

# Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020

*Approved Nome Common Council – May 30, 2012*



*Nome: The Heartbeat of Western Alaska*

**Presented by:**  
Planning Commission  
**Action Taken:**  
Yes 4  
No 0  
Abstain 0

**CITY OF NOME, ALASKA**

**RESOLUTION No. R-12-03-01**

**A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE NOME COMMON COUNCIL  
APPROVE THE NOME COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020**

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission has undertaken updating the Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020; and,

**WHEREAS**, the City solicited public input by conducting a Town Hall Meeting on June 6, 2010; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission solicited input on the Comprehensive Plan Public Review Draft from December 12, 2011 to February 8, 2012; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission reviewed each of the public comments received on the Public Review Draft; and,

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Planning Commission recommends that the Nome Common Council approve the Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020.

APPROVED and SIGNED this 19<sup>th</sup> day of APRIL, 2012.



CHARLIE WEISS,  
Acting Chairman

ATTEST:



THOMAS C. MORAN,  
Deputy City Clerk

Presented by:  
City Manager  
Action Taken:  
Yes 5 No 0  
Abstain 0

**CITY OF NOME, ALASKA**

**RESOLUTION NO. R-12-05-01**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING  
NOME COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2020**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Nome sought to clarify community goals, objectives and actions; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Nome Planning Commission developed Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020 to address those concerns; and,

**WHEREAS**, the City solicited public input on the Plan by conducting a Town Hall Meeting on June 6, 2010; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission solicited input on the Public Review Draft from December 12, 2011 to February 8, 2012; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission reviewed each of the public comments received on the Public Review Draft; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission incorporated any necessary changes into the Plan; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission found, based on all factors, that it is in the best interest of the City to adopt the plan; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission unanimously approved R-12-03-01 recommending approval of the revised Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020 by the Nome Common Council; and,

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Nome Common Council supports and approves the revised Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020.

**APPROVED** and **SIGNED** this 30<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2012.

**DENISE MICHELSON, Mayor**

**ATTEST:**

**TOM MORAN, City Clerk**

## **Acknowledgements**

### **Nome Common Council**

Mayor Denise Michels  
Stan Anderson  
Jerald Brown  
Mary Knodel  
Randy Pomeranz  
Josie Stiles  
Jim West, Jr.

### **Nome Planning Commission**

Chair Tom Sparks  
James Adams  
Jerald Brown\*  
Jeff Darling  
Larry Pederson  
Gregory Smith  
Randy Romenesko  
Charlie Weiss

### **City Administration**

City Manager Josie Bahnke  
City Planner Eileen Bechtol  
Deputy City Clerk Camille Ten Eyck  
City Clerk Tom Moran

### **Citizens of Nome**

Thank you to all the citizens of Nome who filled out the online comprehensive plan survey and reviewed this plan.

### **Copies available from:**

City of Nome Website at [www.nomealaska.org](http://www.nomealaska.org)  
City of Nome  
P.O. Box 281  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
907.443.6612

### **Cover Photo**

Megan Hahn

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## I. Executive Summary

### *To the Citizens of Nome:*

We are pleased to present to you, the City's updated comprehensive plan, prepared by the Nome Planning Commission and approved by the Nome Common Council.

The comprehensive plan is a tool for guiding the future growth and development of the City of Nome. It has a 10-year outlook, and is intended to be frequently revisited and updated as our community's needs change or unanticipated opportunities arise. The Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020 will help shape the character of the community and the quality of life. It seeks to create new and maintain and enhance existing elements that make Nome unique and define its heritage and identity.

The Plan contains the following chapters:

I - Executive Summary

II - Goals of the Plan

III - Nome Today

IV - Public Input

V - Land Use Plan

VI - Annexation

VII - Framework for the Future

Public participation and input was vital to the Planning Commission. A comprehensive plan responds to community values and, at the same time, relates those values to the local capacity for various land uses and public services. To help identify community values, the Planning Commission held a Town Meeting on June 6, 2010 and conducted an informal online survey from October 1 to December 15, 2010. Over 200 people participated, completing a SWOT Analysis, which identified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

The plan's vision of ***Nome the Heartbeat of Western Alaska*** sums up our optimistic view of the future!

