it down.

Make it a dry village.

Education to everyone.

Local option law.

More activities for kids.

More jobs, both state and federal. Restrict flow of booze from Anchorage to rural area—Bethel. Control of bootleggers.

Utilize resources in the community—especially tribal council.

Pray for them. Ask the Lord to forgive and he will give you what you need.

The school needs to see that we have people here with Ph.D. knowledge and utilize them. Education both book and culture needs to be taught.

More jobs, training in villages.

I wish I knew. More law enforcement.

Finding other things to do like a hobby.

[Sanitation] Set up reasonable dumping procedures—YKHC.

Stop selling [alcohol] in nearby villages.

Contain person as soon as possible when they start threatening the VPO with assistance by VPSO.

into the village.

Alternative positive activities. Community activities—cultural, sports, church, family contribution.

We need better law enforcement.

Get rid of the drugs; enforce the laws (village law). They enforce alcohol, but not drugs.

Educate the people. Yukon Kuskokwim Health Center is providing education material to village. YKHC works closely with VPSO.

Participate in talking circles with elders and youth on how things have changed from the past and how we can make things better.

We need to be more strict on homebrew and Lysol and importation.

Establish a program to help people quit. Alcohol is both a public safety and social problem.

More VPSOs.

Something different from what they're doing.

Drug dogs on ferry. Most drugs come in by ferry, airplane and post office.

Enforce the law to the top most part (strict enforcement). To give no slack, no tolerance for alcohol.

Job opportunities. Provide young people with education and training so they will have some hope for a job.

Would like to see us go dry. Anchorage troopers are in the village more often than the ones from Kenai.

Troopers do not like the villages; if they come here, they may have to sleep on the floor.

Prohibition should be imposed on entire area.

Put in more law enforcement—like state troopers.

I really don't have an answer. It has to be something the whole community is involved in. It basically comes down to money.

Language use—Have parents start talking to children in Native language.

They drink more when the VPSO is off work.

Family structure—strengthening families; that is what needs to be done. Families are coming unglued, and because of that, it is causing problems.

Encourage people to learn a trade and work on economic development.

Talk to them [the villagers] before they get started drinking and doing drugs.

AA Meetings.

The community is too small for lots of jobs.

I don't know.

Economic development. Open up tourism opportunities like Seldovia did. Pick berries. Fish packing. Lots of talented people have potential—need to get people together more often. We have agriculture already.

Prohibitions; It will take a generation or more, the current generation is already lost. Schools must teach sobriety.

Police should help with teaching in schools and community, tell parents what to do. Don't let people bring alcohol

We should become a dry village.

We need support groups—VPOs need more information/training on how to handle suicide attempts.

Village councils to develop economic, recreational and youth activities.

Educating the youth. Begin in primary grades and use a series of tapes (things they will encounter, i.e., drinking is for fun and should be done responsibly). Education system should be involved, but tapes should use people who the kids would relate to.

Getting the person help (like recovery camp). ALFRED and the Upper Tanana Alcohol Program (when that doesn't work, like today, the troopers).

Kill them or tie them up.

Can contact the AA person and report to them.

Raise the children in non-alcoholic homes.

The school board needs to be more receptive to Native applicants for teaching jobs.

Sobriety camp (run by donations). Bob Steve runs it. Sober up the drunk people.

Put them in treatment if they can go.

Bust those people who are selling the alcohol and drugs.

Organized sports.

Tribal courts.

The village working together—eyes and ears.

More strict in jail time.

Get rid of bootleggers. Keep the kids at home.

6. What do you feel is the best way to solve this problem [mentioned in answer to Question 5]? [Any specifics? Who? How?] [continued]

Find out how the alcohol is coming in and check the freight coming in.

Enforcement of existing laws.

Open your own business. Tourism. Rural villages can market themselves.

Work with them side-by-side, supporting them, making them realize who they are, and getting them back to spirituality.

Send to Bethel to jail if they will not listen to VPSO/VPO.

7. Compared to when you were a child, is your community safer, less safe or has it stayed the same?

Community caring more.

[Safer] Because there is a VPSO (someone to call) but the village council took care of that before.

This community is comfortable. Everyone knows each other—we're all family.

There's too much stealing now—you can't leave anything out.

When I was a child, alcohol and drug abuse was not a problem—your word was gold. Now, you have to lock your doors.

Younger people rampaging around. No control over younger people.

I've only lived here for four months.

[Safer] VPSO is an outsider.

When I was a child there was not much violence; still not much.

[Safer] In the 60's there were firearms in the streets (alcohol was involved); don't see it anymore.

[Less safe] Alcohol and drugs.

We now have VPOs and a VPSO.

[Stayed the same] Except more civilized.

Because of the drinking.

[Stayed the same] When I was young we lived across the river and the only certain people had boats.

[Less safe] Mainly the way drugs are coming in.

There are more property crimes—kids are breaking into the school and into homes as well.

Since VPSO the village is a lot safer.

There are more people and more drugs.

Respondent would not explain why.

Too much drinking.

Saw alcohol as a problem when I grew up. There used to be a liquor store in a nearby town—closed it but little has really changed.

Some change in alcohol use—some elders have sobered up. Parties used to go on for months. Most everybody is drinking less.

It's less safe because there are a lot more snow machines and drugs and alcohol are easily available from Bethel.

[Stayed the same] Never any real trouble here. People trust each other and work together.

[Safer] When I was younger, that was rough times; now everything has improved.

[Stayed the same] Born here. Always have felt safe, still do. Same for my children.

[Less safe] No drugs or alcohol when I was young.

Immigrants who don't recognize village authority.

[Stayed the same] I've only lived here as an adult (about eight years).

The community is out of control. Traffic from the outside villages, they cause most of the problem.

[Stayed the same] There are more snowmachines, though.

Village looks different. Young people ignore traditions, but not any less safer.

Community has to become involved.

Everyday life is the same to me. Things don't change very much here. I'm mostly home with my family.

[Stayed the same] It's always been here but now it's starting to become more open.

It's [the safety level] been like this since I can remember.

Pretty much the same. Very few fatalities or injuries.

[Less safe] More drugs and alcohol.

[Stayed the same] Didn't lock the doors then—don't now. We just aren't scared here.

[Less safe] I'm from Ketchikan. This village has grown, not as isolated as it used to be.

[Less Safe] The road connection made it less safe. Every time something happens it's always related to drugs and alcohol.

Alcohol and drug abuse has decreased overall.

More alcohol and pot going around.

Younger generations are more careless than in the past.

When I was a child there was less suicide and now seems like there are more suicides on young people.

It's safer because the problem-makers are in jail and there are more police patrolling.

More motored vehicles. Cold weather break-downs with travelling so far in a short period of time, you can get disoriented. There's easier access to booze and drugs.

Since the village went dry, it's been safer. When it was wet, they used to fight all the same.

[Less safe] They had a strict IRA Council when I was growing up. I would like to see it that way again.

Alcohol and drug problems.

The people have always policed themselves. The elders would handle the problems based on traditional values. Gangs and drugs, a lot of robberies.

[Stayed the same] Because we are so isolated here.

Nothing has changed. Those who drink stay drunk and those who don't drink stay away from those who drink. Didn't know about drugs and alcohol (back then).

[Less safe] Fewer people, less highway—only minus.

Not much trouble if people do not drink.

[Less Safe] The Alaska highway project brought money and alcohol problems have increased since.

[Less safe] Worked together more then.

Because when we were growing up, more alcohol was around.

There's more people.

More alcohol and drugs, more outsiders coming in.

[Husband grew up here, she didn't] Bad behavior was more extreme then.

A few things have changed—most obvious, there used to be a lot of fighting with Lower Yukon and now people in the '60s and up to the late '70s, people were attacked. I was VPSO in the '80s during the damp/dry transition.

There are more drugs and alcohol. When they have money there's more problems.

It was safe when I was young, then it was unsafe, now it is safe again.

[Less safe] Snowmachines, flow of alcohol into the community, less respect for others than when I was a kid.

[Safer] Public safety programs in place.

I didn't live here as a child.

There are more people like hitchhikers, people driving on the highway, DWI's.

Kids are out of control. They don't want to do anything.

Better communications then long ago.

[Safer] Not too many white people or colored people.

Better responsibility in medical treatment, but more possible harm to you.

There's more traffic, more availability of alcohol and kegs.

No drunks, drugs and other problems or of today days. (this is how it was written).

Crime went down over a four-year period here in the village. Getting caught means jail, so the problems are behind closed doors instead of out in public in this small community.

[Safer] Population shrank and VPSO was formed.

There are more people that are drinking. It seems like alcohol has taken over everything.

Because there are more motor vehicles within the community and the younger generations tend to abuse them.

[Same] Only been here four years.

[Less safe] Population has gone up, without VPO's on duty 24 hours.

Too many snow machines, and there was a sniffing gas incident where someone died.

When I was a child, there was no alcohol, no violence, no marijuana—everybody was busy making a living.

Now you are skewed with money, can't live without it—dependent on the state.

People are more aggressive in taking care of problems. There are better laws, better transportation, communication, and newer buildings.

There were no roads before to bring drugs and alcohol in.

[Stayed the same] As far as we're concerned, this place was never was safe and isn't now.

7. **Compared to when you were a child, is your community safer, less safe or has it stayed the same?** *[continued]*

I didn't grow up here.

[Less safe] More alcohol related accidents.

[Less safe] Because we didn't have as many snowmachines and Hondas in the early days.

There are more people living here.

Safer because we have a VPSO now. Less safe because of drugs and alcohol.

I wasn't raised here. I've been here 15 years and it has gotten a little safer with more patrols and beat-walking.

There have been too many changes—snow-gos, three-wheelers, alcohol and drugs, electronic communications, etc.

Problems are pretty much the same, except now we have a VPSO. A little less vandalism and partying—people stay home instead of walking around as much. VPSO likes it here (troopers tried to get him to transfer). He gets along with folks—checks village for bear patrols.

Hasn't changed much; alcohol has been a problem since Alaska Highway project.

More vehicles—snow machines, 4-wheelers—the drivers aren't the best. Seems like there is more vandalism now. We used to be able to leave doors unlocked, our boats at the river, but you have to take it all home now.

You need a house-sitter.

We never had law enforcement before.

Kids are more exposed to things than when we were younger.

There was a murder here, recently. That never happened when I was growing up.

There is more alcohol, violence, and suicides.

Because there are more motorized vehicles and alcohol and drugs.

Public Safety is limited and they cannot do much to stop it. There is no respect for authority.

I've only been here since 1989.

[Less safe] No liquor store but there was alcohol. Also drugs are now on the scene. School problems up. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome also a problem (30-year resident).

No drugs or alcohol then.

When I was little there was lots of booze and lots of violence. When someone got killed, the city council and IRA agreed on going dry and things changed.

Back then, not everyone drank; now everyone drinks. Young people drink. The young people used to drink less when I was young. There's less to do; we used to go camping and stuff, but now kids don't do that. There are very few elders (they all died)—now there's no one to go to. There used to be no TV—we went out and did stuff.

More people automatically make it less safe.

It's just getting worse; parents seem to be giving up.

No state agency interfered, dad punished.

[Less safe] When I was young we didn't have all this traffic or T.V.

It's easier to get things in and out now because of machines.

I grew up in Anchorage, so it is safer here. Traffic—not as great amount of traffic [as in Anchorage]. During the summer it is not as safe here [as in the winter months].

[Safer] Watch kids more and watch others kids more.

[Safer] many of the problems have grown up and left village.

[Less safe] More drinking, less stricter laws than in the past.

Alcoholism has dwindled amongst family since 25 years ago.

[Stayed the same] Years ago, the things we have now were not here.

Easy access to alcohol and drugs, parents and elders never sit and talk with kids. "Hard to talk to own kids than other kids."

[Less safe] In the past there were fewer drunks. Today more alcoholics.

[Less safe] Solution dictated from outside for problems. Solutions should come from within so community buys into the solution.

[Less Safe] Younger people lost respect for elders—think they can do anything. Potential for problems/accidents increased with snow machines, high speed boats, etc.

When we were growing up, the only people we could go to were the people in the village. Now we have the VPOs and VPSOs and we know there is someone we can go to for help.

No cars picking up kids.

Due to alcohol abuse and the welfare system.

[Less safe] More access from land and plane.

I've only been here one year.

Alcohol and people that have nothing to do are the problems.

There are too many motorized vehicles and more alcohol abuse.

In the early days there was different housing which led to a togetherness in the community—it was closer.

Nowadays, new houses seem like they have an “invisible fence” around them. I left when I was 7.

8. In the past five years, do you feel crime generally increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

[Increased] More juvenile vandalism.

I don't think there's any crime.

There is also gas and stove oil theft. Juveniles sneak out or are gone while parents are at bingo. VPSO should enforce—state troopers wouldn't come to the village. There is also CB misuse—drunks swearing on the air.

[Decreased] Because I am in council now.

[Increased] A little.

Burglary

[Medium problem] We have had break-ins.

[Increased] Drugs and alcohol.

[Decreased] because there are better cops.

[Increased] Vandalism, drugs, etc.

[Increased] Especially domestic.

[decreased] a little.

Now, I will read you a list of problems that may or may not occur here. For each problem I read, please tell me if it is not a problem, a small problem, a medium sized problem, or a large problem here.

10. Property destruction

Stealing gas, putting sugar in gas tank, basically being a nuisance.

A medium problem in the summer.

Sugar in gas tanks.

It is a problem in some areas.

The little fellows.

11. Vehicle theft

No comments.

12. Juvenile crime

Violating curfew—more complaints than anything else.

Nobody does anything about it.

13. Illegal drug use

[Don't know] Hear rumors but no personal knowledge.

Mixed feelings on this one, no violence associated with [illegal drug use], the economic impact is the biggest problem.

Marijuana.

14. Selling drugs

No comments.

15. Alcohol abuse

By our own people(when they go to other places), but not here in this community. It's not tolerated.

Alcohol abuses you, not vice versa.

People never have alcohol on a regular basis, so when they get it, they try to drink a lot.

Less since 1991, now on 25 percent health contract, alcohol program—talking circle—covers everything. Support group went from 5 to 20 people.

16. Homebrew alcohol

No comments.

17. Bootleg alcohol

Individuals bring back booze—perceived as a problem.

#1 concern in village—chief who died in 1991 led movement to discourage bootlegging as a community.

Now, I will read you a list of problems that may or may not occur here. For each problem I read, please tell me if it is not a problem, a small problem, a medium sized problem, or a large problem here. *[continued]*

18. Domestic violence

Usually alcohol-related.

[Don't know] Word of mouth (rumors about it occurring). Haven't seen any.

19. Other physical assaults

Bar fights.

Barroom brawls.

Alcohol-related assaults caused by teens drinking.

Maybe, but not out in the open.

20. Suicide attempts

One suicide recently, first in 30 years.

First one in years.

It depends, we had three a few years ago.

I think it will grow into a larger problem.

It has gotten better (fewer in recent years).

Last was 3-5 years ago.

There is a non-profit nurse—suicide prevention (mayor's wife has the grant—suicide response team). It runs in spells—several recent attempts. Most are young men with firearms; pills are seldom successful.

One suicide—first time encountered.

21. Sexual assaults

[Medium problem] It varies.

Has decreased over the years.

22. Child abuse/neglect

Depends on your definition. People complain because others leave their kids home alone to go to bingo.

I think it will grow into a larger problem.

Bingo causes a big problem. The adults are spending every night, the kids are neglected. The only open gym is at the church. There is no other recreation place in the village.

23. Elder abuse

[elder abuse] Maybe if related to alcohol. [Middle-aged] not really "elders."

24. Who do you think should handle most of the crimes and community problems in [your village]?

[VPSO, village council] They know the people—they can figure out how to help the person.

[IRA council] IRA has more power—would have more impact when your own people judge you.

[VPSO] All should help—VPSO should be active 24 hours.

VPSOs are trained in handling most cases so should be the ones handling the problems that do arise.

Misdemeanors should be taken care of by the tribal council. Felonies should be taken care of by the troopers.

[State troopers] Only if it's a really big problem. [Village police, city council] They are the only ones that can deal with crime.

[Village police, village council, traditional council] We should take care of our own.

[Someone else—tribal court] For lesser crimes; they can be handled in the village. For felonies; the state troopers should handle them because there are no jails in the villages.

All of them.

[Traditional council] If the village has a problem then the village should solve it.

Use a combination of all of these. There are different skill levels. We don't have to use the same agencies in all cases—use whatever seems likely to work. VPSO can arrest, but doesn't have to follow the formal route. Jail isn't always the answer. Try to find creative answers, write agreements with people. VPSO from village can make distinctions; the troopers do good training, but overemphasize formal legal system as the only way.

[VPO, VPSO] when the crimes happen. [Councils] involved in dealing with the overall crime problem.

[State troopers] That's the one that I know that exist. I don't know about traditional council. I think AST would be more unbiased.

[City council, traditional council] Working together against community problems.

[IRA council] knows the people and are from the village.

- [State troopers] I think it would be good for someone else to do it.
Most problems should be handled locally, but there is more room, I feel, for trooper involvement. Simply physical presence of troopers may be positive.
- [IRA council] They were here before the city councils and more informed about the history of the people and are kept more current on problems.
- Minor—village police and council for misdemeanors. Trooper and VPSO for domestic violence. DFYS for major child abuse (schools report cause). Village/traditional council for minor child abuse.
- [Village police, VPSO] Both together. The village is used to calling the VPSO or VPO.
- [Someone else] Parents. Parents establish the direct foot to place on the juveniles.
- [Someone else] Magistrate. The elders will back her up.
- Should be city police. They are neutral, not related to anyone. They are hired in Anchorage or outside.
- [VPSO] That's his job.
- [Village police] Part of family and know what problems are and they're right here—close.
- [IRA council, city council] Hard to get troopers around here.
- [Village police, VPSO] Both. They live here and they know everybody and they have the training.
- [Village police] It's their job.
- [IRA council] should have the power to handle problems. When troopers are called the troopers don't talk with people in the community. People can't get help from troopers.
- [Village council] VC law enforcement because they would know the personality of the individual village member. Some troopers just don't understand Native culture.
- [VPSO] He is paid to do so.
- [Someone else] Lay pastor in the community. [VPSO, city council] Depends on whether the person can be referred to the lay pastor.
- [IRA council, traditional council] Because elders speak up.
Take burden off of traditional council—they are looked up to by the people.
- [Village council] They have been doing it for a long time, since the village started; I want to see a change and the troopers handle the crime.
- [VPSO] Because it is his job and we pay him to be here.
- [VPSO] They should go through ordinances and state law for their obligations—sometimes they need the expertise of troopers. Council needs to see the problems and enact laws and ordinances to take care of the crime problem. Tribal council should take care of prevention on an ongoing basis.
- [VPSO] It should be VPSO, but he's not doing it; he's on duty, but he isn't doing his job.
- [State troopers] are the only thing we have out here. Village council doesn't hear about crime inside the village.
- [Someone else] Tribal government. [Village council] Because we have tribal authority here.
- [VPO, VPSO, state troopers] Because they are trained and they know the paperwork.
- [State troopers] Tribal court is just a slap in the face. State could make them do jail time.
- [Village police, traditional council] Our land—outsiders or our own, we should take care of them too.
- [Someone else] Social workers. [VPSO, IRA council] Both should take care of it. They know the problems and they can handle it.
- [VPSO, state troopers] In combination. VPSO is the only law enforcement and if he needs help then the state troopers.
- [Village council] They know the people and can talk to them about problems.
- [Village police, IRA council, city council] We need more involvement from everybody.
- [Village council], through their tribal court system, should oversee the misdemeanors and lesser crimes or crimes less than misdemeanors.
- [VPSO, state troopers] Nice having resident VPSO—VPSO not able to handle weapons. Only time troopers are needed are immediate problems or injury.
- [Village police, VPSO] They know what's going on that is the way they do it. I do not see a problem with that.
- [VPSO, state trooper] Trooper would be better because they have more authority.
- [Village police] Closer connection to community and how things are done.
- [Someone else] Family. Protocol, family can act as pressure point for someone to seek help.
- [City council] should consider and decide what to do. The meetings should be used to spread responsibility.
- [VPSO, family, social services] VPSO work with family, if not work with social services, if not then state troopers.
- [IRA council] More authority.

24. Who do you think should handle most of the crimes and community problems in [your village]? [continued]

[IRA council] In an ideal world the IRA council should take care of crimes, but it wouldn't work—politics would defeat its purpose. IRA council Member relatives made it into housing, others didn't—the caste system would dominate. The caste system would be a function of who the “good person” was and who sat on the council.

[State troopers] Everyone is family.

[VPSO, IRA council, someone else] Tribal court should handle crime.

[VPSO, village council] The two should work together to solve the problem. Since the VPSO has been here, there's only been one break-in. Everyone knew about it; VPSO should have worked with the council to solve the problem. Better communication would help. Before, law and order was responsibility of village council.

[Village Police, state troopers, village council, city council, someone else—social services] My experience here has shown me that none of the above groups can make decisions SOLELY.

[State troopers, IRA council] Working together.

[IRA council] A real impact possible here.

[IRA council, city council] Not much troopers can do, community needs to be involved but all are playing a part, they all need each other.

[Councils] Many things should be handled by the village council. Homemaker program of Alaska should have been continued.

[VPO, village council, traditional council, tribal council] Anglo system is not responsive—doubles the punishment to Natives. We need a fair justice system and it needs to be more stringent in some areas.

Troopers have most education.

[IRA council] Represent village in all aspects—safety, health, etc., should be developing ordinances. VPSO staff should be understanding.

[VPSO, state troopers] VPOs don't have training to deal with problems. VPSO currently handles gun crimes and felonies, but if VPO had training he could assist or do same thing.

[VPSO, state troopers] That's their job.

[VPSO] Because he is available.

[Village police, VPSO] They should handle them with both input from city and IRA councils.

[VPSO, state troopers] Respond and handle.

[Traditional council] It would involve the village in the system. They should establish tribal courts.

[Someone else—tribal court] Troopers take good people—guy didn't drink for five years, drank and abused his daughter, he's in jail for eight years—but he's a good guy. Banishment. Weigh issues. In the '70s we had tribal council, but an old man disappeared who was a leader who pushed for tribal council. Now we have political yuppies.

[Village police, village council] They know the village best of all.

[Village council] Better understanding of people and situation and can be extremely fair—an end result can be very positive and effects the whole community.

[VPSO] But he shouldn't be from our village.

[VPO, VPSO] Tribal sets laws, city adopts them, then VPSO enforces.