Sincerely,  
Josie Bahnke, City Manager



## II. Goals of the Plan

The goals for the Comprehensive Plan were developed from the Town Meeting on June 3, 2010 and results of the online survey conducted from October to December 2010.



Aerial View of Nome (Bering Air)

These goals provide the rationale for the proposed objectives and strategies in Chapter VII.

### *Previous Planning Documents*

Phase I Comprehensive Plan. February 2003  
Nome's first comprehensive plan was adopted in February 2003. The plan included: a background report; Town Meeting Summary; Survey Results; and Goals, Objectives and Actions.

Land Use Plan. January 2005

The Land Use Plan adopted in January 2005, created land use districts and land use maps of the community.

Zoning Code. Common Council Approved October 2008.

The first zoning code for the community was adopted in October 2008. The code established zoning districts.

Local Hazards Mitigation Plan and Flood Mitigation Plan, Original Plan January 2003.

The City of Nome Local Hazards Mitigation Plan was originally approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a Flood Mitigation Plan (FMP) on October 29, 2002 and as a Local Hazards Mitigation Plan (LHMP) on February 13, 2003. The Nome LHMP was the first small community plan in the nation to be approved by FEMA.

Coastal Management Plan Amendment 2006

The Nome Coastal District amended the coastal management plan in 2006 as required by the State of Alaska.



### **Quality of Life Goals**

**Alcohol:** Nome will be a community that is dedicated to developing strategies for preventing alcohol misuse by promoting responsible consumption.

**Health:** A sustainable community that promotes the health and well being for all age groups.

**Education:** A community that provides opportunities for lifelong learning and training through a variety of formal and informal educational programs, and through the museum, library, and cultural activities.

**Family:** A healthy environment that provides for the emotional, physical, economic, and spiritual well being of families and children.

**Social Environment:** A welcoming, culturally diverse community with opportunities for all residents and visitors that encourages arts and cultural activities as a catalyst for education, communication, economic development and social programs.



Basketball Game (Nome Recreation Center)



St. Joe's Church (E. Bechtol)

**Economic Development**

**Job Opportunities:** A wide variety of job opportunities that provide good income and benefits and that advance economic self-sufficiency.

**Business Support and Development:** A quality of life and financial climate that encourages businesses to start up, expand, or relocate in Nome.

NSEDC King Crab Haul (NSEDC)



**Built Environment:** A built environment based on standards that sustain long-term economic viability and growth and that promote affordable residential and commercial development.

Iditarod Finish! (Nome Nugget)



### ***Public Improvements and Services Goals***

***Civic Involvement:*** A civic community that encourages public involvement in decision-making.

***Parks, Trails, and Recreation:*** A sustainable and accessible system of recreational facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces that meet year-round neighborhood and community-wide needs.

***Community Facilities:*** A well-planned mix of public and institutional facilities and utilities that meet the health, educational, governmental, and social service needs of all citizens and visitors.



Nome Recreation Center Climbing Wall (Nome Rec Center)

***Natural Hazards:*** Coordinated and proactive public policies, emergency plans and procedures, and educational programs that minimize the risk to the community from natural hazards and disasters.



Bering Sea Storm 2004 (M. Hahn)



### **Land Use Goals**

**Economic Viability:** A built environment based on standards that sustain long-term economic viability and growth and that promote affordable residential, commercial, and industrial development to community growth and development.



Beach Gold Panning (E. Bechtol)

**Transportation Design and Maintenance:** A safe, well-maintenance system of roads that are designed and maintained for year-round use and that respects the integrity of Nome's environment.

**Housing:** A balanced, diverse supply of affordable, quality housing, with amenities and infrastructure that reflect Nome's social, cultural, and physical environment.

**Harmony with Nature:** The Arctic and marine environments should be developed in harmony with its natural setting and is mindful of natural hazards.



Apartment Complex (E. Bechtol)

facilities, and other services.