[Someone else—tribal court judge] Can be more of a deterrent. Finding out what the problem is and dealing with it. Can be handled more effectively than Anglo system does.

[VPSO, IRA council] VPSO has a good handle on the community.

[State troopers] Seems like when they come in things get taken care of.

[VPSO, state troopers, traditional council city council] VPSO in here knows what problems are. The councils can help by putting some pressure on the residents.

[Someone else] School. Because the community helps each other.

Troopers should back council. Council should handle problems unless emergency or unless it needs trooper's help.

[None circled] VPSO's are good for misdemeanors. Tribal court may be a good solution, if we could get it to work.

[VPO, IRA council, elder council] Take care of traditional value stuff—setting up camps for young people. VPO, IRA, and elders council work together. Elders attend IRA council to give advice on some matters regarding policy; & recommended curfew on snow machines between 12 midnight and 6 a.m. They act as an advisory body. When some cemetery work was going to go on, they were going to use heavy equipment; it was vetoed. IRA council rarely goes against elder advice. I'd like to see them working together on all aspects of the crime problem.

- [Village police] Because they know the community and the people.
- [Village police] They went to training. That's their job.
- [VPSO] He is local—good to have him here.
- Small crimes—traditional council—city can counsel them. Big crimes—state troopers—under state.
- [Village police, VPSO, state troopers] Eventually the IRA council. Can handle own people and have more flexibility.
- [VPSO] Only person trained to handle the situation.
- [VPSO, state troopers] Training for situations.
- [VPO, VPSO, city council] Should all work together, seems like this town has always been divided and I think they should all work together.
- [Village council] They can tell the city what kind of bylaws to pass, then they could tell VPSO which ones to enforce.
- [VPO] Because independent jurisdiction and we should police our own peoples.
- [IRA council, village council, traditional councils] Tribal government minor offenses.
- [Village police, VPSO, IRA council, village council] Police are trained to do the job. Councils know the village and the best ways to deal with problems.
- [Someone else—family] I think the families should try to deal with the problem first then if they can't do it get some help elsewhere.
- [State troopers] Having state troopers as opposed to traditional council because council would be more lenient than Troopers.
- [VPSO, IRA council, village council, traditional council, city council] We need a VPSO because there are less crimes when people know there is one in the village. The councils are supposed to take care of the problems for the village; that's their job.
- [VPSO] independent.
- [VPSO, IRA council, city council, someone else—pastor, community leaders] The city can authorize the removal of or checking on kids when parents are drinking.
- [State troopers] Handle felonies. [Village police, village council, traditional council] The village should handle most of the crimes. The two councils working together to handle misdemeanor crimes.
- VPSO, I think.
- City council is doing now and traditional council should help if they had funding.
- [Traditional council, city council] Because they can make decisions about the community.
- [Village council, traditional council] Because we have no VPSO and it is up to the village and traditional council.
- [VPSO, state troopers] Because they are trained how to handle major and minor problems and the procedures for handling the problems too.
- [VPO, VPSO] No one else is equipped to do it.
- [State troopers] Nothing gets done with anybody else.
- Authority figures settle things down.
- [Village police, traditional council] They know the people.
- We've had such a bad time with VPSOs—a number of problems, past performance and overzealousness.
- [State troopers] should handle major crimes. [Village council, traditional councils] With reservations—police should handle most problems.
- [Traditional council] Villages need to discipline themselves. We need to recognize problems and correct them ourselves.
- [VPSO, IRA council] Take care of lesser problems (property damage, gas theft)—turn bad problems over to troopers (selling drugs and bootleggers). Need VPSOs who are not from outside our region so they will not play favorites. Have more respect for VPSOs from other places.
- [VPSO] VPSO is doing good job. Kids run him a merry chase. With curfew law, not too bad now.
- [IRA council, someone else—tribal court] Governance by the people for the people.
- [City council] Understand the problems and the people.
- [Someone else] Public and community health representative.
- [Village police, VPSO] They are closer to the troopers.
- [VPSO, traditional council] Locals should take care of misdemeanors. [State troopers] Felonies should be taken care of at the state level.
- [Someone else] Some kind of VPSO here. Just having access to someone who could respond.

24. Who do you think should handle most of the crimes and community problems in [your village]? [continued]

[Village police] Because he is here and he probably would know what is going on.

[VPSO] He should ask for help from IRA and Troopers.

[State troopers] They know what to do.

[VPSO, state troopers] Tribal council has bias—lynch-mob tendency, discriminating and disproportionate with regards to decisions. They lack the professional expertise to enforce laws. For resource allocation, VPSO and troopers offer objectivity.

[State troopers] Troopers should handle the more serious problems or those that come up every week. When someone needs to be arrested or there is a disturbance it should be the troopers. [IRA council] (Some not too serious). Council should handle smaller less dangerous problems so the troopers don't have to be bothered.

[VPSO, traditional council] So our leader and council can show that they are aware of problems.

The way we've set it up in the past! VPSOs are good go between, between council and troopers.

[VPSO] Serious crime—police. Small crime—IRA.

I don't know.

[VPO, VPSO, traditional council] Have more Elders talk to younger generation might help.

[VPSO] I don't know.

Violent—troopers should handle. Rather have the community handle non-violent crimes.

[Village police] Should deal with serious offenders.

[Traditional council] More power to enforce their ordinances than state or city does.

[City police] Problem of relationships. [State troopers] Yes, most certainly. [IRA council] Probably yes. None an integrated effort.

[Someone else] ICWA.

[Someone else] Alcohol and drug treatment. Take over their lives.

State troopers need to return.

When crimes do happen here, we don't have a VPSO, the village council depends upon the troopers to take care of problems. If you have a problem, the council calls the troopers.

[Village police, VPSO] Crimes are within police department jurisdiction and judicial process.

[State troopers, village council] Seems like village council has trouble handling many problems without state help—to provide consequence of severe crimes.

[Someone else—tribal court] In this village, I think VPOs, VPSOs, state troopers, IRA council, Traditional council and others all handle the crimes and community problems.

[State troopers] I am hoping that the troopers would come down only when something bad happens.

For small crimes the village council because it would be better for the community. Major crimes—AST.

[Someone else] State teen home counseling [Village police, state troopers] They should handle them.

[VPSO, IRA council, city council] VPSO physically handles crime—dealing with or judging should be by the councils.

[VPSO, state troopers] They are the most trained.

[Village police, VPSO] Enforcement of ordinances.

[State troopers] There are too many family relationships in town to deal effectively with problems.

[City police] most responsible.

[Village council] Decide for whole group and everyone will follow.

[VPO, VPSO, traditional council, city council] Solve more problems if they work together.

[Village police, VPSO, city council] Because they are working—they've been working on DWIs.

25. Do you think new laws or rules are needed to stop the problems facing this community?

[Yes] Traditional council laws.

New laws regarding traffic, boats and alcohol.

Not sure how community would do with it, it's been this way so long.

[Yes] Easier to enforce, more stringent.

The current rules and laws should be followed and enforced instead of making them and then forgetting them. I know the village has laws against minors driving snow machines and four wheelers.

We need new, stricter laws and sentences.

[Yes] Drinking and driving.

[Yes] CB abuse, check people bringing in alcohol and establish tribal courts.

We already have the laws, but they're not enforced.

[No] Just need more public involvement.
IRA should get its own jurisdiction and tribal police which would be more effective than state police.
[No] Council draws up laws.
[No] Existing laws need to be more strictly enforced.
Stricter punishment on crime and illegal activities.
Court system on child abuse cases.
[No] State needs to recognize tribal rights under federal law.
Need to be able to enforce the ones we have—that would work. E.g., no plea bargaining, go by minimum sentencing standards.
[Yes] Not new laws, but need to be written down.
[Local] Tribal Council—[nearby] Village Council, and regional Common Council have 1962 laws—need to update these laws.
Teenagers' curfew.
We need more enforcement of the laws we already have.
[Yes] Elder abuse.
[No] Need enforcement on existing laws.
Implementing a traditional police force and perhaps a curfew.
Bootlegging laws—enough.
Stop importation of alcohol.
Yes, there needs to be a law that no one under 12 or 13 can operate snow machines. Ordinances and policies need to be made and enforced by tribal council.
Follow what's true.
Self-determination. There was a book found under the bed of an elder who died recently that had traditional laws in it.
[Yes] I don't know.
Enforcement.
Need better enforcement/dedication.
DWIs—there should be a time limit on the sentence, or make the sentence harder on them.
Look at laws that have changed and maybe go back to the ways things were.
[Yes] Prohibiting alcohol, drugs and child abuse.
[Yes] Environmental laws—stop pollution and development at village level.
We need laws against bootleggers and drug users.
[No] Need to enforce those we have.
Make child sex offenders known to the community.
[Yes] Set norm of national laws with standardized sentencing (punishment).
We don't need new laws because even if we have them it stays the same because they don't enforce the rules.
[No] Better enforcement.
We have three good cops involved in the community. One has a lot of respect, no wait and see, now if you screw up "snap" they're gone. Troopers come now. We have a half-Native trooper who thinks of the community first.
[No] Stiffen laws on contributing to minors. Also crack down on bootleggers and pushers.
[Yes] More strict enforcement.
[No] Need to enforce the ones we have not new areas.
Complex issue in changing laws—local ordinances are well put.
[Yes] I don't know.
Yes, we need to control CB abuse—villagers depend on CB. When camps need help they use CB. Abuse keeps people from getting help.
The ones we have aren't being enforced.
Juveniles—when they get into trouble nothing is done about it (stealing, break-ins, and MCAs).
There should be an age limit on kids driving vehicles.
Laws to protect informant.
Subsistence.
Law about young ones driving on roads or off roads.
[Don't know] Some are not effective—e.g., local option law. Need to enforce laws we have, not new ones.

25. Do you think new laws or rules are needed to stop the problems facing this community? [continued]

Pack up and go home. Uphold treaties. Follow UN charter.

We need more laws to STOP or at least slow down bootlegging, also to stop marijuana.

We need better enforcement of existing laws.

[Yes] Talk to kids, try to make them get jobs. Maybe have some college classes.

Implement an age limit of driving vehicles.

[Yes] Laws to keep alcohol out.

Little bit too hard on us.

[Yes] Curfew.

We have enough.

Vandalism laws; BB gun control.

[Yes] Relationship between traditional communities and state regarding criminal codes and community's ability to deal with them.

Couple of ordinances should be looked at. Dog control is biggest problem. Dogs prevent elders from moving about. Curfew, DWI, speed limits, and environmental.

Village ordinances.

[Yes] Curfew for children to make sure parents are in charge of their children.

Maybe going dry would help, but I don't know if it would work in this community, since it's wet now.

[Yes] Need city ordinances.

Implement the laws we have.

They need stronger search laws—possible through village council.

Not sure.

Need to enforce existing laws.

[No] Enforce ones we have, e.g., bootlegging laws, curfew. VPO/VPSO are busy.

[yes] Helmet use for snowmachines for any age driver and passenger.

Yes, we should become a dry village.

[No] If you could figure out how to slow kids down on their 4 wheelers and stop drugs.

[Yes] Alcohol.

Enough!

[Yes] Curfew and assault.

I don't know.

We need new laws against stealing.

Drugs; unsafe things like kids driving; harmful for kids.

[Yes] Search warrants. Criminals have more rights.

[Yes] Local option law.

enforce the existing ones.

Tougher laws on DWI, child abuse, and drugs.

[Yes] Local option to control alcohol—strict enforcement.

We need stronger ordinances in some cases. People really pay attention to ordinances like vehicle speed and DWI.

Curfew.

26. Why do you think people commit crimes in this community?

Nothing else to do—bored.

Basically, they know they can get away with it. They don't have the enforcement.

I don't know.

Boredom and alcoholism.

Drink and do stupid things.

Drinking to have fun. Later on they get into trouble.

Alcohol abuse.

Alcohol and no work. Like in the old days if you want something, ask. Nowadays, you must be better—all are "This is mine."—selfish and won't help, so we have to go on welfare.

Boredom—alcohol and drug abuse.

Most crimes are alcohol-related. There's nothing to do—no structured activities.

Low self-esteem because of welfare and food stamps. People are dependent on T.V. and it gives them a false image of what life should be. Lack of respect for elders. People are losing site of their culture and who they are. Future generations will not know where they came from or where they are going.

Nothing better to do—alone or feeling alone—drugs and alcohol.

Mostly because of alcohol abuse.

During the winter, they're unemployed and they depend on the drugs and alcohol to fill their time.

Mental and alcohol problems.

To buy drugs.

Lack of employment.

Alcohol, depression and family.

Alcohol-related.

Lack of jobs or recreation facilities.

They are bored—nothing else to do.

Alcohol related.

Lack of constructive things to do.

Have fun. Nothing to do.

Lack of activity—bored.

Alcohol—drinking causes people to commit crimes.

They do it for kicks because there's nothing else to do.

I don't know.

Drink.

No discipline when young, won't accept responsibility.

Because they're bored.

They need something to do or they need what they are taking.

People commit crimes because they have problems—emotional or something else.

Nothing to do.

Drinking alcohol—good people when not drinking.

Alcohol related.

Because there aren't many activities for them to do in the evenings.

The lack of adequate supervision of children. They have nothing to do and easy access to drugs and alcohol.

(1) Alcohol and drugs. (2) Elders don't talk to younger children.

Never taught not to by parents.

People commit crimes because they have no money and no recreation.

Influenced by drugs and alcohol.

Nothing to do. They don't have jobs.

Alcohol related.

Boredom/neglect of children.

Bored, causes vandalism.

There's nothing else to do. Family problems contribute also.

Varies—each has its own reason.

There are hardly any jobs here.

Most people are on welfare and children are learning from their parents not to work.

To fulfill their habits (drinking and drugs cost money) and there's little to do.

Nothing to do or no jobs—people turn to crime.

People commit crimes because of drinking or lack of money.

Substance abuse.

Bored. Not many activities.

Personal reasons and choices.

Drugs and alcohol.

Easy to get away with it.

Alcohol and drugs.

Boredom—inactivity, lack of employment, subsistence is in the summer, not in the winter.

Alcohol.

Certain kids just don't have anything better to do.

26. Why do you think people commit crimes in this community? [continued]

Not many problems, but those that do happen are alcohol related.
Frustrated—not working; changing traditions and lifestyles.
If there aren't any activities, then young people make home brew and get into trouble.
Emotional problems, alcohol, no jobs, nothing to do!
Because they can get away with it; they know their family will protect them.
Frustration (older people); boredom (youth).
Nothing much to do besides open gym night.
Money—no jobs.
Lack of employment or alcohol related.
Anger. There's something you can't describe—subtle discrimination.
Lack of work. Opportunity is there. Not getting enough funding for alcohol problems.
Nothing to do and just for fun.
Alcohol. Some single parents, mothers are only persons to watch kids and then they drink too. Kids, no supervision or control. One problem makes the other problem worse.
It's alcohol-related.
Family breakdowns. Alcohol and drug abuse.
Bored.
They have nothing to do except watch T.V. or play bingo.
Alcohol related.
Economic reasons (no job), isolation, don't feel good about themselves—"what's in it for me." We still have subsistence and each other.
Lack of money causes crime.
Drinking—partying at all hours of the night.
Bored. Need more jobs and something to do.
Alcohol abuse—most crimes are crimes of opportunity.
Because they're drunk or stoned.
Drugs and alcohol. There's nothing to do but get into mischief.
Alcohol and drugs.
Alcohol and unemployment have a big effect. No discipline in some cases (teenagers).
Because they want money or something in the store.
Alcohol.
Drugs and alcohol.
Not enough responsibility.
Alcohol and drugs and lack of parental discipline—too lazy or too easy.
Nothing to do. Bored—alcohol.
Most crime is alcohol or drug-related.
Lack of money—unemployment.
Lack of activities, unemployment and alcohol.
Frustrated over jobs.
Mostly alcohol related—local liquor store wouldn't erase it but right now people are drinking hair spray, etc.
Alcohol related.
Alcohol-related boredom lack of things to do.
Boredom—lack of money—mean spiritedness.
They have no sense.
Alcohol and drug related.
Lack of money causes people to shoplift. People joyride to joyride.
Opportunity is there—doors are open—people are addicted to it—like alcohol and drugs.
They have nothing to do besides play basketball.
No jobs, nothing to do = trouble.
Drug or alcohol related.
No money—not enough jobs in the community.
I don't know.

To get money to buy drugs and alcohol.
 Alcohol-related for most everything except for one child who grew up somewhere else.
 Greed and bootlegging. They know what they're doing to the people, even kids.
 Broke. Booze could make somebody do something that they normally wouldn't.
 There's a lack of enforcement from both VPSO and community.
 Boredom.
 Most just think stupid.
 Bored.
 Poor family, don't get attention from parents.
 Boredom—they think it's fun and they get to tell stories about their crimes and laugh about it.
 Not enough activities. Bored and use alcohol.
 Boredom—alcohol.
 Alcohol—incapacitated then commit crime.
 Poverty; and they think they can get away with it.
 Boredom. We do need more things for youth to do.
 They are without.
 Drugs and alcohol.
 I don't know.
 There are not enough activities. There's nothing to do.
 Alcohol is the stem of all crime.
 Nothing to do and they look for trouble. We don't have a community center.
 Lack of jobs.
 I don't know.
 Economic struggle.
 Not much to do—stay at home, watch TV, play Bingo, drinking. Need community awareness, TAPRAQ awareness program, ICWA, no funding.
 Lack of work and nothing to do.
 Boredom.
 Something to do with drinking.
 They're bored, there's nothing to do for kids. Some of it is alcohol abuse.
 Alcohol and oppression. The young people see no future.
 Boredom, to see if it can be done.
 Cabin-fever—something to do. When they run short on money—between seasons.
 I don't know.
 Kids—little to do: no money for recreation, games, can't keep recreation halls.
 Peer pressure, parental control.
 The one I know of was alcohol-related.
 People don't follow the laws. There's no respect.
 I don't know.
 No work—bored—alcohol.
 There are no jobs. We need more community activities and events.
 Depressed—nobody talking to them about problems.
 Many times there are no consequences for previous crimes (vandalism) so people think it's okay—to get money for drugs.
 Alcohol.
 Lack of individuals being educated, enforcement. Some communities too permissive. Need examples set.
 Depends on crime—world going through tremendous changes—universe of polarities.
 Alcohol-related, and lack of jobs.
 They are bored.

27. Do you think the Alaska State Troopers should be more, the same or less involved in dealing with the crime and problems of your community?

Need more equipment to work with. Maybe loan equipment to local police.
 [More] Work with VPSO, understanding.
 [More] Search and rescue.

27. Do you think the Alaska State Troopers should be more, the same or less involved in dealing with the crime and problems of your community? [continued]

[More] It takes 3 or 4 weeks to come here for a crime.

[Less] Major penalties on minor crimes—FTA for drunk and disorderly conduct—30 days. [More] Focus more on main crimes, violent and bootlegging.

[More] Need to be more aware; less response time.

Troopers shouldn't be here at all.

Same involvement but less.

[More] Depends: They should work more with village, meet with people, answer calls for help promptly and help people with problems.

Only with major crimes.

[Same Involvement] Unless we really need them.

28. What do you expect the Alaska State Troopers to do for your community?

Come and take care of problem depending on what it is.

Should know village lifestyle and people better.

The troopers should visit more often to see how well the VPSO is doing their job.

Be available (mostly inconsistent) to be here promptly or give advice.

To satisfy the council with investigation results and to communicate with us.

More respect for village people individually and the community as a whole.

Allow VPSOs to try some things (I have several sober people to show for it). Provide technical support (our troopers have been doing this). Explain laws and provide research and answer VPSO questions. Our local troopers have been very helpful and they have been a real asset.

Troopers should investigate crime, and then take the person away, if necessary.

Help keep the trouble out.

When our boys call, they come. It's pretty good because we are close to Bethel.

I expect them to uphold all existing laws and take notice of unsafe conditions. They should work closely with other organizations such as the village council. We also need some kind of program as to what the state troopers do—something to explain the system and the rights that people have when dealing with them. Perhaps an awareness program about all the degrees of the law, crime prevention, arrest laws and what victims and witnesses can do to protect their rights.

Investigate and if the person is around there they take them away.

Respond to calls ASAP, not when problem is over already—not wait two weeks before coming to see. Example: person had been physically abusing mom, trashed her house, called troopers, explained problem, asked them to come out and pick up person. They said the weather was bad, but other planes were making it in. When they set a low priority it lets people think they can get away with it. We had a VPSO at that time. Things like this happen once a year, maybe.

Have an unbiased enforcement of state law in their treatment of Natives.

Troopers should provide more law enforcement because there's no law and order in town.

Arrests should be made in violent crimes and offenders should be taken to Fairbanks, not Tok.

Fire the oversight trooper.

Provide technical and logistical support. Work with tribal government to interpret laws and what to do.

Should live in community to learn values and people. Should respond immediately—people have forgotten a week later. Have to constantly call and insist on them calling. Christmas is especially hard time.

Become culturally aware.

Make it safer (slow down the drinking). Make more routine raids down here.

The troopers should come more often to help out.

Troopers should enforce drug laws.

Troopers should follow the constitution—they break this oath.

Troopers should enforce the laws.

If you call the troopers, they should come, not wait two days for a response.

Provide technical assistance to VPO/VPSOs to train them to do the job better.

Whenever there's a problem, take care of it.

Help us with big crimes and search and rescue.

The troopers should keep drunk driver off the street, respond to emergencies, and enforce curfew.

Expect them to enforce state laws in places outside the village jurisdiction and to help when we need it.

Back up VPSO for major crimes.

Troopers should be present once in a while to let their presence be felt.

When arresting people they need to handle them more carefully—more investigation.

Talking with people. Starting liaison services for better working relationship.

Help the VPSO when needed.

The troopers should do monthly report about crimes.

Protect and serve—safety. They need to arrest who needs to be arrested; repeat offenders get off free and first timers get the book thrown at them.

Need to work with elders and IRA and city. Look at the Hooper Bay project.

Uniform—VPSOs are “junior woodchuck” but the troopers, they command respect for some reason.

Troopers should come to the village even when there are no complaints.

Investigate.

Highway patrolling.

Quit giving numbers for people who call in to report drug/alcohol sales—do something.

Patrol more often.

Serve and patrol community.

Do their job. Get the bad guy.

Troopers should be here more often.

I don't know.

Back-up VPSO when he needs help.

To be a resource to coordinate jobs, especially hunting, fishing and trespass to assist with hunt and fish regulations.

Catching people with drugs and alcohol.

If called, they need to be there, because they should realize every call is important or they wouldn't have been called. Respond more quickly.

Help when there are domestic problems in families, because local police have trouble because families don't always respect them. Give VPSO tougher cases. VPSO has training and VPOs could handle with training.

Educating and community prevention.

Enforcement, bootleggers need to be taken care of—search baggage and get warrant and search planes. Get list of names of suspects and search.

Monthly visits (at minimum) to walk through, meet villagers, and take the fear factor out of meetings with village residents.

More training to police and VPSO.

The troopers should work more with the council.

The troopers should be here. We don't have one—only in Kotzebue.

Investigate more thoroughly.

Expect nothing.

Be there when we need them. Good to come in once in awhile and walk around. Gives kids pause for thought.

Troopers should help the chief of police. The police is only half-time, should be full-time.

I don't know.

Quick response for emergencies.

More searching at airport. Meet with council. Come around more.

Get people for bigger crimes.

They should respond more quickly, be more active.

I don't know.

Troopers need to come more frequently.

Troopers should investigate felony crimes.

Put their foot down and keep it down. They overlook too much.

Nothing except harass and arrest.

Teach people what to do. Meet with council. Get to know people in village. Come when called. Don't make up charges.

Only involved in serious crimes.

They should serve and protect the community.

Nothing good—no great trust in them. Not looking out for best interests overall.

Pick the kids up and lock them up.

28. What do you expect the Alaska State Troopers to do for your community? [continued]

Troopers should work in conjunction with village police and tribal council.
Should be here more for continuing checks and should talk with council.
Enforce the laws. Could not relate to community-based policing.
Investigate alcohol-related crime.
Faster response time.
Participate. Come by once monthly to show the kids they aren't all bad.
They need to come to the village to get to know the people and let the people know what they do. The people would be more able to help if they understood what the troopers do.
Troopers should support VPSO more, support all our programs, come in and show their presence more, provide public education.
They should not be here.
Work more closely with the village officers and the community.
Provide education in schools and public take over VPSO or assist VPSO regarding state laws.
Do their jobs.
Troopers should support or provide sufficient enforcement of laws when crimes are committed. I also think it is important they should be visible.
They are doing enough. Relationship is good and they are helpful.
Come out when there is a problem (big) that the VPSO needs help with. Be available in emergencies.
Protect from crime.
Meet with village councils, become part of the community.
Troopers should do the same they're doing now.
Troopers should provide back-up to existing officers—the degree of severity has to be high before they get involved.
Come out more often—presence deters crime, VPSOs if trained might do so.
I don't know.
Troopers need to have a faster response time.
Come around more, not just when something happens.
Recognize what the community is trying to do in their village and work with them.
Give public classes on crime prevention, etc.
Protect us and be more responsive to alcohol problems.
Loyalty—do their job by the book.
Visit more.
The villagers don't want the troopers in the village, but we need them here. The village council doesn't know what happens in the village.
Troopers should provide more workshop or classes about problems in village like violence, crime prevention, etc.
To provide more guidelines to the city for handling minor problems. How to deal with them.
Less involvement by outsiders encourages the village to take ownership—troopers and VPSO should support village council.
Need to do more investigation into the problems of the community.
Solve major crime problem. Be good if they are working with us but have to know our jurisdiction and know their jurisdiction.
Come out more often. Let the people know that they care.
Troopers should come only for serious crimes.
Talk to village—how not to get into trouble.
I expect them to protect and assist the community.
They should attend public safety community groups and child protection groups.
Make sure the laws are enforced and make sure the councils follow through on the laws they have established.
If something bad does happen they should come and help solve the problem.
Provide positive instruction for VPSOs and VPOs—support and facilitate enhanced.
Law enforcement.
Help when called—not good at coming when search needed.
Troopers should be educators in the schools. They should give awareness classes on crime, drugs, and alcohol.

They should become role models in the community.
 Help control the teenage problems and accidents.
 The troopers should come more promptly when called.
 Instead of waiting for something to happen, like someone gets really hurt, if something/anything happens they should be here. Also, some troopers are really rude, like they are prejudiced. Requests for assistance actually ignored for months—too busy—too big an area.
 The troopers should come to the city meetings and talk to the people.
 Depends on degree of crime. They should be more involved on serious crimes. They should work with VPO and VPSO. They should be handling other criminal activities.
 The troopers only need to be here for major offenses.
 To a limited degree.
 Public awareness and education in schools; major offenses.
 I don't know. They usually come in here when it is something the local police can't handle.
 Troopers should investigate deaths right away.
 Help enforce local ordinances.
 Not much.
 Troopers should keep doing what they always do.
 Troopers should take care of major crimes—I'm glad they are here and respond to medical emergencies.
 Troopers need to come more often and check in with VPSOs.
 If there is a criminal on the loose, get out here right away.
 They need to come in more.
 They should get VPSO here.
 Protect and educate the children and be more involved in schools.
 To respond when we call them and get the problem solved.
 Take care of felonies.
 Respond to incidents.
 Handle extreme cases/crimes that VPSOs cannot handle.
 Troopers should help out with crimes, stop the bootlegging and selling of marijuana.
 If they can come to community and explain to the people that things don't just happen, you make it happen.
 Community needs to take responsibility.
 Take care of criminal matters.
 I would like to see troopers stationed here—need more presence.
 They are prejudiced.
 They need to be more available, all the time, and come to the village even when they're not called. They need to do more education in the community, the schools, and with the VPSO.
 More search and rescue. Searching the airport for bootleggers.
 Help with enforcement.
 We need an 800 number for the troopers so anyone can call when they are needed.
 Troopers should take care of felonies. They should come in and do prevention programs.
 Assist with city police in dealing with bootlegger. More flexibility in enforcing local option laws.
 The only time we see the troopers in our village is when a crime has been committed.
 Troopers should come in when there are serious crimes involved like they do now.
 Respond sooner to crimes.
 Full investigation and arrest.
 Should be around all the time to help us. Take kids to job corps; make them (kids) do more in community.
 I don't know—the troopers should know what they should be doing.
 Recognize tribal ordinances and enforce.
 Take care of serious crime like murder.

29. What do you think the state should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here?

The state should create treatment centers.
 Public safety is o.k.—too many laws.
 Need more money.
 Send representatives out to rural areas to see what is happening before they decide their fate for them.
 The state should institute the death penalty for violent crimes. They should repeal prisoner's rights.

29. What do you think the state should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here? [continued]

Depends on how it is—depends on what kind of crime it is.

More training for officers—equipment and facilities. We were supposed to have community fire and CPR training; never happened. Big airport, housing coming, import/export possible, canning possible. Community twenty years behind, bad management. Emmonak is a model community! Entrepreneur, new generation wants change and blame existing problems.

More funds for educating more training.

Money and economy training and VPOs.

Help pay for VPO; pay guards more promptly, improve funding for public safety.

More funding for professional counseling. More community involved programs.

Jobs.

Provide more money so work can get done (police).

The state should send someone TRAINED who can deal with crime.

We do have a holding cell, but it is not used. It has never gotten furnished. Would be nice to have a place for drunk people to cool off.

Get a state jail here or give the money to build one locally.

This is tribal land (corporation land); we would like to see a federal marshal here.

Shouldn't cut funds of troopers, but should spend more—always room for training, especially VPOs—should be same as VPSO. One week wasn't enough.

Providing more funding to train VPSO.

The state should help the village write rules. They should provide us with examples of rules. They should give classes on gun safety, etc.

The state should provide VPO and VPSO with vehicles, so they don't have to patrol on foot.

Help build an economic base and support more training of local people.

Create more things for the community to do.

More jobs, more activities.

Recognize village governments work with them instead of against them. Recognize our rights.

Have troopers do programs like prevention.

The state should fund hiring a reserve officer to relieve the VPSO.

More money for police.

Give the city more money.

Recognize sovereignty.

The state should hire better police officers.

Make new laws effecting younger generation. Re-enforce their laws.

Give tribal courts more power, move authority, recognize tribal courts.

Guarantee VPSO.

Not much—I think the village should enforce laws.

The state should provide more education, especially more on safety and drugs and alcohol.

Need more trained VPSOs. Should be more visible to the public. Need grant money for a better public safety building.

Have more police and law enforcement. Better trained law enforcement.

Change Bethel from “damp” to “dry”.

The state should take more input and advice from the troopers and the village councils to help us solve the problems that face Native communities.

The state needs to provide more drug enforcement.

The state should stop the bootleggers.

The state should provide classes or workshops.

State troopers come on regular basis so that the people will know that the troopers will come in and not just once in a while.

Work with local community people, traditional council to combine their laws.

I don't know—need more troopers and VPSOs.

More troopers. Armed and trained VPSOs as deterrent.

Support money for school and education.

The state should be more in the village to help out.

The state should LISTEN to us.
Put troopers in our village and not in town. Add more phone lines for emergencies to get through.
Money. Funding. Help with grant preparation.
The state should make troopers more publicly visible in the community and allow funding for better relations between troopers and communities. Fund a trooper softball team to move around.
The state should provide funding for VPSO programs (there's no VPO in Kodiak).
The state should grant monies for youth programs.
The state should be doing prevention programs. Alcohol counseling should be a stipulation in the release of sexual offenders and other felons. They should also be made to contact local tribal council.
VPO training. Better response if road during summer. Response time is a problem (boat or plane). Quicker response would diffuse family problems or serious crimes—they have training in intervention, mediating.
The state should put more troopers on duty throughout the state.
Place a VPSO in the village. It seems to deter crime.
Make sure the local government and police department follow through on sentencing.
Pick up underage kids and make them serve their time. Move a trooper in here.
Get rid of alcohol coming into Bethel.
Closer relationship with council/school.
The state should provide more money for police officers.
Provide additional funding for tribal courts.
Need another trooper; this response area is too big and it is just too much for one.
The state should pay enough money to VPSO to attract them and help pay for housing to keep them.
More funding for a VPSO alternate.
The village should have input on how crimes are handled before the state gets involved.
Assist when contacted by village council.
Money for attractive VPSO prospect.
The state should improve communications between troopers and village—don't expect troopers to fix things, but should support and understand the village council. They say they do but they don't.
The state should help with funding to the community.
If we had funding, the state could educate students on problems. The community perception of troopers is that they only come here when something happens.
More posters and education.
More funding for additional police officer.
Recognize tribal courts.
They should help however they can.
The state should give our people good training to deal with problems.
Get a VPSO to stay here and not drink—watch people at night.
The state should place in people who will listen and commit financially to tribal councils and their police.
Tough question, when facing legislators is a tough thing to do.
Provide pressure of alcohol and drug offenses to direct them to treatment.
More money (budget) available.
More money for education for troopers to be more involved with schools.
If the VPOs had more help, they could help more.
Give more money for tribal court and traditional council.
The state should disburse more money to the IRA or city council so they can hire another VPSO.
The state should hang speed limit signs.
The state is illegal.
Work together troopers, police and community.
The state should provide more support money for the village.
Training monies to public safety.
Stop vehicles coming across boundary and take the drugs and alcohol.
The state should provide another trained cop.
Provide alcohol programs. Fix a gym or rec center for the community.
More funding for enforcement.

29. What do you think the state should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here? [continued]

Need someone with a badge (outside authority) here for lectures or discussions with kids and adults on violence, alcohol, and mental health issues. They listen better to them, better than to someone from in the village. They have a mental service worker who comes once a month—people go to see them. Communicate. Prevention, not only for reaction to problems.

Make sure a trooper is nearby when needed.

State ought to put in a holding cell; some drunkenness here. 32-year-old “kids” need to be taken into custody at times—currently have no options.

Support council, provide VPSO. Judges should prohibit convicted people from drinking while on probation.

Take action, no talk. Especially repeat offenders.

Enforcing more law.

More cops.

Public defenders and bail should be restricted. Stay in jail the full amount.

Provide funding, hire more personnel, dispatchers, 3 eight-hour shifts. Problems got worse when funding was reduced—\$168,000 for 3 dispatchers and 3 VPOs.

The state should add a VPSO program.

Work closer with village.

More money.

The state should give funding to set up our programs.

The state should hire a police force for each village—it’s hard to get a policeman when you need one.

People out there need to be educated about alcohol and drugs, but I don’t know what the state could do about it.

They have training programs for other things like child protection training, etc.

Stricter rules—need more enforcement.

Find funding for communities to find their own solutions. Functioning within state law to find their own solutions to problems.

I don’t know what the state does now, but the state should budget more money towards this [public safety] in the villages.

Increase budget so funds are available for villages.

Provide more funding—training.

We need reservation police here.

Nothing.

Pave the road. Funds for VPSO to do job better. Possible magistrate here.

Increase personnel, we have only one VPSO, there’s too much work for him. Village can’t afford another, need back-up.

Appropriate more funds for VPSOs.

More troopers. Sometimes they’re hard to get hold of.

Give the community more control of what they can do to curb their types of crimes. Give more authority to the village.

There are not enough local police and not enough funds.

Find out what is causing the crime so that it can be stopped.

Give more money to community—VPO.

The state should provide more money to train more people here.

Provide more funds for VPOs and VPSO to work more hours.

More local authority—troopers and courts have too much responsibilities and can’t keep up with it.

The state should hire more troopers.

Support tribal courts.

The state should station a trooper here, or create a city police.

Enhancement of family values and development of social programs, education.

Put more cops (2) up here.

The state should provide more funding for VPSO and first responders to make the pay fit the job.

The state should reconsider personnel selection—should do better with AST, other police, too.

Need to get more VPSOs to help patrol every hour.

The state should have more enforcement.

Talk to us, work with us.

[Re: Alcohol] Should put serial numbers on bottles that is traceable back to where it was bought and who bought it.

Arrest people who do crimes and violence.

Awareness programs and money for individual villages.

Quit giving free money, use money but allow people to say "I earned it."

Need more cops.

More funding and they do not listen to villages.

Get out of the way.

30. What do you think local government should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here?

Plan for reservation police and have jail, go to court (tribal) and have counseling or working for community.

Establish effective local ordinances to make public safety better.

Hire more cops.

The local government should get on the VPSO to do their jobs.

Prevention program—be more open to drug and alcohol abuse programs and target younger children.

Yes.

I've seen the Native village seek grants to educate the people and start preventive programs for kids. I know the city does its share with donations.

Need a better public safety building.

Should use IRA Code of Ordinances.

Need to enforce the ordinances instead of talking about it.

Make a law—no drinking and driving. Helmet laws—age limit for four-wheelers.

Set guidelines for behavior.

If someone is hired to enforce the law here, they should be someone who is not using drugs/alcohol. They should ask them.

Support VPSO Program.

Enforce rules—established rules are not enforced, curfew, vandalism not enforced—kids don't have a place to hang out—more people moving back, VPSO and tribal council should be involved—VPSO can't do without more support—Younger council than we've ever had—older council (20 years ago) used to make the rules—like for curfew, the chiefs chased them home.

Local government should provide training for VPSO for diffusing conflicts. (We had an 18-year old kid working this summer—dangerous for him and the community).

More patrol of VPSO. We want council members to help patrol.

Need more counselors and helpers for mental health.

Enforce the ordinances better. No consequences for not doing community service.

Get another VPSO.

Nothing they haven't already done.

Hire more police from outside.

IRA and city councils should get more involved.

The local government should follow their own rules and laws to the book.

Make municipal police department.

Local government talks a lot, but when it comes to action, nothing comes out.

Develop ordinances that are going to work and enforce. VPSO aren't real reliable. Tribal and city councils need to support police.

Increase police hours and train (if money was available).

Back up the VPSO Officer.

Review ordinances and make additions, include new VPSO and village attorney. If VPSO is to continue, village council should back them up—VPSO can be outnumbered—previous VPSO utilized rural alcohol coordinator for backup.

Meet with the village elders.

Try to get troopers in here to take care of kids. Encourage parents to take control of kids.

(IRA Council) They should enforce laws.

Should have alternate VPSO—we have only one—gets burned out, no funding for VPSO—needs assistance.

Local government should support their VPSOs.

Funds to support VPSO. Youth activities. Roads and health. School district for quality education.

30. What do you think local government should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here?
[continued]

Local government should enforce their rules and laws.

I don't know what else the city could do.

The local government should have a fine on thieves. They should get tough on vehicle and alcohol violations.

Tribal court for small claims.

Local government should be more open, incorporate more town meetings, adults should have town meetings with youth.

More money, more training, get more involvement.

Build a jail, the tribe is on their own.

Roads and maintenance. Make more jobs.

Try to get more jobs.

Make sure ordinances are proper, not outdated (last time reviewed was 1988). Need to have magistrate here—be able to hold court right away—right now accused offenders are transferred to Kotzebue where charges are dropped or out on bail.

The local government should encourage people who are victimized or who have witnessed a crime to do the right thing and turn people in.

VPSO should be answerable to tribal council.

Upkeep road for safety.

Get more involved with crime around here, some political leaders are criminals.

Local government should do more patrolling and deal with crime.

Find more things for teenagers to do to keep them off the streets.

The local government should make people do community service for crimes they commit.

Council with community input should be able to implement public safety regardless of the way the state wants it done. It's frustrating when state and federal statutes say they can't do it. We need to be able to act on the community's wishes. Troopers and VPSOs often tell them what they can and can't do—the village wanted to search people coming in and the state trooper said they couldn't.

I don't know what the local government should do.

Local government should continue to get information out. Show by example how to live in balance with the natural world.

Local government should enforce the laws already there.

Local government should make more than one VPSO. There are 170 people and he gets worked to death. It would place some emphasis on enforcement by having more than one.

Awareness programs.

Local government should establish ordinances with IRA to let people know that IRA has authority over the people.

The local government should have an evidence locker, better cells, and sleeping quarters.

Local government should give control of VPSO to the city.

Local government should support VPOs and health aid. Pressure Juneau for funding.

More enforcement.

Get people in community involved in decision making. Let kids fill out the suicide prevention grant, they did work and got grant.

Put a few of the teenagers in jail. Examples work well here.

More education for little ones. Jail does not work.

Hire better trained officials to enforce ordinances.

Local government needs to work closer with VPSO and not against.

Pass our village ordinances; ban alcohol from the village.

Local government should be sober and straight. Be consistent with decisions. Speak for community and not be presumed.

More training programs (any kind) for the kids. Need to post opportunities to whole village.

Should have some troopers watching the place.

Educate youth to other possibilities. They should pass local ordinances, educate the young people and make them understand the rules and discipline that goes with it.

Resources in training and education.

The local government should stand behind the VPSO.

It's still up in the air. They're still trying to figure it out.
Start a tribal court.
I'm not too sure about that.
Give public safety department moral support—clothing, equipment, etc. The building is out of shape.
Formalizing of ordinances, particularly those having to do with property and needs to understand jurisdiction.
Should be more active in identifying problems and dealing with problems.
The local government should set up programs for teens.
Work more with the state and each other—community as a whole. Too many separate entities.
They should help the state seek funding to support the VPSO.
Keep their alcohol at home.
More safety help with traditional council.
Get public involved. Educate as to what problems are and how to deal with crime.
Local government should provide more recreational activities with youth and elders.
The local government should create a city police.
Not much—I think the village should enforce laws.
The local government should dissolve themselves.
Enforce local ordinances.
I don't know. We've tried VPSOs but they have not worked out. The local government is doing what they are here to do except that it is hard to keep a good VPSO.
Work with VPOs—help them and support them.
The local government should pass a dry law.
Establish tribal court.
People need to get together, it's a village problem.
Local government should enforce the existing laws.
Enforce the laws they have and make people follow their job descriptions.
Need to hire police officers—start a city police department.
Local government should enforce rules, punish when they're not obeyed—like DWI's—they only get three days, they don't learn.
It's our responsibility to get involved and watch out for others.
Local government should get our police more involved.
They have ordinances, but they don't work. E.g., speeding dog control, curfews, etc.
Make strong decisions like in old days before move. Keep alcohol out. Enforce curfew for kids.
Local government should obtain information from other areas, how they solve problems. They don't take advantage of ideas of other places.
Enhancement of family values and development of social programs, education.
Nothing.
Improve facilities—tribal court would engage community involvement, youth need it or we're going to lose them.
Be satisfied with their pay. Work hard for the village.
Local government should ask for more troopers.
Putting out more strict ordinances. No written ordinances—need more community meetings.
The village council should be more active in dealing with misdemeanors.
Support the VPSOs.
The local government should dissolve city council; turn everything over to traditional tribal council.
Make new rules like a curfew and a community patrol. Have more meetings to figure out how to stop crime.
Need street lights and speed limit signs.
They need to start coordinating with each other (city vs. village) and stop blaming each other.
Local government should create something for the kids to do.
They are working hard now not like the past (lazy).
More supportive of police chief. City manager more supportive and less political.
Education of the people to the problems.
Nothing.
If there is crime they should make person pay his dues.
Provide 24-hour on-call service.

**30. What do you think local government should do to improve public safety and deal with crime here?
[continued]**

Fund an alternate VPSO.

Try to work with other governments to resolve problems and continue outreach.

Get along with each other. Hold joint meetings.

Start their own court.

Local government should work with state troopers and enforce state laws with jails and also with a blue ticket to go out of the village.

Establish tribal courts—more VPOs.

Find more funds to get more VPOs.

Stop people without licenses from driving. Take snow-go after warnings. School kids drive around too much. Kids under 16 shouldn't drive.

The local government should give the VPSO more support within the community.

Doing what we can—grants to extend department funding for training.

The local government should make more community service projects.

Local governments need to get rights and ordinances written (esp. underage vehicles). Need to enforce ordinances and to be more consistent.

Local government should follow up on laws with the laws they make or make sure the VPO and VPSO implement them.

More money for more police.

Support and facilitate self help programs. A must is to be a leader in abstaining in alcohol abuse.

Local government should provide more recreation—more hours because kids don't have things to do. We need more people to support the activities.

The local government should work more cooperatively with existing law enforcement and courts.

The local government should hire a new cop that's better.

Support troopers and police.

Start tribal court.

More firmness on penalties. The last council meeting stiffened penalties for fines instead of community service—trying a new approach.

31. Do you think the people in your community should have more, the same or less involvement in dealing with village public safety problems and crime?

[More] That way the police department knows what people are thinking what the needs are.

It depends on family involvement.

[More] With information on types of involvement.

[More] Need these in place of city police.

[More] Neighborhood watch, etc. Need boat patrol.

Only tribal government is involved not the people.

Residents should keep alert.

[More] They should but not allowed to — no longer can take law in own hands. Feels reporting is useless because not believed.

[More] Need responsibility and accountability — not opportunity.

[More] More community meetings.

Parents need to teach what is right and wrong.

32. What specifically should the residents of your community do to stop crime and make the community safer?

Report crimes more often.

People should report crimes when they see them.

More responsible for ourselves and our children.

More activities.

Involved more with neighborhood watch and community problems.

Be more involved with kids and schools to find out about drugs.

Open up their big mouths, nobody will say anything.

Start a neighborhood watch. This might solve the alcohol problem. Villagers would be willing to report crimes.

Counseling of other villagers like the elders used to.

Become involved and report violations to public safety persons.
Work with village council.
Report all suspected crimes—to be investigated. The people here are involved in the community.
Elders should talk to young adults more often (problem kids). Also go into schools and talk about the way things were (traditional values).
Should encourage the police officers to work more closely with the community.
Get involved.
Need to report alcohol coming in to the village to troopers right off.
More employment. People need to contribute. They need to get involved and provide leadership in the village.
Alcohol is a problem here too.
Learn about the problems.
Work together and cooperate with each other.
Get year round VPSO.
Report violations.
Activities and recreation.
Talk to the kids and tell them what they expect them not to do; preventative education.
If they see some violence they should report it.
Talk to the kids—get some more things for them to do.
Develop more economic opportunity—business. Provide alternatives to drinking.
Promote being safe more.
Residents should turn people in [who perpetrate crimes] and keep a closer reign on their kids.
Not sure.
Make new laws—perhaps a curfew.
Initiate a neighborhood watch.
The residents should take responsibility for their kids and family members.
The residents should give/have more input into solving the crime problems.
The residents need to work more with each other and with the state to deal with crime problems.
Residents should watch each other's stuff.
The residents should do more reporting regardless of who is doing crime.
The residents should work to slow the booze coming into town.
The residents should try to help prevent drinking.
Get more involved in what's happening in community.
The residents work more together.
The residents should start a community help group to watch out for each other.
The residents should start coming to the city meetings if they want to speak up.
Provide some places for kids to play. Free games. There should be more community involvement. There are a lot of ideas, but nobody is taking the ball and running with it.
Get more involved and get more info on types of involvement.
Residents should meet with VPSO and discuss community problems.
Residents should start [alcohol awareness, crime prevention] at home so parents can stop it.
Neighborhood alert.
The residents should create more activities for the kids. There is a big problem with the kids drinking.
Residents should keep their kids home at a decent hour. They should also try harder to control their kids.
Neighborhood watch and crime stoppers. No one showed up.
Keep better track of where their kids are.
Work together.
Involvement.
Make laws, talk to each other.
A long time ago they had a curfew—gambling a problem too.
Be involved at community get-togethers and do more fun things.
Have crime stoppers—neighbors watching out for each other.
Start a community watch program.
Neighborhood watch. Post service organization like DFYS around town.
Residents should put community watch program in action—so that members could be involved in community activities.

32. What specifically should the residents of your community do to stop crime and make the community safer? [continued]

Neighborhood watch, crime stoppers.

Need to work together to come up with rules to govern their own people.

Those who want to get involved are already doing it. You aren't going to get complete community involvement.

A lot of people are afraid to get involved in anything political.

Make parents more responsible and have them deal with a different organization.

Teach cultural pride. Improve communication with troopers. Establish tribal court.

Ban a couple of individuals from the community and have them arrested or have their vehicle confiscated.

Call in parties or people driving around drinking.

Work with each other and different agencies to get activities for adults that don't involve alcohol.

Kids permitted to stay out late, then can't make school.

Need counselor, alcohol and drug enforcement.

Have more stricter rules on protecting them so they can come out again.

All these people work together toward a crime.

Residents should pass the law and stand by the law. i.e., juveniles driving vehicles here without enforcing this law.

Parents should be responsible for their children, not let them get into stuff. Parents and others should do more activities with their kids and show much love for them.

Community awareness meetings.

Council should provide training—VPSO training should be #1 priority.

Should get involved with support groups.

Residents should try to help each other.

Residents should have classes about what happens in crime [prevention classes].

Residents should communicate to address the problems.

Each person must make it their responsibility to first improve themselves, to be able to help others. You really can't help others if you yourself need help.

Education, family—starts with family.

Communicate.

If you turn someone in, you worry about them coming after you later. I don't know answer. Traditional methods not respected by state authorities—tied kids to chairs when stealing and called troopers. Traditionally you could use other's goods with no problem if they are returned.

Residents should get more involved, but police should respond better to help us.

Watch each other's places, intervene when uncertain of a person's place.

Cannot do anything until state recognizes the sovereign authority of Alaska Native peoples.

Elders need to set down rules for the community to live by.

Quit drinking.

Seems like they don't do anything at all—they need to try harder.

Report crimes more.

Residents should know their responsibilities and they need to be more involved.

Residents should talk to people who do crime—or they could report them, especially stealing and violence.

Watch and demand more from enforcement officers.

Residents should volunteer to help VPO—pay citizens for their help. People don't want to give time without getting money.

Residents should report the bootleggers.

Residents should have a potluck and discuss community problems.

The residents should have community meetings to increase awareness to the extent of the problems.

Be responsible for kids on curfew.

Citizens arrest and get more involved in turning in bootleggers. People are complaining but not turning people in, would lose friends, etc.

Residents shouldn't support family members when they're drinking or doing drugs—but that goes against their culture.

Residents should form a watch group—like a posse.

The residents should quit using their food stamps to buy stuff to make home brew.

Recreation center.
Residents should have a talk with them.
Residents should have meetings, talk about problems, and set up committees to work together.
Residents should help each other.
Need more signs, hard to answer.
Residents should set up their own classes for traditional and cultural activities like for males and females: sewing classes, carving, building, home, fishing, nets.
Residents should report to VPO-VPSO on what crimes they know of—especially bootlegging alcohol.
Residents should support public safety department. They should give more information on importation and bootlegging of alcohol.
Less crime, if community watch programs like in Anchorage, maybe. Tried posters for vandalism, but we didn't get very many calls.
Get the IRA and city councils to work to clean up community. They don't enforce the laws.
Need more community meetings. Councils both IRA and city need to get more involved. The school board is the only one that does anything.
Report crimes more often.
Put up signs and education program = community involvement.
Crime stoppers telephone number.
Community service.
Involved. Create a unique government dealing with all aspects of the community.
Get involved.
Once they file a complaint, they need to follow through with the complaint.
Group policing and investigation.
Talk more to people doing crime and keep supporting them.
Public meeting to discuss the problems.
Fine—follow more village rules.
Quit protecting guilty parties.
Create more jobs—educate through school systems before they get older and start committing crimes—you commit crime, you will pay. Kids don't understand that, they see TV violence, see revenge idealized.
Come to meetings, vote on local ordinances.
Elders teach more culturally and emotionally to young.
People should get together and discuss whatever is necessary.
Watch kids more.
Tribal court—and be involved as judges.
Counselors for young people —to deter them from drinking.
More involvement, less alcohol.
Encourage people to talk about different issues, materials like pamphlets and parent support/involvement. PTA-type stuff. Need a family planning program.
More involved in reporting.
Be more responsible.
I don't know. I want to see the community working together like old days.
Parents be more responsible for kids.
Small community—everybody is related—can't turn your back on family members when they commit a crime.
More village council involvement and more recreation for kids and young adults—summertime not a problem, they all like to fish.
Get kids in earlier every night. Don't buy BB guns.
Maintain health and cleanliness. More activities for youth.
Be more involved and open-eyed. If they see a problem [answer not completed].
If they see a problem they should report it.
Residents should report crime when it happens— people here keep to themselves and don't report things—a few large families here.
Residents should work with their families to build stronger family values.
Sit down and talk about the kinds of things we have to deal with and how they should be dealt with.
Residents need to report problems quicker and leave crime scene alone—don't trample all over it.

32. What specifically should the residents of your community do to stop crime and make the community safer? [continued]

Residents should support the VPSO and work out more solutions themselves.
Less protective of family and friends. Be treatment minded.

Now, please think about whether you would be willing or unwilling to do any of the following. In general, would you:

33. Report a crime you see to police or troopers?

Whoever is handy, probably local police. People don't know who to report to (which crimes to which).
I would report to VPSO.

[Yes] To the police. To the troopers only if major.

[Yes] If it was bad.

Yes, minor things to police, major to troopers.

[No] Because nobody follows up when I do report them. I would still report something serious.

Yes, if it was bad enough.

[Don't know] Depends on problem (crime). Would like to have council handle. Troopers are too quick to arrest. Sometimes, make up charges (e.g., 4 hours after accident they arrested driver for DWI and failure to wear seat belt).

Maybe, it depends on what it was. Don't want to make friends angry.

[Yes] If it is a major crime, i.e., rape; killed; really damaged.

[Yes] I would go through the chief and he would go through the troopers.

Not my job! Only if it happens to my family—turning someone in is dangerous!!

Many might relocate and be afraid to go to court.

I would report a crime, if it's really serious.

[Yes] To stop the crime.

Big crimes only like murder, rape, sexual assault on children or car theft.

Depends on the seriousness.

If it was serious enough, otherwise let someone else do it, like a relative.

It's none of my business.

[No] Because I'm always home.

I would also report safety issues.

[No—troopers] They only deal with life threatening cases. [Yes—Police].

[No] Violent crimes and property—yes. Fish and game—no. Subsistence is a way of life unless it's wasteful. People are afraid to report because they know it means arrest—penalties are too steep and there may be retaliation.

Maybe, it depends; If it is something we can handle here, we should. If it's something like murder, sexual abuse of an elder or child, we should report to troopers.

34. Would you tell police or troopers your name if you saw a crime happen?

[No] Small town.

[Yes] If it was serious.

[Yes] If required I would.

[No] Because I've never been to a court before.

[Yes] If it is a problem that needs a witness.

[No] Related to too many people.

It depends.

I don't want them to know who got them in trouble.

I don't want to have to go to court.

[Yes] Probably but some things should be dealt with in the community.

[No] Because I would probably be an enemy to that person.

No, so I won't be involved.

Not on something minor like hunting without a license. I would report it if it was really serious, like murder.

I wouldn't be a good witness.

[Don't know] Depends on who and what.

If there were one here.

Again, depends—troopers don't help, they arrest.

Maybe, afraid of censure by friends.

[No] Because I don't like to give names out.

Word would leak out, go to big city, I'd get my head blown off. Big city people have drug operation, can't cross them.

Somebody might try and get even.

[Yes] To assist if possible.

[Yes] but AST won't respond.

Depends.

[No] If name gets out they might come after me.

[No] Don't want to be involved. Don't have time to testify or anything.

[Yes] Should keep names confidential.

I don't want to get involved.

Why should I as long as the crime is reported. I wouldn't want my name on the court document. maybe.

[Yes] If the need arises.

[No] Scared of big crimes.

[No] Afraid of offender.

[No] Some families start causing problems for people who do so.

[No—troopers] No access to telephone, use VHF. [Yes—Police].

[No] Afraid of court and offenders.

Afraid of the offender.

Afraid.

[No] In a large community there isn't a problem—small community major repercussions for ratting. Both people get punished (perpetrator and reporter)—one more subtlety—physical and social abuse, vandalism.

No one tells names when filing reports.

Tough question in a small community—it would depend on the situation and persons involved.

Doesn't want to be involved.

Depends on how closely related to it I am—if it's a neighbor or a stranger.

Yes, for murder or sexual abuse.

35. Would you be willing to work with other community members to identify people who are committing crimes?

I'm worried it would turn into a witch hunt.

[Yes] If I saw it myself.

[Yes] Young people need to know the best things to do.

[No] I would put myself at risk. I stand out.

[Yes] To get the problem dealt with. Village could work better together. I am struggling with this (problem) now. I have no real answers.

[No] I hate to cop out on this, but I think people born and bred in this community must take these activities. Probably.

I don't want to get involved because it might happen to me.

It would depend on the situation.

If there were other community members who were willing.

Community backlash.

Got to be based on fact. Rumors can really hurt. Pinpoint the wrong person.

[Yes] Only work with my own people.

[Don't know] Not much time with lots of kids.

[Yes] Anonymous information.

[No] Too much like witch hunting.

[Yes] To prevent future crime.

If serious.

I'll help if something is wrong.

If I can.

[No] Don't want to be involved. Don't have time to testify or anything.

35. Would you be willing to work with other community members to identify people who are committing crimes? [continued]

[Don't know] To form this kind of group would require IRA and then community approval—not sure whether anyone would be willing to join.

If I knew what the crime was.

Too many of my relatives live here. Why get them pissed off at you?

Yes, with six kids I don't want crime whatsoever in the village, but that is not possible.

[No] I don't hear too well, but would report something that I've seen.

[Don't know] Maybe. Safety.

Rest of community will report but unwilling to participate in giving name and going to court—criminal will return to village—could be trouble—anonymous, information and court proceedings would help.

[Yes] With local council.

Afraid of the offenders.

Alcohol Reward Enforcement Program was successful as long as things were anonymous. VPO administrated it. State funded, disappeared after a year or two.

Testifying in court makes you a victim. Small community—we have to stay anonymous.

Would work with other communities to try to eliminate problems.

[Don't know] I might.

Neighborhood watch program would help.

Yes, through city, city council, VRT program.

[Yes] Depends on how serious the crime was.

36. Would you be willing to help organize and work with a public safety program in this community?

[No] Council is on top of this.

[No] I am outsider.

If I had time.

[Yes] City council, village council.

Yes, for the kids.

[Yes]! Volunteer fire and CPR, would like to see it!

It depends on what they do—videos or movies.

Have been for years.

Maybe.

[Yes] If public would be interested. Tried a task force earlier this year but easier to complain.

Fire Dept.

[No] Official position, would be a conflict, otherwise yes.

Some would, but it depends on circumstances.

I'd need more time.

At the school level.

37. Would you be willing to help organize a Village Police Officer or Village Public Safety Officer youth program in your community?

Tried to get something going like this once.

[No] Health reasons.

[Yes] that would be a good one!

[Yes] A little.

[Yes] Would be most helpful I believe.

[No] Not be accepted. I am outsider—new here.

[Yes] See need for this now.

This community is not big enough.

[Yes] If time permits.

Yes, but I don't think they would be involved with it because they wouldn't want to snitch.

Depends on work load.

[No] City council, village council should.

It would be worth a try.

[Don't know] I'm too old to do much.

[Yes] If there is funding for it.
 Already have.
 If they come and ask.
 [Yes] The earlier kids learn the better.
 If I have time.
 [Yes] Currently have no youth programs.
 Cadet program.
 Yes, but with kids, not teenagers—they're too mischievous.
 But I would utilize VPSO to provide programs at school.
 Looked into security programs to help kids.

38. How do you think people who commit crimes in your community should be treated? [Probes: Arrest? Prosecute? Community work service? Remove from village? Make pay for damage?]

Arrested, prosecuted, made to pay for crime to victim.
 Arrested, made to pay for damages.
 Held accountable for what they do.
 Small crime—people treated equally. Large crime—I don't know.
 Like regular felons or anybody else responsible for their actions.
 Punished like everyone else for all crimes.
 Treated like criminals.
 The IRA council should handle the problem. The village should be informed of the problem so that they can help that person straighten out.
 They first should be handled by the village and if the village can't handle it, refer it to the state.
 Taken before the Council and let them see what should be done if it is not a major crime. Maybe community service would be the best way to deal with minor crime.
 Work in community, listen to elders who will help them to understand the harm done to their self, family and the village.
 Depends on the crime. 1. misdemeanors—arrests and community work service. 2. Felony—to AST.
 Arrested—Community work service and made to pay for damages.
 Go through the lay pastor and if no improvement send them to the VPSO. Maybe they (lay pastor and VPSO) can work together to improve the problem. If that doesn't work, refer them to higher officials.
 Remain in the village and do community work service and pay for damages.
 Depends on the crime. Many can be done here and some need to go to Bethel.
 Arrest. Young people should pay and do community work service.
 Depends on the type of crime. Minor crime could be dealt with by village like speed limits, protective custody or any city ordinance. Major, by troopers and the state.
 Depends on how severe the crime is—local ordinances can be dealt with in village, rest should go to Bethel.
 Community service, pay for damages. If crimes are serious incarceration would be in order.
 Community work service. If bad enough, removed from village.
 Handle as done in the cities—same laws apply.
 Depends on what they did—same laws should apply as in big city.
 All the above depending on the nature of the crime.
 Community service—jail time.
 Like anybody that broke a law.
 Minor crimes—community work service. Major crimes—arrest.
 Be put in jail.
 Depends on the crime. It should be decided by the tribal courts.
 Arrested—Pay for damages. Arrested, depending on their crime.
 In lesser crimes involving damage—restitution should be made—they should go back to the scene of the crime and repair what they did. Need supervision.
 They should be arrested and have to pay for the damage. Just because they live in the village, they shouldn't be treated any differently.
 All of the above.
 Make them pay for damages and do community work service.
 Make the person pay for damages, do community service and abide by traditional laws.

38. How do you think people who commit crimes in your community should be treated? [Probes: Arrest? Prosecute? Community work service? Remove from village? Make pay for damage?] [continued]

They should be arrested, have to pay for damages, and do community work.
Pay for damages and do community service. Remove them from the village in some cases.
Arrest felons. Misdemeanors should be taken care of by the community and village councils.
They should be arrested.
Serious crimes should be sent to the troopers. Misdemeanors should get a one-time warning, but still have to pay for damages.
They should have to pay a fine to the village council. The council should fine drunk drivers.
They should be fined and have to do community work.
They should be made as examples for future people who live here to show the community the seriousness of this problem.
They should be put away.
They should be sent to jail for serious crimes.
Jail in Arizona.
They should be made to pay for the damages.
They should be arrested and have to do community service.
Community work service, pay for damages. If it is really serious, they should be removed from the village.
They should be arrested and prosecuted.
Use traditional laws.
They should get what they deserve, or let the parents handle it—depending on the crime.
Depending on the seriousness of the crime, treated severely to make examples that this will not be tolerated.
The punishment should fit the crime. There should be treatment or medical programs for some of the problems [alcohol and drug abuse, etc.].
They should be arrested.
Treated equally.
More community service for misdemeanors, more hard time for serious crimes.
Arrested.
Community service, remove from the village.
Depends on crime—restitution.
Property damage—restitution; if won't listen to warnings enforce penalties.
All of the above for minor crimes.
Arrest—and make pay for damage.
Rehabilitation for problems they committed, lots of community service.
Major: Treated like anyone else. Minor: Community work service.
Prosecution to fit the crime.
Community work service, maybe make pay for damages. Not for jails.
They should go to jail.
Work programs, community service. Not for banishment.
No different than anyone else in this state.
I think like any other place. No favoritism just because it is a small village. If they break a rule they should be punished—even if it is a relative.
At the discretion of the tribal court—set something down and treat everyone the same, even non-leaders.
Rehabilitate; community service if people are made to do the work. Don't let them come back to the village.
Depending upon the seriousness of the crime, they should know they will have to face the consequences.
According to the law. Minors should do community work service.
Probation, community work service, and make them pay for the damage.
Council should deal with problems first. If person can't be helped then the current powers should be used. If given community service as a sentence they should do the work.
If crimes are committed the state should deal with it. Also use work service.
Community service work, pay for damages and people in the village need to discuss it.
Fairly. For smaller crimes, community work service, pay for damages and pay fines. For major crimes the person should be arrested and prosecuted. Remove them from the village if they offend three times.
They should be put in jail, given a blue ticket out of the village, and/or pay for the damage.
Depends on the crime.

All of the above. Serious—a person should be arrested and prosecuted. Minor—community service. They should sometimes defer prosecution and let the community figure out what to do with the person. People should have to do community service.

Arrested, prosecuted, community work service and made to pay for damages.

Arrested and prosecuted using community work service if warranted.

Rehabilitation and counseling—community service and pay for damages.

Small crime—family problems deal with themselves; teenagers—VPSO; Big crimes—troopers or VPSO.

People should have to serve time, but we shouldn't dwell on it—we should forgive it, but not allow them to get away with it the next time.

Arrested, prosecuted and make restitution to victims.

Make pay for damages and do community work service.

Community work.

Community work.

Depends on the crime. There are no generic answers.

Depends on crime—jail does not work. Cannot do anything to make murder right.

Taken to tribal court.

Depends on the crime—if it's alcohol related, they should be sent into a treatment program.

Punishment should fit the crime. Eg—community service.

Depends on the crime, community service maybe.

Arrest, community service.

Arrested.

They should be punished and then allowed to come back unless the crime is so bad that a blue ticket out of town would be o.k.

Arrested—community work service and made to pay for damages.

Fines.

They should have to do community work service and pay for damages.

Bootleggers serve time—make punishment proportional. If they did a lot of bootlegging—do more time—“three strikes you're out” life penalty.

They should be treated in the community and taught Eskimo way of life—arts, survival, fishing, etc.

The sentence should be long enough to be a deterrent. People without alcohol problems should be held until rehabilitated.

People should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

If the crimes aren't serious—pay and do community work. For the serious crimes, call the troopers.

They should follow the normal criminal process.

Nothing can be done about speeding and dog control except shoot dogs.

Serious crimes (murder, sexual abuse of minors, etc) serious time. Community work service comes in handy for less serious crimes—most crimes that does make an effect—some don't do it well, judges make them pay a fine or do time.

Flogging—but seriously, they should pay for damages, make a formal public apology—with remorse—and accept accountability for their actions.

They should be made to pay for damages and serve time.

People who commit crimes need to do community service to put something back into the community.

They should have to do community service.

They should be arrested and made to pay for damages.

They should have to do community service, depending on whatever it was and also have a time limit.

They should not be prosecuted or removed from the village.

They should be treated like any other person.

Community work service if the crime is not too serious. Remove them from the village if a serious crime has been committed and they should be put in jail.

It depends on what kind of crime they commit.

They should do jail time.

All of the above.

Community service. If bad enough (murder) the person should be removed from the village.

If the kids do it (break windows) they should have to pay for it.

38. How do you think people who commit crimes in your community should be treated? [Probes: Arrest? Prosecute? Community work service? Remove from village? Make pay for damage?] [continued]

Arrest, prosecute and if really a serious crime (such as burglary) they should be removed from the village and made to pay for damages.

Community service—pay people back for damages.

Abuse of minors—arrested and jailed. Should be taken away for child sexual abuse.

Depends on kind of crime. Arrested, community service (magistrate uses this sentence), pay fines to city.

Jail time would make them respect the law.

Treatment and repayment.

Arrest, prosecute and pay for damages.

Should be some elders involved with the treatment of offenders to teach traditional values and beliefs.

Maximum penalty, no suspensions.

Alcohol counselors.

Do not handle them roughly. Talk to them calmly.

Pay for damage, if any was done. And all of what is stated depending on severity of crime.

Chronic offender should be banished—the way it used to be.

Not serious—community work. Serious—give to state.

Community work service; if bad enough, remove the person from village.

Serve their time, then see a counselor.

Elders should get together and talk to that person.

Jail time.

All of the above.

Pay for damage or do jail; not community service because you just have to work for a while.

First offense, don't be too hard. Repeat offenders should be banished.

Put in jail.

Depends on crime.

Serve their time for serious crimes. Pay fine and community service for lessor crimes.

All have their value—remove from village is a little strange—community service should be good, but it's a farce currently, perhaps swap village offenders for community service, not holding to the sentence gives youth the wrong idea that they can get away with things.

Arrest—stealing with gun; murder; etc. Community work—break-ins; vandalism; stealing without guns.

Arrested and removed for serious crimes.

Regular criminal—tried to the full extent.

Depends on the crime. If it is bad enough then prosecute according to the law.

Depends on the crime. Violent crimes that the VPSO can't handle—call the troopers.

Depends on crime—people who commit crimes should be prosecuted—either made to do time or community service—they should be held accountable for what they do.

First time offenders should do community service. More serious offenses should be arrested and prosecute.

Depending on the nature of the crime—there needs to be consequences for action—payment, work, restitution; but if the best thing is jail then it's an option, but it should be the last thing. Alcohol treatment, parenting classes, anger management are all good solutions and they've worked well here.

Charge and arrest is always the very last option—try to find the source of the problem and work with the individual on the problem—have them work on community service and receive treatment work with elders, etc.

People should be made to do community work service and pay for damage.

Now the council has no way of dealing with it. We don't have the know-how. I would like to see a tribal court.

For stealing a Honda—people should pay the damages and be fined.

Community service.

Make people responsible for their actions, by making them pay restitution and get treatment.

39. Should some crimes that occur here be dealt with locally, in the community?

No—too many people are related to each other. They tend to look the other way.

No.

No.

Some crimes—I don't know which ones right now.

Misdemeanors, child laws and fish and game violations should be dealt with locally.

No, go through the public safety officers.
Yes, if they had the people to do it.
Not very serious crimes should be handled by the village.
Yes, small crimes when no one is hurt.
Again, depends on the kind of crime. Misdemeanors should be locally dealt with, with local input. Felonies should be referred to the state—AST/courts.
Public intoxication or MCA should be handled by village alcohol counselor.
If it is not serious, it could be referred to the lay pastor or the city council. If serious, the VPSO should be notified.
Small break ins or misdemeanors should be handled locally. Larger crimes, call in the troopers.
Yes, I know that we know our people best. We can help them help themselves better than in town.
Yes, most crimes or juveniles should be dealt with locally. We need to get parents involved. Example—burglary of co-op (by kids) just to prove they can do it. Speeding.
Depends on how severe the crime is—local ordinances can be dealt with in village, rest should go to town.
Child abuse and elder abuse should be dealt with initially in the community. Serious offenses should be referred to outside resources.
No, people are related. It's best for troopers to deal with them.
Small things like fist fight.
If we had a VPSO that person could be here for misdemeanors.
Yes, property.
No, the state should handle. This puts family against family. It's better to have a mediator.
Yes, assaults should be handled locally so we could work with families.
Yeah, if its kids vandalizing or stealing but for serious crimes like murder, the troopers should come in.
Lesser crimes like minor assaults should be handled in the village. If that doesn't work, call the police.
No, troopers should be called in to deal with people who commit crimes.
Misdemeanors should be handled by tribal courts. They are local problems not statewide issues.
Theft and property damage, yes [deal with them locally]. Other crimes [deal with] through the court (state).
Only lesser crimes should be dealt with locally, or you'd have lynching mobs. If a person shows remorse—then have them do community service with supervision. Public apology.
Yes, property damage and small crimes.
All the crimes committed here should be dealt with here—including murder.
Yes, small crimes should be dealt with locally.
No, the troopers should take care of them because the village council would be too lenient.
Yes, misdemeanors should be handled locally. Also youth problems like drinking. We should be allowed to establish tribal courts.
The council approach—community work service for misdemeanors.
For violent crimes, call the troopers.
Traditional council is trying to have tribal court here. I think it is a good idea—but only if it is enforced consistently.
Yes, some crimes should be taken care of by the traditional council.
Yes, local government should take care of misdemeanors.
Yes, the traditional council should take care of small crimes.
Yes, misdemeanors could be enforced by the VPSO.
Yes, misdemeanors—community service, fines, restitution, give extra duties. City judges should be backed up.
Yes, breaking in and stealing should be handled locally.
No.
Some things should be dealt with here (crimes committed by juveniles). Elders, teachers, community members should confront bootleggers and dealers and let them know they are hurting the people in the community. They should only be given three chances.
If tribal court is available then they should handle community concerns such as subsistence.
Major crimes should get prosecution and rehabilitation. Minor crimes should be taken care of locally.
Some minor, petty crimes should be dealt with locally, but the troopers should deal with the major stuff.
Yes, if they had a magistrate. So, no.
No, the local people are too lenient.
No.

39. Should some crimes that occur here be dealt with locally, in the community? [continued]

Yes, bootlegging and cocaine.

Yes, community service.

Let troopers take care of it—or village council.

Petty crimes, window break-ins.

Yes, smaller crimes.

We can't handle murder—but smaller crimes.

Yes, small crimes—property crimes.

Serious crimes should be dealt with at out of town courts—just so it will be fairly done.

Yes, minor problems dealt with by traditional council.

Yes, minor crimes and misdemeanors. Establish bush justice system.

Yes, we should look into learning about elders ways of dealing with crime.

Short-term locally.

Jail time should be local. Would provide jobs. Particularly youthful offenders.

Yes, misdemeanors shouldn't tie up the state's time and money.

I think so. First time offenses for juveniles should be handled locally (a support group that helps kids not be seen as bad). They can have the choice to decide not to do more bad things.

Yes, Council should handle all problems except emergencies, before they are turned over to troopers. Should have tribal court with authority.

Serious crimes should not be handled locally (recommendations should be made by the village council). Crimes considered serious would be assault, loss of life (with alcohol, weapons, vehicles, etc.) and crimes against the public order (safety concerns).

Start with the community; serious crimes and people who do things over and over should have to go to AST.

Dealt with in the community. Most crimes here are damage to the public buildings. If the council knew who did it we could make them pay for the damage or call the troopers.

I think so, don't want to lose our members; don't want child to be in our system. Depends on how the crime comes out; if they could do it here, yes; if they need to go out of the village, no.

[Yes] vandalism—serious crimes and crimes against the state/feds (post office, school) should be dealt with elsewhere.

Yes, minor crimes should be handled by the community (DWI, littering). If family is hungry—moose is fair game.

Juvenile crimes using IRA Code of Ordinances. Tribal court.

The IRA is involved with cases such as child abuse/neglect. If it can be handled locally that is good. Anytime the state law is broken then the state should be involved. If it is a city law, the city should handle it.

Small ones—if it can be worked out; but if it can't, let the troopers deal with it.

Yes, the local community could handle sexual abuse—talk with them; theft—restrict people from community events; and other small crimes—by talking to the family.

Not yet—we are not in a position to handle such a case yet.

Yes, in tribal court.

Yes, everything but major felonies.

Yes, misdemeanors and juvenile crime. Felonies should be state—rape, murder, aggravated assault and bank robbery.

Yes, because we are an independent nation and should judge our own people, all crimes, as set forth by the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the village traditional tribal Government and the U.S.A. Constitution.

Yes.

All crimes should be dealt with at the local level.

Yes; drinking too much in town.

Young—juvenile crimes should be handled through the elders. The elders should give them their punishment.

No—should go to VPSO.

Yes.

Theft.

Fighting, alcohol abuse, minor consuming alcohol, and public consumption should be handled locally.

Elders council should intervene with misdemeanors.

Yes, stealing, vandalism, and small crimes should be taken care of in the community.

No, the family relationships would interfere with normal decision making.

Yes, but not sure which ones.

I think so. Destruction of public property, curfew, speeding—should be dealt with by tribal government—usually given community work service.

Yes, crimes against persons, property damage and lesser-degree assault should be handled here. (More serious shouldn't be locally handled). Benefit—looking the victim in the face—perhaps sentence them in town and then send them back here to serve a few days, the rest suspended.

Yes, the village should handle some things—like DWI—they know who drinks and drives, villages should handle this.

Yes.

Small crimes should be taken care of at the local level.

Yes, some should be handled locally, like burglary.

Yes, misdemeanors should be handled by the community. Felonies should be under VPSO and troopers.

Yes, because there is usually somebody there who knows and can talk to that person.

Yes—because with the judicial system the Natives tend to get the longer sentences because they don't speak up for themselves or understand the system. Also, it would depend on how bad the crime was.

No, I prefer that Troopers handle the VPSO cases.

Yes, small misdemeanors—troopers less likely to deal with.

Small crimes.

Small problems, they could do community service.

No.

Misdemeanors should be handled locally—tribal court.

Yes, small crimes—curfew, theft, fights.

Yes, non-serious or injury crimes.

Yes, small crimes (class D?)—don't have the money to deal with anything bigger.

Yes, misdemeanors, drunkenness and vandalism.

Yes, some misdemeanors. Start a tribal court.

Yes, do not always send to them jail but talk to them.

No, the state.

Most crimes should be dealt with by the outside because like I said earlier, a lot of people seem to protect guilty parties.

Yes, felonies should be dealt with by state and federal; everything else here—processed quicker, after three times turn them over to the state.

Small crimes—inhalants, curfew—because they're small crimes.

Yes, minor crimes, able to deal with them. Major crimes, can't deal with.

Yes, small crimes.

Yes, small crimes.

Yes, by IRA—alcohol.

Yes, through tribal court—alcohol-related, non-violent, city ordinances—i.e., waste disposal, curfews, etc. Refer violent crimes from tribal court to outside agency would alleviate pressure on state court. Troopers asked regarding support for banishment—unofficially, yes—but officially, no.

Sometimes, depends on circumstances, no court here, should have a court system, makes a difference—magistrate resigned—should be tribal court too, misdemeanors, youths, tribal court, more serious magistrate.

Mainly teenage vandals—they need guidance.

If we're talking culturally and traditionally there should be something—troopers check with President on how things should be handled—this is the right thing to do!!

Yes, small crimes.

Yes small ones.

Yes, small ones.

Yes, small crimes.

Yes, in general, they have been (had no VPSO) still should have VPSO once a month visit to confront law breakers and reinforce that they have broken law.

Yes, vandalism (community service), domestic violence (counseling).

No, locally would not handle problem because it's too small and they think they'll get over it.

Yes, misdemeanors—vandals, teens fighting.

39. Should some crimes that occur here be dealt with locally, in the community? [continued]

Yes. Juvenile crimes brought to parents' attention. Parents took care of the problem.

Juveniles; non-violent crimes; get help (professional) here or in the city.

No in this community—this is not a traditional community—too much ethnic diversity.

Minor problems should be dealt with at the local level. Community service such as helping with serving dinner or picking up garbage.

All except for murder, sexual assault of minor or elder. Minor crimes should be dealt with by tribal court; it leans toward repairs and treatment and community service.

Already doing that, a strong advocate for the misdemeanors and some “in between” felonies—serious felonies go to troopers—domestic violence can go either way—use community services and some social services from town—DFYS, women's services, etc.

Actually they are not sure how to classify crimes, but interpersonal crimes (theft, etc.) should be dealt with here—sex, assault, etc. should be handled by troopers.

Yes—need to take back responsibility for our own selves, like we did in the old days.

Some already are.

They are dealt with locally.

Some already are.

40. What kinds of illegal drugs or alcohol are problems in your community?

Need to pay more attention to inhalants.

Barbiturates—improper use of prescriptions.

[Inhalants] are being used by the young people.

[Inhalants] young kids.

[Marijuana/pot] I guess. [Inhalants] Some kids—I think it has calmed down.

[Inhalants] Little kids.

Also crack.

[Cocaine] Some.

Also, Lysol, mouthwash and vanilla.

[Homebrew] some.

Alcohol in general.

Major problem: beer, wine, hard liquor, marijuana/pot, cocaine. No problem: inhalants, homebrew.

[Beer, wine, hard liquor, marijuana/pot, cocaine] A lot. [Homebrew, inhalants] Minor.

Major problem: beer, wine, hard liquor, marijuana/pot, cocaine. Minor problem: homebrew. No Problem: inhalants.

[Inhalants] Unknown in this village.

Also, crack.

[Other] Crack and acid.

[Marijuana/pot] Just with the teenagers.

[Marijuana/pot] Maybe, but I don't know. I hear rumors, but have no evidence.

[Inhalants] Maybe.

[Inhalants] Maybe sometimes.

Snuff—young kids.

Not much really.

None here.

Bar alcohol, generally.

[Cocaine] Not much.

[Inhalants] Maybe.

Also Lysol spray—leaves alcohol, lemon extract, 6-12 (mosquito dope).

[Homebrew] maybe in summer. There's not as much homebrew—will begin drug testing.

Also hair spray, Lysol, Pine-Sol, and perfume.

[Inhalants] used to be. Hairspray, Pine-Sol, vanilla, and iodine are also problems.

[Other] Prescription drugs.

Also Lysol and hairspray for the alcohol content.

[Inhalants] Aerosol spray—drink it.

[Inhalants] mainly early spring.

[Inhalants] Was a couple of years ago.
 [Inhalants] A little.
 [Inhalants] Very few. [Marijuana/pot] Very few.
 [Inhalants] I don't know, they used to be.
 Cigarettes.
 Cigarettes are a problem.
 [Wine, beer, hard liquor, homebrew] All here and all illegal. [Wine] Elders make wine.

41. How much of the crime in this community do you feel is caused by alcohol?

Mostly alcohol.
 Together with illegal drugs.
 The combination of alcohol and drugs causes almost all of the crime.
 [1/4] of village has an alcohol problem.
 [1/2] Assaults, DWIs, breaking and entering, sexual abuse.
 [Almost all] Abuse and assault and DWI's.

42. How much of the crime in this community do you feel is caused by illegal drugs?

[Don't know] Hard to say—maybe very little.
 Together with alcohol abuse.
 [1/2] Marijuana—sometimes taken together.
 Pot growing in valley.
 Now, very little.
 [1/2] Thefts for money to buy drugs.
 [1/2] Break-ins and assaults.
 None.

43. Why do you think people abuse drugs and alcohol?

People enjoy alcohol and drugs—I don't know.
 It is something for them to do.
 Alcohol socially acceptable, I don't know about drugs.
 Nothing else to do around here.
 Don't know. Youth are experimenting.
 Not getting enough attention from mothers—deaths in the family—not enough counselors.
 Nothing else to do—they think it's fun.
 I don't know. Maybe because they don't know how to handle it moderately.
 They don't have anything else to do.
 Lack of activities—hard time getting any work—hard getting by “boredom”.
 No jobs.
 Nothing to do—boredom.
 They have nothing to do. No jobs to go to early in the morning—lack of jobs.
 To have fun.
 They like the way it makes them feel.
 No work. Nothing to do but feel sorry for self. Wait for government/state checks.
 To forget. To handle their problems.
 (1) Lack of employment. (2) Stress that they cannot deal with. (3) Lack of counseling. (4) They do not understand these substances.
 Stressed, bored, nothing to do.
 Boredom.
 Not a lot of other things to do. Cabin fever.
 Addiction—no programs in place to help them.
 Too much time on their hands—wide open country—nobody to tell them different.
 To escape the real world. Not loved enough when younger, not enough attention.
 Nothing else to do.
 Addiction.
 Bored. Nothing to do.
 Maybe it was treatment they had when they were a kid.

43. Why do you think people abuse drugs and alcohol? [continued]

Addiction, I guess. Lack of work, lack of recreational activities in the area.
Because they are bored.
Lack of family structure. Lack of anything better to do. No recreational activities. Lack of good role models.
Because of peer pressure or lack of self-esteem.
Because that's all there is out here. It's day after day. It's not coffee; it's beer or whiskey.
There's nothing else for them to do. They need to be more involved with the community.
Peer pressure. The cycle of [addictive] behavior gets passed down through generations.
Teenagers abuse alcohol because of peer pressure and problems at home. I don't know why adults do it.
There's a lack of alternatives. Their Native culture has been stripped or taken away.
They have more access to the outside world.
Depression; multi-cultural stress and generational changes; boarding school and damage done by missionaries;
low self-esteem; grief; TB; language loss.
They get brave and black out. When they get high, they think they can do anything.
It's fun for them. There's nothing else to do.
There's a loss of self-identity and lack of respect of elders and traditional ways.
There's nothing else to do.
They're addicted, but it's the individual's own fault.
Nothing to do.
So they can enjoy themselves.
There's a lack of jobs, so people are bored.
People abuse substances because they're addicted to it. Relatives pass it on to their children.
There's a lack of things to do.
There's a feeling of hopelessness. They see their lifestyle taken away and they give up.
They drink because they like it and they get their kicks from it.
Addiction—disease.
There's nothing else to do. They give in to peer pressure.
People are bored and looking for entertainment.
Just available. Not that many consequences.
Nothing better to do.
Take too much—stress.
Because they weren't trained about alcohol and drugs. They don't have control over it.
Lack of activities, jobs. Low self-esteem.
Worried or mad—that's when people overdo it. Suicide is usually alcohol-related.
Nothing else to do. Need jobs to wake up and go to.
Because of nothing to do—Peer pressure.
Lack of self-respect/ low self-esteem/ lack of anything for them to do.
Learned behavior from mothers; lack of other recreation and work.
Because they don't talk about their problems.
Looking to make something happen—lack of something to do.
Lack of employment, lack of education and lack of coping skills. Suppressed grief, rage and anger.
Anybody that can amount to something leaves the community so there is a lack of positive role models.
Youth use it as a stress reliever and a recreational thing. Drugs are more experimental here, generally.
I think it is the family's values, the mother, etc. do it. The long, cold winter.
Combination of free-handouts, boredom, environment they grew up in.
Have fun — be part of group, act different without embarrassment.
Form of entertainment gotten out of hand. Have serious problems and don't recognize it.
Not enough education about the problems and lack of involvement in talking circles in the community. Sometimes
(teenagers) not being ready to take the responsibility.
Family problems, something that occurred in their life. There are hardly any activities for adults (one night a
week bingo).
Nothing else to do.
Maybe they were born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.
There are no alternatives in a village like this.

To feel high, let go of problems, addicted.
Nothing major to do, they're depressed, alcohol and drugs. When I was young, we had a recreation center and stuff, it had everything, but corruption spent all the money—bad management.
Boredom—teen center should be re-opened. Watch TV—Look for free parties.
No jobs available. They need something to do. There is no entertainment except for the gym.
It is a crutch or to feel good to forget your problems.
They become addicted to it. If they get addicted, they can get unaddicted.
Probably saw too much with the family or just can't quit drinking.
They lack self-esteem or they're trying to bury and deny their problems.
I feel it is used to help cope with their own personal problems and also used to escape them.
Because they're weak.
Lack of cultural and spiritual stability.
No hope for the future, no direction in life, family breakdowns and no knowledge of the consequences of their actions.
I don't know. Relationship seeking in bars starts it.
Usually because they are sensitive and they are trying to mask pain.
Natives do not receive respect—and this effects self-image. No self-esteem left after years of this.
[School] —preventions; [Elders] —prevention, role models; [village/tribal council].
Many reasons: ignorance, family influence, peer pressure, weekend release, depression.
Oppression which causes people to try to escape. Alcohol is readily available. DWIs keep troopers employed.
Low self-esteem—because of welfare and food stamps. People are dependent on TV and it gives them a false image of what life should be. Lack of respect for elders. People are losing sight of their culture and who they are. Future generations will not know where they came from or where they are going.
I don't know. They just got the habit to drink, I guess.
Couldn't answer.
Lack of employment—isolation.
Combination of choice and unemployment.
There's nothing else to do. People don't do it every day.
Not sure. Depressed, escaping problems, should get help.
They get addicted.
There's nothing to do: No jobs, bored—no activities to keep occupied.
At first it's to get high, but then they get addicted.
They need attention—from anybody.
The same reasons as other parts of the world.
For fun, bored, depressed—nothing to do. A gym would be good for recreation.
TV—just want to do it? Tried it, liked it, grew up with it.
Because they're bored, looking for a way out, for entertainment, as a band-aid for their problems.
I don't really know—the village can be depressing when there's nothing to do—they're not involved in community things.
They don't like themselves.
They are bored.
There's nothing else to do. Peer pressure for some.
They drink to help ease pain or problems.
I don't know, this is hard to answer. There aren't many community activities like games and outdoor events.
For lack of something to do or else they are addicted to the stuff.
They have no self-control. But that is, or always has been, my question—why?
Proximity—It's easy to get booze from wet towns nearby.
For the fun of it.
Just for fun.
They have money to buy it and want to feel “high” for the heck of it. BLM guys should be searched and have drug tests.
No work—subsistence community.
Relieve stress; nothing to do; sell wood and buy stuff.
Don't know, don't drink: nothing else to do. What else can you do in a small village?

43. Why do you think people abuse drugs and alcohol? [continued]

Nothing to do, no jobs mostly.

Altered sense of reality, physical addition, feeling hopeless. Alcohol provides an escape.

If I knew that answer. Lack of responsibility.

Lack of jobs, lack of things to do, and slowing down of subsistence activities.

Easy to get. Get addicted.

I don't know. They get addicted.

Nothing else to do.

They weren't taught to drink socially at young ages. All they saw was drink to get drunk. All cultures had a problem with it in the first 50-100 years, when it was introduced.

When growing up, kids experience something, in order to get back at the community, they abuse substances.

Have trouble handling alcohol, very few in community can stop or drink just a little—abuse is rebelling—feel freer by drinking and have nothing to do, could be doing something else.

Hardly anything to do. In city lots to do, bowling, etc. Cabin fever.

Some people are alcoholics and addicts. If they haven't had a chance to drink in awhile, when they get a chance they drink a lot.

Not educated in the harm of it. Parents abuse and use alcohol.

To forget about problems, but they add more problems to their problems.

Have fun.

To fill a void within their psyche, spiritual void in everybody, alcohol just happens to be here, avoid/drown problems, lost cultural identity, not proud of who they are, things have changed—things can't go back. Any hope—tribal court, self-empowering and was a potential for reestablishing cultural values. Root problem is spiritual, everything else just a band-aid. Move to IRA is a last chance, window is disappearing, it's getting harder and harder to find support for transition. It's now or never. Fluency in our Native language is a path to maintenance of our culture. We're pushing for K-6 in our Native language.

So easy to get—then they get addicted.

Younger have seen parents do it, no guidance as to right from wrong.

Place where you grow up, people around you doing it.

Nothing better to do with their time. No job to look for.

Nothing to do.

Boredom, nothing to do.

Boredom, addiction, something to do.

Lack of vision, easy out instead of hard work to attain a vision.

Lack of things to do.

Passed on—or individual choice.

Lack of things to do.

Boredom, loneliness.

Low self-esteem; no money; things are bothering them. Use it as a crutch.

Economic hardship—poor living conditions—addictions.

It's culturally relevant—it's almost passed on from one generation to the next. Most people abuse to excess.

Boredom—they don't have any sense of being able to do anything else.

Alcohol because it's legal—but if I knew the real answer to that...Economics, lack of parental guidance are a factor. Parents used to drink—not many elders in the village.

Boredom, lack of personal discipline.

I don't know what it is—in the old days, no one was drunk in the village. Major change after the war everyone had cash, before that it was just trading. Now, no one has work, they have no ideas of village traditions —

Now, many are drunks and are losing the old ways.

Boredom—Addiction.

Learned behavior and become addicted.

Disease and addiction. Way to cope.

44. Which of the following groups do you think can do the most to help in stopping drug and alcohol abuse? [Schools and teachers; elders; tribal courts; family, Alaska State Troopers; treatment centers; village police; village council; state courts; churches; community watch groups; businesses; other.]

[Other] Own willingness.

[Other] Village alcohol counselors.

- [Other] None.
Schools and teachers will not work. Most are anglo.
[Village police] If we had one.
None of these. We have most of them now and it still hasn't done anything to stop it.
[Community watch groups] if available.
[Other] Community residents.
In order—[Schools and teachers, family, elders, Alaska State Troopers, tribal courts, treatment centers].
Need to be more active after hours.
All can help.
[Other] Liquor stores could work with communities (minors getting alcohol, dry communities).
[Businesses] Not serve people we ask them not to.
[Alaska State Troopers] Village has to discuss with family and council.
[Village police] security. [State courts] sometimes.
[Other] Youth—get them involved before it is too late.
[Elders] Keep an eye on things.
[Other] Follow-up programs (to treatment centers).
By tribal court treating symptom, not problem.
[Alaska State Troopers] Could but won't. [State courts] Could.
[Other] Stop the war on drugs.
[Village police] If they had one.
[Other] Sobriety camp.
[Elders] Have experience, been through it, give good advice.
[Other] IRA, dog mushers.
[Schools and teachers] Can provide lots of information. [Elders, community watch groups] Can kick people out. [Village police] Can hear things, let authorities know. [Alaska State Troopers] Have training to spot bootleggers.
[Community watch groups] have good potential but could be misused for longstanding family feud paybacks.
[Elders] What they say makes a difference to those in their 30s and 40s. [Alaska State Troopers] Can stop from bringing alcohol in. [community watch groups] They know who is doing what.
[Other] City council.
[Tribal court] Would help if we had one.
[Elders] The elders from all of the surrounding villages meet regularly and deal with drugs and alcohol.
[Family] Get educated. [Alaska State Troopers] Support community efforts.
[Other] Village to go dry.
[Other] VPSO and other members of the council.
[Other] Community as a whole.
[Other] Community.
[Schools and teachers] Some organizations say educate—teach them to have better lives—and the programs are only one week, but it should be continuing. I believe kids wouldn't do it if they understood the consequences. The system hands out food stamps and AFDC so people don't have to worry, just wait around for checks. In the past, we had to hunt for food, wood for the stove, if you sat at home, you'd freeze, wouldn't have water.
All, really.
All apply (except community watch groups or businesses). Elders would help the most.
[Village police] if trained.
[Other] Good friends. Peer pressure is important here. Also an alcohol coordinator would help.
[Other] Community health representatives.
[Treatment centers] presentations in schools.
[Other] Check people on plane.
[Schools and teachers] —#1; [Village council] —alcohol laws; [Other] VRT—village response teams can respond to crime situations.
[Other] Community support groups. Community voiced that it wasn't acceptable, people listened. She makes contracts with the person on a short-term basis, frequently renewed (esp. alcohol and suicides). She guarantees support for them to avoid the behavior—"I'm here, I'm available at all times" is her part of the bargain.

45. In your community, what should be done with people who illegally sell alcohol and/or drugs?

[Alcohol; drugs] Arrested, prosecuted.

[Alcohol] I don't know.

[Alcohol; drugs] Laws should be stricter. [Drugs] Laws should be stricter.

[Drugs] Banish for the rest of their lives or lock them up especially for selling to little kids. Ruin a life for a life.

[Drugs] Tried like everyone else—getting younger generations involved.

[Drugs] Chased out of town.

[Alcohol] Handled by council and if it doesn't work out, then sent to state court. [Drugs] If they sell to a person that ends up dying because they were under the influence (drown or die in an accident, or OD) they should be charged with murder—or at least criminally negligent homicide.

[Alcohol; drugs] Talk to that person and tell them not to do it again.

[Alcohol; drugs] Go with the state law—prosecute to full extent of the law.

[Alcohol; drugs] send to town to jail.

[Alcohol; drugs] If convicted, go to jail if a felony. Misdemeanor—keep here if first time, maybe.

[Alcohol; drugs] I'm not sure—made to get some kind of treatment and community service.

[Alcohol] Help them with problem. Try to get them work. [Drugs] Young people. Modern music causes problems—no respect.

[Alcohol; drugs] Take out of village, then to jail. VPSO will not do this. He will just P.C. them, not deal with sales of alcohol.

[Alcohol; drugs] Nail the bootlegger. Educate them. If real bad then prosecute.

[Alcohol; drugs] Prosecuted.

[Alcohol; drugs] Prosecute according to existing statutes.

[Alcohol] They should be reported.

[Drugs] Whatever they do to them in Anchorage.

[Drugs] Fine and arrest.

[Drugs] Throw them in jail.

[Drugs] Send them to the can.

[Drugs] Community service or do what the law says they have to do.

[Alcohol; drugs] Turned in to the law.

[Alcohol; drugs] Put them away.

[Alcohol] They don't sell it illegally. [Drugs] Sent to jail—deal with it severely.

[Alcohol] Community work. [Drugs] Pay a fine—short term jail sentence.

[Alcohol] Arrest and prosecute, especially with minors. [Drugs] Identified and prosecuted.

[Drugs] Punished. They should have the book thrown at them.

[Drugs] Ship them out of the village.

[Drugs] They should be kicked out of the village—Blue stamp them and not allow them back into the village.

[Drugs] Remove the person from the community.

[Drugs] Confiscate property and pay a large fine.

[Alcohol] Not relevant (wet community). [Drugs] The person should be publicly identified if caught and should be convicted as a felon.

[Drugs] They should be tried.

[Alcohol] Need ordinance to deal with this—tribal council should handle it. [Drugs] Jail and community service.

[Alcohol] Stop them.

[Drugs] Hang them up to dry!

[Drugs] VPSO should notify state troopers.

[Drugs] Put them in jail.

[Drugs] They should be fined, made to do community service, something of value should be taken, and they should be banished for a year or more.

[Alcohol] wet community. [Drugs] Throw them in jail.

[Alcohol] Wet community. [Drugs] Send them to jail.

[Alcohol; drugs] Prosecute—maximum sentence (2 days in jail) and community service.

[Alcohol] Give them one warning and then call the troopers. [Drugs] Give them one warning and then call the troopers.

- [Alcohol; drugs] They should be made to leave the community.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrested.
- [Alcohol] They should be arrested and prosecuted and then run out of town.
- [Alcohol] If they're alcoholics then they should be rehabilitated. If they're selling to minors, they should be prosecuted. [Drugs] Prosecute.
- [Alcohol; drugs] We should get rid of them or stop them, somehow.
- [Alcohol; drugs] I don't know. Whatever penal code says.
- [Alcohol] They should be prosecuted. [Drugs] Prosecute, also.
- [Alcohol; drugs] They should be arrested and fined.
- [Alcohol] Stiffest fine they can get. [Drugs] Get them out of here.
- [Alcohol] Incarceration/jail time along with counseling and treatment. [Drugs] Jail time along with counseling and treatment.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrest them.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Warned first, then banned.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Brought to court, tribal court should take some of this responsibility.
- [Alcohol] Community service. [Drugs] Community service.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Make them pay money and put in jail.
- [Alcohol] Be reported to officials (police). [Drugs] Be reported to officials (police).
- [Alcohol; drugs] Stiff penalty, instead of just a slap on the hand.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrest them and give them the max.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Punishment to the furthest extent of the law.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Put in prison. Treatment is the first alternative.
- [Alcohol] banishment would be an effective deterrent. [Drugs] Needs to be graduated according to severity.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Charge them under state law.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Should be arrested.
- [Alcohol] Confiscate, pay fine, brought before the tribal court. [Drugs] I would like to see banishment (tried by tribal and state court).
- [Alcohol] No illegal sales, get from other towns where it is legal. [Drugs] I don't know.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Adults who buy for minors should be prosecuted under the full extent of the law. Liquor stores who sell to people who provide to minors should have their license pulled.
- [Alcohol; drugs] They should be arrested.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrest them, take them to court and lock them up in prison.
- [Alcohol; drugs] That is pretty hard to stop.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Be counseled, put in jail (if we had our own jail).
- [Alcohol] Put them in jail and prosecute. We've been dealing with alcohol for a long time. [Drugs] Prosecute them.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Fined. Use existing tribal laws and penalties. If village council and tribal council wants to change sentences it's up to them. They are not being enforced.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Bust them, serve term.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Reported to VPSO or State Troopers.
- {Alcohol; drugs} Prosecuted by the state. If they come back to the village, deal with tribal court and do community work service.
- [Alcohol] Don't think it is done. [Drugs] I don't know.
- [Alcohol] wet community. [Drugs] Reported.
- [Alcohol; drugs] I don't know.
- [Alcohol] wet community. [Drugs] Put in jail—counseling—long-term health effects.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Prosecuted.
- [Alcohol] Jail for sale to minors. [Drugs] Jail for sale to sale to minors or adults.
- [Alcohol; drugs] rehabilitated through education, cultural and spiritual foundations.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Does not apply.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Don't know—handle locally.
- [Alcohol] Take to tribal court and put to work.

45. In your community, what should be done with people who illegally sell alcohol and/or drugs? [continued]

- [Alcohol] Big trouble to minors. [Drugs] Serious to minors—let adults do what they choose.
- [Alcohol] It depends—there’s a huge difference between alcohol, cocaine, and pot.
- [Alcohol] Give them 3 chances, then intervene. Instruction/counseling by schools and elders. Banishment possible. [Drugs] Banishment possible if it is serious enough.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Given a choice—stop or banishment such as cut off health benefits and money from the tribe.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Have to be caught.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jailed.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrested.
- [Alcohol; drugs] State laws are fine.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrest them, provide elder-counseling.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Send them to jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Serve time in jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Prosecute to what the law requires.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail—out of community.
- [Alcohol; drugs] A felony—up to courts—should serve jail time.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Public shaming—not sure how to accomplish.
- [Alcohol] AA program, serve time, make donation to charity. [Drugs] Rehab program, serve time, make donation to charity.
- [Alcohol] Pay with community service. [Drugs] Go to jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Sell cheaper.
- [Alcohol; drugs] They should be sent to jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Stiffer and longer jail time.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Punished—jail and counseling.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Buy and bust.
- [Alcohol] It should be reported to village police or turn into State Troopers.
- [Alcohol; drugs] They should be heavily fines, sent to jail, removed from villages. There should be no second chances.
- [Alcohol] The court should put them away if they are guilty.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrested—need to be told not to do that.
- [Alcohol; drugs] I don’t know.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Given a stiff sentence—we voted for dry and it still comes in.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Sent to jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Caught, arrested and prosecuted.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Prosecute.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail time.
- [Alcohol] Village level punishment.
- [Alcohol; drugs] If I knew that.
- [Alcohol] Stop them and do treatment.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Serve time for little kids’ sake.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail.
- [Alcohol] Punished, arrest and warning.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Court.
- [Alcohol] Community service—some criminals have pride and integrity, can honor person in village by working to help community, and apologize. They should learn this in school—someone acts like a child, but are really intelligent—we need to appeal to that part of them.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Give to troopers.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Counseling and employment.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail—serve their time.
- [Alcohol; drugs] report them and jail time.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] IRA talked with them, 2-3 warnings, then banished them.

- [Alcohol; drugs] Prosecute, community service, treatment, awareness.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Ship them out of here—not just jail for 3 days. Serve community service in Anchorage—they get away with too much out here.
- [Alcohol] If council and people disapprove—community warnings: offer 2-3 warnings, then report to troopers; fines or 30 days in jail (local ordinance). [Drugs] Offer warnings, then report to troopers; fines or 30 days in jail.
- [Alcohol] Dealt with strictly.
- [Alcohol] Warning first.
- [Alcohol] Three warnings—give them to police.
- [Alcohol] Let council handle it. Warning them and get kicked out for a period.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Banned by tribal council.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrested, then counseled.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Banned from village for a period of time.
- [Alcohol] Banned from all villages with no hesitation.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Prosecute according to state law.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Prosecutes and time put in jail; treatment.
- [Alcohol] not a problem here (wet) [Drugs] Turn it in to troopers.
- [Alcohol] Dealt with, bring to council, have hearing, she would probably recommend punishment of community work service or fine. [Drugs] Dealt with, bring to council, have hearing, she would recommend community work service.
- [Alcohol] legal here. [Drugs] Pointed out; deal with them, either stop or go to jail.
- [Alcohol] Wet community. [Drugs] Remove them if possible—this is tough, law may do wrong thing, village council may be a good option here.
- [Alcohol] We have tried everything—if we had money, we could send people to rehab. Putting them in jail just makes them worse. [Drugs] The same as alcohol—we need treatment, not jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Turn into state troopers.
- [Alcohol] Warning, then go to jail.
- [Alcohol; drugs] Arrested.

Now I am turning to various opinions that people might have. Please tell me if you generally agree or generally disagree with the following statement[s].

- 46. “Restricting access to guns will reduce the problems of my community.”**
 Restricting gun access to minors will reduce problems.
 Guns not a problem. Need gun safety classes.
- 47. “Troopers and police are having a tough time dealing with crime all by themselves.”**
 Troopers are doing good.
 Maybe.
- 48. “Troopers and police should stay out of community affairs.”**
 Strongly disagree.
 [Unsure] Need to be more sensitive to community.
 [Unsure] Major crimes and misdemeanors.
 Reservation police will be good. Troopers should stay out except for major problems.
 Unless called upon.
 Mostly—to a certain extent.
 Only if they go along with community wishes.
 Only involving crime.
 The elders should be notified.
 Depending on what the activity is.
- 49. “People must become more involved in crime prevention.”**
 No comments.
- 50. “Troopers and police are respected by most in my community.”**
 Not by the 20s and under.
 Yes for troopers, no for police.
 Troopers are respected, police are not.

Please tell me if you generally agree or generally disagree with the following statement[s]. [continued]

50. “Troopers and police are respected by most in my community.” [continued]

You [village residents] don’t know them.

Troopers are respected but VPSO not doing his job was not.

[Agree] Depends on job he does.

Police are respected, troopers are not.

Depends on circumstances—respect troopers when there.

Some [troopers] do and some don’t [get respect from members of the community].

51. “Troopers and police don’t know about the customs and values of my community.”

Troopers don’t know, but police are from here and they would know the values and customs.

Some do, some don’t.

Troopers are not from here. Do not know our lifestyle.

Troopers don’t know about the customs and values of my community. Police are o.k.

Troopers don’t know about the customs and beliefs of my community. After several years some troopers get the idea of the custom. Police do know.

Troopers don’t know about the customs and values of my community but police do.

Agree, with some.

Police should be familiar.

[Agree] They should know.

[Agree] I don’t care.

Police are local, troopers know how we feel.

VPSO does most of what troopers do.

Troopers don’t understand my community’s values, police do.

Troopers don’t know.

Police are familiar with my community’s values, troopers are not.

Some don’t know [our values].

Troopers do not care about our values, but they are OK with people—they are fair.

52. “Most people in my community feel comfortable going to the Troopers or police.”

[Agree] Except I don’t know about the troopers.

They feel comfortable going to the VPO or VPSO. I’m not sure about the troopers.

Yes for troopers, no for police.

Troopers, yes; police, no.

[Agree] If he’s good.

People feel comfortable going to the police, but not the troopers.

Depends—wife or others beat up can be afraid.

Depends on what it is for—do not like to report a friend or family. A lot of EMT calls.

[Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F,]

53a. What “grade” would you give to the Village Police Officers? Why?

A+ Outstanding under the circumstances. They stood their ground against the state.

A+ He’s there and he’s helpful.

A [Re: City police] They respond quickly.

A They take care of problems when they arise.

A They are trying to do their job.

A Best protection against crime.

A Always there when I need them.

A Because they do their job.

A They are our own people.

A They are dedicated members of our community.

A They care about us

A Problems they are faced with—good in spite of obstacles.

A He only works 2 hours a day.

- A They work hard.
- A Doing the best they can with what they have—doing above and beyond what they are equipped to do.
- A They help out.
- A They do a good job.
- A Always there when need them.
- B [Re: City Police] Not responding to calls.
- B Doing the best they can with what's available concerning money.
- B Doing a good job.
- B Sometimes we have to look for them.
- B Come when you call.
- B Doing a good job.
- B They are doing their job.
- B Know how to handle drunks.
- B False accusation with most people.
- B Come majority when needed.
- B Actually, village security. No outside help, we don't have enough money to pay them.
- B Doing a good job, dedicated, tough background, don't want to see that anymore. (Used to be VPO for 5 years. The stress of dealing with family and a small community, gets to him too much.)
- B Did a good job when needed.
- B Just getting started.
- B Tried to deal with situations to the best abilities, had good communications with troopers.
- B Doing what they can with the people they have.
- B More hours, more pay.
- B Involved with village.
- B Sometimes out hunting or in other villages.
- B With limited paid hours (2), they worked more hours.
- B After curfew, they don't walk around
- B They support the council.
- C Don't patrol enough.
- C Get involved with community/trying.
- C Sometimes they're here and sometimes they're gone.
- C Poor response time.
- C Lack of funding, lack of money (cutbacks), cannot keep office open.
- C May do good but do not stay long.
- C Doing their job. Lack of technical support, vehicles/radios and money.
- C Don't know much about it.
- C Night shift, do not know them well.
- C Depends on training. Not all trained, cannot afford it.
- C They are too closely related to too many people.
- C He's not doing his job—not patrolling.
- C They don't do a very good job; they're only around after crime occurs.
- C Don't respond quickly to calls.
- C Sometimes they don't send kids home at night.
- C They are doing their best to prevent crime.
- C Rationalizes his problems away; i.e., pot doesn't really cause any harm so I won't do anything about it.
- C All he enforces is the curfew.
- C They try to do a good job.
- C Sometimes when people need help they don't show up because they're out of town or sleeping.
- C Too slow to respond.
- C They are not always on call or out on the job.
- C They need training.
- C They should get more training in the field and most of all respect what they are working for.
- C There is a high rate of turnover.
- C Needs to enforce ordinances better.

53a. What “grade” would you give to the Village Police Officers? Why? [continued]

- C Not much action—scared.
- C Need to report and document what’s going on.
- C Afraid to take criminals in.
- C- Tends not to follow through with reports.
- D Seem to only deal with traffic. Slow response.
- D Slow response
- D Not enforcing laws; not doing their job.
- D They are not impartial; not safety-oriented.
- D Their lack of interest; that I know of, they don’t follow up on what they do.
- D The way they handle situations; unresponsive to certain situations.
- D Don’t do duties like hourly patrols etc.
- D They have an attitude problem.
- D Informs people and families about drug busts.
- D Gone from the village too often.
- D Weren’t doing their job—didn’t show.
- F [Re: City Police] Not very honest.
- F [Re: City police] Follow-through and lack of conviction.
- F They don’t do what they’re supposed to do.
- F They let other people work out the problems. They don’t do paperwork or deal with problems.
- F They don’t do their jobs.
- F They are bad people.
- F Not trained, often not around when needed.
- We have none. I think. From time to time the village hires someone to check people to see if they carry alcohol in, enforce curfew.

53b. [Village Police Officers] What do they do best?

- [City police] They keep an eye on the community well.
- Patrol around.
- Chief is accessible even off hours. They go to schools.
- I don’t know.
- Community involvement, social events.
- Emergency calls.
- Take care of drunks.
- He will come before troopers.
- Responding when they are called.
- Help when trouble comes.
- Detain law violations, take them to jail.
- Curfew hours enforced.
- Public relations.
- Alcohol/curfew.
- Respond on calls.
- Patrols village and conducts curfew.
- They relate to the people, know the customs.
- Assists troopers.
- They’re well-trained.
- They look good.
- Something serious—he does his job.
- Stop crime and violence.
- Calm people down.
- I don’t know.
- I don’t know.
- They come when we ask them to.
- Patrol a lot.

Stop violence, public safety, helping.
 Sometimes they seem to take sides.
 know how to handle drunks.
 Their job.
 Talk.
 Do night patrols.
 Patrol.
 They lie good.
 [City Police] They cruise a lot.
 General community service.
 [City Police] respond to domestic violence.
 Personal communications.
 Deal with small things like traffic.
 Presence sometimes deters crimes.
 They check planes coming in, check snowmachines coming from other villages.
 I don't know—looking for alcohol, enforcing alcohol.
 Protect community, gets the job done.
 Enforce curfew and do patrol.
 Look the other way.
 Talk with intruders—calm, non-confrontational.
 Administrative.
 Their work.
 Try to work with the people.
 Standing their ground.
 Enforce curfew.
 Patrol village—enforce curfew.
 Took care of situation; did what he had to do.
 They respond quickly and help people.
 They help when asked.
 Night patrols.
 I don't know.
 Handle curfew and patrol businesses.
 Trying to keep an eye on juvenile crime.
 Patrol for kids after curfew.
 Arrest people.
 Sit on their ass.
 They gets the drunks out.
 Volunteer fire dept—Fire and Safety visited classes.
 They help—but money is again an issue.
 I don't know.
 Public relations.
 Curfew.
 Curfew.
 Responds to community calls very well.
 Curfew.
 Curfew and assisting VPSO.
 Took money and ran.
 Jail guards.
 They serve us.

53c. [Village Police Officers] What are their weaknesses?

[City police] They don't complete the investigations.
 Not responding to calls.
 I don't know.

53c. [Village Police Officers] What are their weaknesses? [continued]

Respond slowly.

Don't know.

Never see them.

They're not here when people need them.

Hard to get them when needed. They are frequently unavailable.

None.

Sometimes can't be found.

None.

Need training.

Lack of training.

Paperwork.

They are too closely related to too many people.

I'm not sure of VPO's actual powers—where they would be liable.

Not responding—not keeping his location known to the community.

They don't let people know when they're off duty.

Drinking.

They don't follow up on judgements.

He doesn't patrol.

Staying home.

I don't know.

I don't know.

I don't know.

Take too long.

Cannot arrest them.

Don't enforce laws.

No action.

Lack of communication between school and VPO.

They're not able to enforce the laws.

Not very honest.

Lack of action. Too many warnings.

Follow-through and lack of conviction.

Don't have effective leadership.

Lack of education; professionalism.

Not being able to deal with larger crimes (they jump on traffic problems and ignore larger problems).

No coordination and or sense of community.

Sometimes they have to do their work at their own house.

Everyone knows them; knows what they do.

Not studying about law (books).

Paperwork; handling the enforcement of laws; investigation.

I don't know.

Not treating the people the same.

Not enough time to take care of everything.

Practical field experience.

Not enough of them.

Lack of information/training funding; lack of acknowledgement by troopers.

Lack of equipment. Need more cooperation from the state.

None.

Promptness.

Not doing job.

Relatives to or friends with everyone in the village, so he can't enforce the law without making enemies.

Dealing with stress.

They don't do much about curfew.

He ignores some situations.

Putting a tough guy in jail—big guy, drinking all the time, VPO don't like to go around him.
 Not enough of them.
 Lack of enthusiasm dealing with alcohol importation or manufacture.
 There aren't enough of them; they're not around.
 When we need help, we ask who is on duty.
 Bullshit.
 I don't know.
 Themselves not following ordinances—public drunkenness and favoritism.
 Jailing drunks and DWI's.
 There's not enough respect for their own jobs and the community they are working for.
 Most of them don't have phones or are never around when they're needed most.
 Lack of equipment.
 Decision making skills, paperwork.
 Dealing with drunks.
 Reporting to village council.
 No police academy training.
 Lack of leadership, training, responsibility, etc.
 Lack of training.
 It's not the best way to deal with the crime problem.

[Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F,]

54a. What “grade” would you give the Alaska State Troopers? Why?

- A They come when needed.
- A Helpful, respectful of village.
- A They have been acceptable to us. Respond well.
- A Get the job done.
- A When called they come, promptly.
- A Gets the job done.
- A Do good job.
- A For effort, but for what they can actually do [C]. They are spread too thin—not enough troopers.
- A They are visible.
- A They do a good job with what they have.
- A They help. They come when they're supposed to come.
- A Respond as soon as they can.
- A Protectors in Alaska.
- A Here when called right away.
- A [no comments listed]
- A Seems like they are always there when you need them
- A They are responding more when we call.
- A Because they will be coming in here to do their job. As soon as they are done, they take off.
- A Come to town, do their job, take bad people away.
- A Because they're there when something goes wrong.
- A They respond when we need them.
- A I asked for help; their response was good.
- A They help out.
- A They do a good job.
- A They are there to enforce the law.
- A They come when you call.
- A Positive about what they do.
- A They can't do what they aren't informed of.
- A Doing their job. Hardly see them around.
- A Oversight officer brought partner and boss when confronted with a new problem—impressive.
- A Courteous and cooperative.

54a. What “grade” would you give the Alaska State Troopers? Why? [continued]

- A They’ve been helpful to VPSO here, but I’ve heard bad stories in other areas. (Book taken as fact, not as a guide, is a problem here.)
- A Handle things pretty good.
- A- When they come, they know their business.
- B I don’t know anything about the troopers.
- B Seem to be o.k.
- B Trying to provide help to VPSO technical support.
- B When they are called, they always come.
- B He is agreeable. Always very nice and comes when he is called.
- B Do not deal with them very much. They need to travel to village and know us. They have knowledge of how to deal with problems.
- B Fairly prompt—handled situation—good follow up.
- B Show up when you need them.
- B There was a favorable response and they were helpful.
- B They seem pretty reasonable.
- B Come majority when needed.
- B They respond as quickly as they can.
- B They do the job they are called to do.
- B Not getting around often enough. Troopers take a week or more to show up, except for deaths.
- B They don’t show up for 2-3 days.
- B Doing follow-ups on crimes.
- B They do their job.
- B Called last time and they hung up on me.
- B He was helpful in giving information about curfew.
- B They seem to be on the job but sometimes they overreact like the incident in Tununak. They didn’t need all those ‘troopers.
- B Doing a good job.
- B Take their time when it is not an emergency.
- B Good in sexual abuse cases, search and rescue.
- B Investigate and do something about serious crimes.
- B They do come out as needed.
- B In this short-staffed condition—they do all that they can.
- B They seem to do their job.
- B They are fair—what little they come for.
- B- Not satisfied with reporting and call out cases (when the village has a problem and they call the troopers).
- B- I think they do very well; always room for improvement.
- C+ Slow response if urgent.
- C More understanding.
- C Not enough troopers.
- C Don’t know us well.
- C They are responsive to the VPSO.
- C Do not know much. Do not see except search maybe.
- C Not here enough.
- C Slow response because not many troopers.
- C They don’t go out of their way to be involved in the community.
- C When we call, they take a long time to respond.
- C Seems to be friendly.
- C They don’t understand culture values and traditions.
- C When you call, you have to wait and wait.
- C The reason they were here and the way they handled themselves while they were here.
- C I don’t know them very well; they’re snotty.
- C They don’t spend enough time here—making a round once on Saturday isn’t enough.
- C Because they don’t come here when we call them—three days it’s too late.

- C They don't come to the community in a timely manner for less serious crimes.
- C They need to be more accessible—response time slow.
- C They encourage people to lie in order to get others arrested.
- C They need more knowledge of our culture.
- C Not enough Native officers or trained troopers on Native culture.
- C They don't always respond.
- C Respond every now and then—i.e., graveyard problem.
- C Need help. It takes too long for a search, 24 hours before troopers start, when cold. Should respond right away.
- C He seems unsure of himself and doesn't vigorously pursue complaints.
- C Come when called on felony or gun crime. Could come more often to patrol—let people know that they're around.
- C They aren't around when needed; they're in the city investigating bootlegging.
- C They're around when needed—for emergencies.
- C They are not always around town—they're only located in the city—they only come here if there is a death.
- C I've hardly dealt with the state troopers.
- C Don't respond quickly enough.
- C Not available when needed.
- C Lack of involvement with the community.
- C Response problems.
- C Too often they are only brought in on a life and death situation (probably low personnel).
- C Non-responsive to needs meeting demands of village.
- C Average—"C" is average.
- C Average, there have been complaints about drug and alcohol problems to investigator, never follows through, spends his time in town it seems like.
- C Really didn't need them.
- C Don't seem to care for Native people.
- C Response isn't real good.
- C Don't come to rural place that often.
- C Lack of communication with village.
- C- Bad relationship with village.
- D Get upset easily at night, haul people off who are asking for help.
- D They don't listen to the community's problems.
- D When they're called they don't come at all unless you're a non-Native.
- D Slow to respond.
- D Not knowing values. Too authoritative.
- D Not enforcing laws; not doing their job
- D Failure to respond to requests for service. Don't know village and don't support council as should.
- D No knowledge of the culture.
- D They leave local law enforcement out to dry. There's a lack of support.
- D More thorough in what they do.
- D Only come out to oversee VPSO and slow response to other problems.
- D Do not support VPSOs. No support, no presence in the village.
- D Don't see them much.
- F They don't come around and do much. They don't come to our meetings. They want to work with us but do not come to our meetings. They just come anytime. They should come to our meetings.
- F Reported sexual abuse. They didn't handle it as good as they could have.
- F No services available. Not accessible.
- F Prejudice.
- F They treat our village as an enemy.
- F Attitude, mostly—actions and everything are poor.
- F They try to intimidate.
- F They say things that are not true.
- F Communication gap is too wide.

54a. What “grade” would you give the Alaska State Troopers? Why? [continued]

- F Arrogant and power-hungry.
- I don’t know.
- They could do better. There is room for improvement.
- I don’t know.
- Never dealt with Alaska State Troopers.
- They are kind of like an overseer—only see them every couple of weeks.
- Haven’t seen them around.
- I don’t know. They really don’t come here except for a death or a bad accident.

54b. [Alaska State Troopers] What do they do best?

- Sit in their office.
- I don’t know.
- Respond when needed.
- Search and rescue.
- Responding to calls—emergencies.
- Take people to jail.
- Come and get people.
- I don’t know, I don’t work with them.
- They come when needed.
- Only see him a few times. He did join in a community skit one time.
- Search and rescue.
- Assist VPSO and village whenever asked.
- Come through in a crisis.
- People listen to them.
- Follow up and gather information.
- Controlling drunk driving.
- I don’t know.
- Pull you over for speeding.
- Respond to accidents and emergencies. They work well with the EMS system.
- I don’t know.
- Unsure.
- Drive around.
- Seems to be helpful and friendly.
- Protect the community.
- Investigation.
- They do a good job with felonies.
- They respond to calls.
- They are well-trained.
- They come to the village peacefully and investigate crime.
- Be authoritative.
- Stay away—leave community alone.
- I don’t know.
- I don’t know.
- Arrest people.
- I don’t know.
- Letting the VPSO handle local problems.
- I don’t know.
- Stop crime immediately.
- I don’t know.

Respond and able to handle.
Here when they called.
Always respond.
Training VPSOs, back ups for serious crimes.
Unsure about that.
Come in as needed.
Can't complain.
Lack of communication.
Present a picture of authority.
When they're here, they're very good.
They know how to enforce the law; you feel comfortable that things are going to get done.
Good coordination with agencies.
Good drivers.
Not sure.
Work with the village council first. Solve all things they have to solve here.
I don't know.
Flying in and out.
Really investigate bad situations.
Arrests.
Presentations in schools.
Helps VPSO when he needs it.
Arrest people.
I don't know.
Warning people by talking to them.
Don't know.
No dealings (nothing personal). Heard bad things.
Keep the peace.
Nothing.
Drink coffee.
They discriminate.
Intimidate people.
Nothing, except harass people.
Look good in their uniform.
[Grade "Don't know"] Arrest people.
They respond when we need them.
Doing follow-ups on crimes.
Come here and do what they're supposed to.
They understand the courts and laws.
Search and rescue.
When called they get job done.
Follow up on property damage.
Pursue bootleggers—seems to be their big priority.
Help with almost any problem.
Cause more problems.
Get the drunks out.
Taking care of some serious crimes.
Putting people in jail.
Arrest.
Arrest people.
Help with serious problems.
When they are present, bad behavior stops.
Investigate.
Emergency cases.
Professional.

54b. [Alaska State Troopers] What do they do best? [continued]

Investigations.
Weapons problems.
Pick up criminals.
Serve bench warrants.
Doing their job, applying the laws, whether law is good or not.
Felony investigation.
I don't know.
Good background check (VPSO), gives good service on VPSO program, follows chain of command, meets and informs authorities in village, meets our needs.
Answer the phone.
Handle problems when they're here.
Support the VPSO by coming out.
Safety Bear is the best program they have going.
Respond to extreme conditions.
Good at coming in and making arrests.
They give good advice to VPSO.
Enforcement.
They come if they are needed.

54c. [Alaska State Troopers] What are their weaknesses?

Lack of patrolling.
Tend to ignore Native problems.
Don't know.
Overlook too much.
Don't respond to search and rescue request. Response is poor.
Do not listen to us.
Not satisfied with reporting and call out cases (when the village has a problem and they call the troopers).
None.
Lack of funds to help us in the village.
Not here enough.
Not staying.
Not able to get around as often as they should, probably due to funding.
Need more funding for troopers.
Not enough troopers.
Sometimes they are not fair.
I don't know.
Not sure.
There are not enough troopers. They don't know the village well enough. They need to learn the authority structure on the village and deal with key elders.
They recruit people who are not familiar with rural or Native villages.
Time consuming; they're too slow.
Could be a lot of things.
Too quick to incriminate.
I don't know.
Responding—there's not enough troopers.
They need cultural sensitivity training.
They need cultural sensitivity sometimes.
They don't discuss crime with community.
They are not able to communicate at the local level.
Never come to community and talk to people.
I don't know.
I don't know.
I don't know.

They don't listen to people and they don't communicate well.
They are not good at dealing with Native communities.
I don't know.
I don't know.
They avoid the calls.
They are slow to respond, but at least they do respond.
Slow response time.
Not working with the local elders and not understanding our ways or needs.
Can't complain.
I don't know.
Demand respectability.
Not here enough.
Can't think of any.
Newly trained recruits are poorly trained in cultural differences of villages.
Stretched too thin.
I don't know.
Too slow responding.
I don't know.
When we call them, they don't come. There's only one trooper for a large area.
Not doing anything.
Intimidating.
Respond too slowly.
Response time slow.
Not readily available.
They won't show up for the less serious problems.
I don't know.
Not enough to deal with all the crimes that do occur.
Prejudiced. Lack of respect for people, especially Alaska Natives.
Some are racist.
Lack of humanistic approach to people's problems.
They don't follow their own laws—If they didn't start out corrupt, things might be better.
Working with public; no compassion.
Not upholding the law; not upholding their oath.
They don't respond to community concerns. They investigate and decide the case before they get all of the information and will investigate or not depending on whether they think they can make a case.
Better to come all the time and check in with us.
Nothing.
Dealing with bootlegging, I know they try, make a lot of arrests.
I don't know.
Some are a good group, but some aren't. Too strict on hunters because they don't like Eskimos, but some are friendly and try to understand.
They don't come often enough, they don't understand the problem in the villages or our Native culture.
Paperwork—failing to pay jail guards, general slow response time.
They don't follow up on some of the reports that we're giving.
No regular presence here.
Not enough of them.
They cannot manage paperwork—major complaints are lost or not filed. They're short-staffed, so they will only come to the village for murder or property damage.
There's not enough of them.
None.
I don't know.
They are not around here.
Sometimes they act above the law, like I mentioned in the incident at Tununak.
Nothing.

54c. [Alaska State Troopers] What are their weaknesses? [continued]

- Can't think of anything.
- Don't know.
- Don't respond promptly.
- Don't come around.
- Not having enough presence.
- Not enough of them.
- Need to work with council. Need more troopers to deal with problems.
- Need to be more visible.
- They don't deal with problems in the bush, and helping with village ordinances.
- Recognize Native government.
- Dealing with public and criminal's family, this is the system, not just the troopers.
- One trooper was great, "he really cared" even when he was dog-tired, not like the rest.
- Not giving prompt service or return of our calls.
- Lack of presence and high turnover.
- Response time.
- Takes them three days sometimes to come here.
- Very rarely seen.
- Could be more available; do community visits.
- Just not ever here.
- Public relations is very poor. They need work on phone etiquette.
- Failure to communicate.
- They look to the book as an answer to all problems, they don't use it as a guide. Arresting doesn't solve all problems, just because it's law doesn't mean it will change the person for the better. They ask arrest or not arrest when they should ask will it help or not help.
- Lack of visibility.
- They take a long time, they don't have much about them.
- Tribal laws conflict with theirs.
- Visibility—public relations and education.

[Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F,]

55a. What "grade" would you give the Village Public Safety Officer? Why?

- A+ We're lucky to have him. Well trained; on top of things.
- A They do a good job but need to be able to work more hours.
- A They take care of problems when they arise.
- A Works well with community.
- A Confronts difficult situation without protection.
- A Always there when I need them.
- A Because it's good to see them. Knowing they're here.
- A Same as VPO
- A They do their job.
- A Because I've seen him work efficiently.
- A Does a good job.
- A Responds quickly.
- A Always responds.
- A Works well with community.
- A Effort, only one actually working—did entire job, took all the responsibility.
- A We are underpaid—rated outstanding
- A Very responsive (like a flash)
- A Communicates with village.
- A Does his job effectively in the community.
- A Been a service to community, not just a cop—just doesn't arrest as an answer.
- A Does a good job.

- B+ Sometimes not doing their job.
- B+ He was available not only in handling violent conflicts but fire department, etc.
- B Pretty good about responding even when he is on leave.
- B He follows the city council rules.
- B Knows village, born here.
- B He always does so much, always there.
- B Training. Lack of training at village level is a real problem.
- B He knows about the tricks that are pulled. Effective.
- B He's the only law enforcement officer and he's on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- B Slow to respond.
- B They are involved and they care about the children.
- B Dealt well with VPO and troopers.
- B I think they come in between troopers and village police.
- B Working a lot at night.
- B Overall, but in some areas I'd rate them a "C" or "D."
- B More experienced.
- B Did what he could—would have done better with assistance.
- B Average work.
- B He's here and he's pro-community and he's accessible—I would give him an A, but they keep pulling him out.
- B Would be an "A" but has room to grow.
- B- Believe there is always room for improvement.
- B- Hard to get a hold of.
- C+ Everyone's not satisfied.
- C+ He is trying to help.
- C Lack of funding, lack of money (cutbacks), cannot keep office open.
- C May do good but do not stay long.
- C Doing their job. Lack of technical support, vehicles/radios and money.
- C They are too closely related to too many people.
- C He had problems.
- C He answers to calls and patrols.
- C Doesn't do his job.
- C Poor response time.
- C They do their job.
- C Responds poorly.
- C Rationalizes his problems away; i.e., pot doesn't really cause any harm so I won't do anything about it.
- C Try their best, but have heard about overzealous and sneaky ones that go out of their way to enforce game violations.
- C He always finds reasons to avoid his job—leaves when there's a problem.
- C They try to do a good job.
- C Mostly stays home.
- C Doesn't show self much.
- C Sometimes when you need help. they're not around or take too long coming.
- C Lie about people on charges.
- C Sometimes lazy.
- C Gone when crimes happen sometimes.
- C In last year his grade went from "A" to "C". Too reliant on State Troopers.
- C Pretty good job; they're always available.
- C Pretty good job.
- C Sometimes he doesn't show up.
- D Have had problems with them.
- D They drank a lot.
- D Slow response
- D They don't respond.

55a. What “grade” would you give the Village Public Safety Officer? Why? [continued]

- D False reports
- D Not enforcing laws; not doing their job
- D He’s not helping with people when he’s supposed to be.
- D Slow response.
- D He answers only to troopers.
- D- They don’t do anything.
- F Drinking.
- F Drinking problem.
- F Doesn’t do good follow-up work. He will only go after teens. He picks the cases he wants to deal with and he’s very inconsiderate.
- F They are not doing their job.
- F Don’t have one, would be nice to have one.
- F They’re scared to go out at night.
- F They tell things that are not true.
- F Not doing what he’s supposed to be doing. Agreement is not being met up to standard.
- F Refuses to work with village.
- I don’t know.
- I don’t know.
- People are mad at him because he arrests people.
- Don’t know. He’s only been here for two weeks.
- Community has had bad experiences with a VPSO and has a new VPSO who seems to be much better.
- Hard to do the job alone.

55b. [Village Public Safety Officers] What do they do best?

- Responding when they are called.
- Help when trouble comes.
- Detain law violations, take them to jail.
- Public relations.
- All things.
- Public relations, tries to get along.
- Getting involved with the community.
- They relate to the people, know the customs.
- Dealt with same problem, o.k.
- Communicate with people.
- Drink.
- Patrolling, enforcing curfews.
- They are well-trained.
- Stop crime and violence.
- Talking to people.
- I don’t know.
- They answer the phone.
- I don’t know.
- There when you need them.
- I don’t know.
- They respond to medical emergencies.
- Patrols.
- There when needed.
- Community patrol.
- Patrol.
- Inside investigation, troopers don’t have to come right in.
- Whenever he is called out he goes, whatever the situation.
- Does school programs on public safety.
- They’re doing their job.
- Provide education about laws.

Look the other way.
Take care of situations.
Good to have, less crime.
Talks with people.
He knows the people and is friendly with them. Responds quickly to problems and gets help for people.
Escorts people to jail in town.
Distinguishes between serious and not serious situation.
Patrol for kids after curfew.
Arrest people.
They tell things that are not true.
They help out.
Answer the phone.
They seem to be more reliable.
He gets results with what he's working on.
He does it correctly.
Stop snowmachine riders when they have been drinking.
Curfew check—walk around to see if there is violence.
Arrest DWI.
Criminal cases.
Search and rescue; paperwork.
Help out community.
Making reports, getting people up to town and telling kids about public safety—prevention.
Culturally sensitive.
Do a lot of work that I'm not paid for.
He was there.
Response was good—helped deliver two babies.
Responds to community needs, works with youths in school.
Very responsive—he's on call, and when called he's there.
Really in-touch with the whole community. Has been here a long time.
Knowledgeable in medical training.
Responds to community needs.
Did a good job on water and gun safety programs—and I think he felt really good about himself after that—
provides support during emergencies—like with communications.
He listens.
Reliable and consistent.
Education.

55c. [Village Public Safety Officers] What are their weaknesses?

Hard to get them when needed. They are frequently unavailable.
None.
None.
Training maybe.
He is overworked. He is always tired and kin to everyone in village.
Lack of funds.
They are too closely related to too many people.
Alcoholism.
They drank a lot.
Emotional problems—loneliness.
Council didn't know about problems.
Drinking—too assertive.
They're caught in the middle. The city council should back them up.
He gets too behind on his paperwork.
He doesn't patrol.
Reporting to city.
I don't know.

55c. [Village Public Safety Officers] What are their weaknesses? [continued]

I don't know.

You never see them.

Not as much authority as needed.

They're not enforcing state laws.

They harass you.

They try to become bullies.

Not enough of them.

Need more authority.

Don't enforce laws.

I don't know.

One big family, tough to deal with.

Not enough of him.

I don't know.

They travel too much.

Not treating the people the same.

Attitude—would take situations and find an individual to prosecute when he knew, personally, there were more involved.

Need to focus on alcohol.

Lack of industriousness.

He spends too much time away from his job. Leaves frequently and is not supervised. He often takes credit for things done by others.

Doesn't patrol.

Follows city instructions sometimes but doesn't always. He does seem to try.

They're scared—they don't investigate.

They're too slow.

They tell things that are not true.

I don't know.

Mainly everything—for the VPSO we have here in our town.

I don't know.

No comment.

People complain because he does his job correctly.

Needs to check on loose dogs—tell owners to tie them up.

Patrolling.

Not enough time for other community issues.

Curfew.

Search and rescue.

Few drinkers brought in.

Dealing with drunks—when he's alone and there is a lot of drunks he can't do it at all.

Human and burned out after a while, loses perspective—during periods of burn-out became stricter and lost his cultural perspective.

Keep losing good people—only doing this because elders asked and keep asking.

He's burned out—not enough of him, so many minor things.

Laid low at times—because his position gets to you—one problem with VPSO—how do you know he's patrolling at night? At least he's available.

Pulled out for training and for surrounding communities—gone one out of four weeks—alcohol problems are unpredictable, he needs to be here all the time.

I don't know.

Too slow.

Tries to directly deal with the people.

Travels quite a bit for training and to train others.

Has to do a lot of traveling.

I cannot think of a thing.

Communication with village and gets emotional when his family is involved.

He doesn't understand all the laws and complex forms that need to be filled out.

Lacks objectivity at times.
 No investigation.
 Not responsible through village council.

[Consider your experiences and those of other community residents during the past year. Using a grading scale of A, B, C, D, and F,]

56a. What “grade” would you give the Fish and Wildlife Officer? Why?

- A+ Involved—came out to the school and took the kids to a caribou camp. They’re doing a great job, providing positive role models.
- A Care about environment.
- A Come and do their job.
- A They’re here in a flash.
- A Because they come around.
- A Regulate people without licenses.
- A They’re smart.
- A Does good job catching violations.
- A A lot are afraid to talk subsistence issues.
- A Cause worked for them, like what they do.
- A Lets us know when he is coming—why, and what was available—answers questions, opens things when game is plentiful, not when scarce, knows people by name.
- B Not enough patrols.
- B Different ideas about how things should be done.
- B Do good job.
- B They’re around when you need them.
- B The Fish and Wildlife Officer shows up when someone poaches animals.
- B Try to enforce.
- B I’ve seen them come through and it seems like they know what they are doing.
- B Pretty effective when they have complaints.
- B I don’t know.
- B Playing God making hatcheries, but starting to utilize resources for commercial gain which is good.
- B Haven’t had much trouble with them.
- B Helps with information about the fish.
- B Doing a good job.
- B Those patrolling upriver were trying to stop subsistence fishing. Female elder ticketed for too many trout—going to dry—too gung-ho. They weren’t sensitive—but most are doing fairly well—wanton waste is appropriate focus.
- B More involved with their work.
- B They do a pretty good job.
- B Good response—if a problem, they come.
- B Have worked really closely with state on subsistence, we use peer pressure to help us out of trouble. We have a yearly meeting on regulations—those breaking regs are reported to council and council reprimands and threatens loss of subsistence rights.
- B Works with community decently.
- C+ Made effort to inform village, but not enough on different areas. He covered the geese issue well, but not the bear or moose one. He responds well to problems.
- C Never had any dealings with them. I see them once a year.
- C Native subsistence problems.
- C Trying to learn customs but restricted by regulations.
- C Limited in what they do in enforcement. They are sport fishing while others are breaking laws.
- C Average check up.
- C They don’t have knowledge of Native subsistence lifestyle and try to dictate our hunting and fishing rights.
- C They prey on Indians because it’s convenient because they live here as opposed to people who live elsewhere.
- C Personal experience. (They were accused of fishing when they weren’t).
- C We try to do our own fish and game.
- C They don’t come when asked; they don’t seem serious about their work.

56a. What “grade” would you give the Fish and Wildlife Officer? Why? [continued]

- C Doesn't hurt or help much—we never see him.
- C Shut down commercial fishing too much.
- C O.K.
- C Lack of communication.
- C Don't think he comes out very often.
- C Needs more enforcement
- C Not responsible to communities about illegal concerns.
- C- I don't like their regulations.
- D They lack public input.
- D Conflict with the subsistence lifestyle.
- D Too many regulations.
- D They are always hanging around and you can't practice subsistence.
- D No enforcement out here.
- D Watching the wrong direction; coming around when people aren't home. Another community near here poaches but nobody has been arrested there.
- D Don't like tagging the sheefish.
- D Interfere with subsistence.
- D No presence. Gives one educational trip a year.
- D Concern is not with the community; it is only with the animals.
- F Involvement with subsistence.
- F I was wrongly accused previously about poaching.
- F Too many regulations
- F They never come to talk to us.
- F He doesn't talk to people when a violation occurs. He doesn't investigate before he goes after someone.
- F He should work with people instead of against them—both subsistence and commercial.
- F They're involved where they don't need to be.
- F Haven't seen one.
- F Spying attitude.
- F [Re: State] 240 dead moose.
- F Open season on baby moose—inconsistent with spawning prohibition.
- F Poor decision and qualifications.
- F Interference with our religious freedom, rituals.
- F Requests for help with broken-legged moose—he called troopers to harass requester of aid.
- F Hunts on other people's areas for personal reasons (not as part of their job) without permission.
- F Because they're trying to mess with our subsistence lifestyle.
- F Ignoring management ideas for commercial fishing from communities.
- F Don't do too much good.
- F Don't let us fish and hunt enough.
- F Not in touch with community at all. Contacts have been made but to no avail.
- Not much contact.
- I don't know.
- Needs to be more involved with the community.
- I don't know. I've never worked with him.
- The Fish and Wildlife Officer is really effective.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- They probably do a good job.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- They are always hanging around and you can't subsistence hunt.
- Don't see them much.
- I don't know about that.
- I don't know; I don't know them.

- We don't see them much here as this is tribal land.
- Can't give a grade, they never come around. We need them here.
- I don't know.
- Haven't seen them either.
- Rarely see him.
- I don't know—never seen lately.
- I don't know, I never see him/her.
- I don't know; I've never seen them.
- I don't know.
- I don't know—I haven't known any.
- I don't know them.
- Don't have enough information to grade: they fly in and fly out.
- Hardly see them.
- I don't know. Only see surveys.
- Don't know. We don't see them.
- I don't know.

56b. [Fish and Wildlife Officers] What do they do best?

- Tries to work with and inform community.
- Threaten potential violators.
- Respond well.
- Monitoring situation pretty well.
- Real professionals.
- Patrols.
- They will come when you call.
- Commercial operation—well monitored.
- The bad abuse is taken care of. There is a \$1,000 reward system.
- I don't know.
- Nothing.
- Show up.
- Apply for road kill to give to elders.
- They are visible and they stop to ask questions.
- Studies.
- Warns us on regulations.
- I don't know.
- Nothing.
- I don't know.
- Handing out paperwork.
- I don't know.
- Environmental.
- Domestic violence.
- Try to enforce their laws/regulations.
- They get our people in trouble.
- They enforce their rules and regulations.
- Monitoring at the village level.
- Good drivers.
- Communicating with village residents and council.
- I don't know.
- Protect animals—have the same rights of people.
- They try to protect animals.
- Monitor game.
- Increasing revenue—double price of license.
- Nothing.
- Suppress people.
- They come around.

56b. [Fish and Wildlife Officers] What do they do best? [continued]

Doing jobs, enforcing rules, liberal limits on caribou when plentiful, when decline good they reduce amount.

Regulates sports fishermen and hunters.

Providing positive role models.

They help out.

I don't know.

Watch.

They make/enforce laws unfairly.

Blatant case of wanton waste.

Not being afraid to charge people.

Flies around lots.

Takes into consideration subsistence way of life. Not unreasonable. Does a good job in commercial fishing.

Research birds, tell us (estimate) number of birds.

Culturally sensitive—usually.

Don't see the good they do.

Communicates well with village.

They keep a pretty good eye on things.

Enforce sport hunting and fishing violations. Can really work with community if they want to.

Willing to listen and understand. He has a great working relationship with local agents. They contact council with problems, we take care of it because people don't want to lose privileges.

Manage some resources very well!

56c. [Fish and Wildlife Officers] What are their weaknesses?

Patrol the area especially the creek area.

Needs to be in his office more often or have it staffed.

Don't understand Native subsistence that the food won't be wasted.

Not enough law enforcement of tourist fishing and hunting violations.

Interference with traditions.

Don't know if there is fish to give away.

Not enough patrols.

Too much leisure activities.

Don't know village lifestyles.

The Fish and Wildlife officer cannot be everywhere all the time.

I don't know.

I don't know.

I wouldn't know exactly.

I don't know.

They're too political.

They single us [Natives] out and ignore sports hunters and fishers.

They spy on us.

They come around when geese are coming.

They should be more careful about how they investigate.

Lack of investigations on sports hunters.

He should pay more attention to head hunters [trophy hunters].

They stop subsistence and that's our tradition.

Don't get facts before act. Somebody calls on moose out of season—don't check to see if people are hungry, not considering facts.

I don't know.

They are not consistent in their practice.

He's not a good field officer.

I don't know.

Native subsistence disagreement.

Laws are pretty stupid towards tradition.

You can't call them.

Not around enough.
 They need to be in touch with the people of the area.
 They don't understand our culture and needs.
 State agency; their way or no way.
 Refuse to recognize the needs of local communities.
 Communication.
 When they get an anonymous call, they go right to the home with a search warrant and check it out rather to the village council.
 They try to come in here and tell us how to do things, but we have our own way—subsistence.
 Used to have Fish and Game here in town, but not anymore. Lots of resources, but many are wasted. He would like to be Fish and Wildlife officer, they call them assholes but he doesn't like to see waste, he will be an asshole if that's what it takes.
 Use kids as spies.
 Ability to manage game. Our regs here are much longer than Fish and Game's.
 Can't pinpoint.
 They don't follow their own rules.
 Working with people.
 Control the underage kids.
 They are strict with Natives. If no caribou in freezer, moose is mine, need to eat, shouldn't be strict.
 He doesn't understand our lifestyle of fishing and hunting.
 He fails to ensure that dogs and others have shots. Should go to villages and make sure all animals have shots.
 Would like to see more of them (and see more often).
 I don't know.
 I don't know.
 They don't ask communities what they need to have enforced or what their lifestyle is.
 Don't come around.
 Relationship with village and regional boards.
 Don't have enough people.
 They don't have any, but the changes in regulations are based on the whole state, but should be made for each area.
 No, they're good.
 I don't know that they have any.
 Frown on subsistence enforcement, geese and game taken from person who worked hard to get and needed it.
 Just because season is inappropriate—when caught, can lose too much.
 None.
 Unknown entity.
 They don't cover boundaries very good around here.
 Will arrest without traditional.
 Don't do anything.
 Don't think he comes out very often.
 Subsistence enforcement.
 Not responding to the bear problem.
 Subsistence lifestyle chewing up resources—it's a myth about preservation of resources.

57. Have you or a close family member had any contacts with [a] police officer in the past year? What kind of contact?

Had been drinking.
 Domestic.
 Needed information on bootleggers.
 Minor complaints.
 Brother detained (Protective custody).
 Reported a crime.
 Alcohol.
 Investigate a sexual assault.
 Alcohol-related vehicle theft and breaking and entering.

57. Have you or a close family member had any contacts with [a] police officer in the past year? What kind of contact? [continued]

Alcohol related.
DUI.
Alcohol.
Reporting a crime.
Death of a relative.
Public disturbance.
Reporting a problem.
Robbery.
Teen fights.
Burglary.
Reported a burglary.
Drunk.
Report crime.
Request for assistance.
Student-related offenses.
Family member.
Both, reported a crime and were investigated.
A problem within the family.
Swiped my vehicle. UAF break-ins, no follow-up. Bad P.R.
Assistance in ID of perpetrators.
Burglary of home.
They arrested grandson.
Daughter assaulted by boyfriend.
My home was broken into.
Assist with the investigation of a suicide of a family member.
Drugs (marijuana and alcohol) Is tobacco a drug? Government could make money with legalization and no good reason why they shouldn't. Was busted for pot, DEA said they would let him out if he turned informant. He wanted to see his girlfriend, so he said OK. He didn't inform, BIG trouble, DEA pissed off, BIG fine.
Death in the family.
Alcohol-related.
Persecution.
Accident.
Over bear.
Car accident.
License plate/registration.
Vehicle registration and license plates.
To complain for other people.
Son was arrested in Anchorage.
Business—job related.
Job related.
Job-related.
Arrest (MCA).
Alcohol related.
Filed a report.
Turn my husband into jail.
Curfew.
Went and got him.
Child neglect—I work as a health aide and I get any kind of crimes at times.
Victim of crime.
Child neglect.
Arrest. Also contact regarding service and general contact regarding community problems.
Criminal.

Criminal.
 Bench warrant for FTA or not seeing parole officer.
 Family.
 Professional guide said “shoot that caribou in the water.” Not I, someone else passing by said, “That’s illegal.”
 filed a complaint, Fish and Game admonished guide, not hunter.
 Alcohol-related sexual assault.
 Friendly—we’re friends.
 Called on incident, person beat up mother.
 Traffic accident.
 1) Long distances abusive phone calls—changed phone number. 2) Sister’s son shot and killed—they did an excellent job.
 Professional.
 Complaint.

58a. In the past year, have you been a victim of crime? What type(s) of crime(s)?

Accused of theft in the 4th degree for taking own gas.
 Breaking and entering.
 Stealing.
 Domestic violence.
 To discuss a problem.
 Domestic violence.
 Dog was killed.
 Domestic violence.
 Domestic violence.
 Knows of a person who was assaulted, was burglarized, and had their vehicle stolen.
 Home was broken into; door was damaged.
 Assault.
 Oral abuse.
 Discrimination.
 Dual taxation without representation.
 State trooper crimes—judiciary crimes.
 Broken window.
 Check theft.
 Minor Consuming Alcohol.
 Refused.
 Reported other people’s crime.
 Abused.
 Vandalism of four-wheeler.
 Trespass and assault.
 Vandalism.
 Abusive phone calls.
 Vandalism.

58b. [If you were a victim of crime,] Did you report the crime(s) to police? Which police?

[Yes] VPO—called in by girlfriend, not a crime.
 Troopers.
 It wasn’t reported.
 VPO.
 VPSO, Troopers.
 Sometimes crimes are not reported.
 VPO.
 VPSO.
 Troopers.
 Trooper.
 Trooper.

58c. [If you did not report the crime(s) of which you were a victim to the police,] Why not?

It was too small a crime.
Didn't bother.
When not reported, victim thought nothing would be done.
They won't do anything.
Does no good. Have tried to report crimes—no response.
Can't do that.

58d. Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the police response [to your report of a crime]?

Good—they worked it out.
I'm dissatisfied. Nothing happened to the person that did it.
Satisfied.
I was satisfied.
[Dissatisfied] Nothing done about it.
Satisfied, pretty much.
Both yes and no.
Only once did the trooper respond—didn't talk with him about call.
Satisfied!
Very dissatisfied.
I was dissatisfied because I was too scared to respond.
[Satisfied] They took care of the problem.
Could have been better. Slow.
[Dissatisfied] Told they couldn't do anything, no evidence.
Dissatisfied—waited for two weeks for troopers to come—said the weather was too bad to fly, but other planes were making it in.
[Dissatisfied] They did nothing—just logged it.
[Satisfied] —had to change my phone number.

59. Is there anything else you would like to tell me that you haven't had an opportunity to say?

Give them (troopers) credit with all they have and all their restrictions.
Police should be more forceful.
State needs to provide more money to make VPSO positions more attractive so we can keep a VPSO here.
Just about covered it. I would like to have a state trooper right here—during the summer if nothing else.
Pretty crime free.
No. Too long a survey.
Because the communication between AST and villagers isn't good, the village council and residents are afraid of the troopers.
Troopers tend to favor their friends with special treatment.
Tribe should get more involved with crimes in the community.
Bring back self-determination so that the community can get their pride back.
This community needs to solve our drug and alcohol problems by working together.
We need to hire another VPSO to offset the rise in population. Troopers need cross-cultural training relative to the area they work in.
We need to have authority over our own people and to handle our own affairs.
VPSO is not doing his job patrolling and visiting elders.
VPSO, tribal, and city councils should work together to deal with the crime.
Give VPSO program more of a village aspect, they're working in the community, should help with what community needs.
More funding is needed here; paved roads, police and magistrate.
Get rid of drugs and booze, it would be better.
We need to change alcohol laws—it's not working the way it is. Either make it wet or enforce the laws.
I wish we had more money for local police, we'd be better equipped for rescue, safety—This would be a better place to live.
They need a shelter for battered women. They need to be more strict with drug abuse problems and enforce court-ordered alcohol treatment.
Police governing aid and state should work together to solve problems.

Community needs to be more involved with alcohol and reporting crime.
I want troopers involved, but I want them to be considerate about Native cultures and educate themselves. I also want to have both state and traditional laws put in place here.
Alcohol is served to mentally impaired.
Need education in refusal skills.
Troopers are needed more in all the communities.
I feel discouraged for other people in dealing with the local police. It seems like they don't care. There's even a little joke about them, "I'll check into it." and you never hear back from them.
Need to know what to do when needing trooper. Need VPSO; need curfew enforcement; need school program. Troopers need to meet with people and advise on what to do. Should work with village council.
The biggest deterrent is education; let youth know what their responsibilities are. Videos about going into the cities and choices they will make.
I would like to see more talking circles, workshops, etc in the community and schools about drugs, alcohol and property destruction.
Kids should be held to curfew at 9 p.m. Use to fine parents for kids out late. Kids can't get to school because they stay out too late. Would prefer VPSO, not trooper. Drinking is a BIG problem.
We need a reservation policeman. All the people here don't like the troopers because this is a reservation. They only want reservation police.
Are we safe now?
Need more troopers.
Have the community address the alcohol and emotional problems.
Foreigners have more rights than Natives. Standard penalty should be community service, e.g., chop wood for elders. The tribe had given 1100 hours of office work to a person for a marijuana possession charge. The judge dropped the charges against this person because he felt that the sentence from the tribal government was adequate.
Some police are racist about the Native people.
Fines don't have an impact on alcoholic problems. Deal with underlying alcohol or drug problem, not with symptom. Just using a revenue source without helping the person. Treatment centers only used because law says so, not for any real use.
Trying to work on government to government basis with state. Maybe this information will help. Less confrontation and more cooperation. More positive interaction.
Uphold oath of office/ uphold constitution/ statehood act. Tried to meet with public safety officials. They do not want to hear. Free Leonard Peltier. Need to uphold the laws that already exist. Demonstrate consent documents and no jurisdiction for state without consent.
Socializing is a big thing the troopers need to do.
We want our tribal governments back. In the past, the elders had authority to set rules and laws, when that authority was lost, our crime problems started because we were operating in a system we don't understand. We had ways of doing things and then the system ruling us changed and we don't know how to deal with it. We're not sure where the responsibility lies because we've lost our sovereignty, and now the laws of the land regulate us. We don't know how to cure our problems. We tried to start a tourism business—but there were too many regulations and lots of hoops and money. Land used to be the law. It's weird having all these rules, and having to deal with Native corporations to get anything done. Last year, a man tried to build a cabin, the corporation found out, said he couldn't build, he must get permits—log cutting permits, etc. It's very frustrating.
We should get a VPSO in the village.
We would like to see troopers at special events. The state should provide more support.
We should hire more local people to be troopers and VPSOs. We need to get vehicles for VPOs and VPSOs. Should help get permits to get money to support local police—with funding we could provide maintenance of existing vehicles. Jailers aren't paid promptly. City should pay them and get reimbursement from troopers quickly. We can't hire people because they go 2-4 months without pay.
People need to be more involved.
One person is hard to deal with, let alone the whole village. The community needs more involvement.
No chance.
The village has to get more involved and wake up to this—admitting drug and alcohol abuse problems.
You know, a lot of the people are hesitant to deal with Alaska State Troopers or don't know how to go about filing charges or what not. They're afraid because of past experience with the judicial system or a general mistrust of the system. It works very unfairly—i.e., severe cases are treated very lightly, but some very mild cases are treated very severely.

59. Is there anything else you would like to tell me that you haven't had an opportunity to say? [continued]

Gold Streak Mail is used for drugs.

Village needs more power to organize a village justice system and work with the state to make it work for everyone.

(1) Scratch VPSO unless willing to arm (won't happen because AVCP won't pay liability). (2) Let them get a municipal police department. (3) [If not (2)] Take VPSO money and make trooper slots instead, and reinstate constable program.

As individual: State troopers were very negligent in doing their investigation of sexual assaults. As Council person: I want to work with them more to do their job better in the community.

Work more with the community, VPO and VPSO.

Need support in implementation and enforcing village ordinances to max, now just an occasional thing, VPSO should deal with local as well as state law—village council should have more say in VPSO supervision.

Troopers are frustrated because VPSO can't work directly under council, hindered in dealing with crime.

Passed village option law, things aren't any different. Like other programs—they don't make it to village—no funds for VPO—cities are getting assistance, rural cities and villages aren't.

Give more money to VPOs so they could work more hours.

Need a jail house now!!!

More involved in starting a tribal court.

Fish and Game is culturally aware, troopers are not. They should meet often with public, work in comprising relationship as opposed to authority relationship. We just had a death in village (an elder in poor health; it was expected).

Any accidental deaths (even obvious) the body is shipped off. If autopsy required state bears cost. Casket, wake, and feast costs borne by village cooperation. Troopers will be upset with VPSO because he didn't alert them so they could handle death officially—VPSO takes the flak—knows there will be trouble.

When we need troopers—why aren't they here? Even when we have a VPSO. Why does it take so long to get here—VPSO doesn't want to handle things. Troopers have more of an authority figure, people don't respect young VPSOs.

Troopers should assist with education and prevention session here—consequences would be good for them and us.

Leave it up to the council then call the police.

We need to strengthen VPSO program, give him more power, ensure VPSO in each village. WE NEED SYSTEM WIDE 911 CALL FEEDING INTO KODIAK.

Recreation (like a skating rink) facilities—troopers—make it to the village the day of the call, or ASAP if VPSO isn't here. And even then there is no detention here, so troopers still need to come.

Troopers need to come out here on a regular basis.

Work with the council and be part of us.

VPSOs should be from another village. Rotate teachers out.

Village needs more support from state and legislators and the Department of Public Safety—they just forget about us until things explode.

Please look at VPSO program so it is beneficial for community as it is currently written it isn't—it would improve the trooper's and VPSO working relationship with the community. Question: What is there that we can do as a community? With council taking on responsibility for minor crimes it has saved the state money.

This is true for all other agencies—DFYS has told us we've saved them lots of money.

VPSO should be trained at the academy, but also trained to be human—jail isn't the answer to everything!

Really do desire trooper involvement, should be more visible—I don't feel like my wife is safe out after dark.

Work more closely with council. Evaluation of VPSO service.

VPSO take care of community service work. Be more responsive to village council with regards to their needs.