### III. Nome Today

#### A. Location

The City of Nome is located in Northwest Alaska on the southern coast of the Seward Peninsula. The Seward Peninsula is the westernmost point of the North America mainland. Nome lies along the Bering Sea facing Norton Sound. The city is 539 air miles northwest of Anchorage, 520 air miles west of Fairbanks and 180 miles southwest of Kotzebue.

Located one hundred miles south of the Arctic Circle and one hundred and sixty-one miles east of Russia, Nome is within the Cape Nome Recording District with a legal description of Section 26, Township 011 South, Range 034 West, Kateel River Meridian. Nome is also described as 64° 30' N Latitude, 165° 25' W Longitude. The corporate boundaries include 12.5 square miles of land and 9.1 square miles of water.

Nome is within the Nome Census Area, which encloses a 23,013 square mile section of the Seward Peninsula and the Norton Sound coast. The area, whose western boundary is the Bering Sea, includes the three islands of St. Lawrence, King, and Little Diomed. The Nome Census Area is commonly referred to as the Bering Strait region based on location relative to the Bering Sea Strait immediately west of Nome. Currently seventeen communities occupy the Nome Census Area; Nome has the largest population and is the regional hub for transportation, shopping, medical

Map 1 Vicinity Map



## B. History

The Seward Peninsula forms the backbone of the Bering Land Bridge and throughout the centuries has linked Asia with North America. Indigenous people settled the area over 10,000 years ago. Their ethnicity is reflected in the area's demographics. Siberian Yupik people make their home on St. Lawrence Island and Malemiut, Kauweramiut and Unaliksiut Eskimos have historically occupied the Seward Peninsula, with a well-developed culture adapted to the environment. Area Natives trace their cultural roots to one of three distinct groups of native people, while Seward Peninsula residents mostly identify with the Inupiat culture; descendants of the Siberian Yupik and Central Yupiks tend to live south of Unalakleet



Nome in 1900 ([www.nomealaska.org](http://www.nomealaska.org))

The Seward Peninsula provides well for its people, with the combination of coastal marine environment, tundra, and mountains providing an abundance of wildlife and vegetation. Historically many of the communities of Northwest Alaska developed due to the availability of hunting or fishing grounds or fuel sources. The Seattle Post Intelligencer, in the February 20, 1900 issue, reported that in May and June 1899 "...only a small village of Eskimos existed at the mouth of Snake River." Western Union surveyors seeking a route across Alaska and the Bering Sea had reported gold discoveries in the Council area as far back as 1867. However, it was not until the "Three Lucky Swedes," Eric Lindblom, John Brynteson, and Jafet Lindeberg, discovered gold along Anvil Creek in the fall of 1898 that rumors of a great new gold discovery brought over 8,000 people in the summer of 1899. Over the next few months a new city exploded along the beaches. By 1900, Nome had grown into a town of over 20,000 people. Nome became a busy coastal city with congested streets, one hundred saloons, and dozens of stores, restaurants and hotels in tents and hastily constructed wooden buildings. It had the largest general delivery address in the U.S. postal system in the summer of 1900. However, the gold rush lasted only a few summers. By 1910, Nome's population shrunk to 3,200 residents. During World War I many Alaskans left the Territory to enlist in the army or to take wartime jobs in the states. The 1920 Census recorded only 852 people living in the town.

The worldwide epidemic of Spanish influenza hit Nome in 1918. The influenza has been linked to the 1918 docking at Nome of the steamship *Victoria*. The disease spread



through the town and by the time the ship left Nome with 700 persons on board, only 500 residents remained in Nome for the winter. The disease infected 90 percent of the population of the town, mostly impacting Eskimo people. In 1918 the Eskimo population in the Nome region was estimated to be about 250 people, of which 200 died of influenza.

The devastating Spanish flu and the decline of the gold mining industry seemed to mark Nome for extinction. However, gold turned out to be the salvation of the region. In the early 1920's a shift from hydraulic mining to dredging using a cold water thawing method was a turning point in the history of the region because it opened the door for large-scale dredges on the Seward Peninsula. Gold dredging provided Nome with an economic basis for almost 70 years. Although the gold dredges shut down in the 1990's, the Seward Peninsula still remains the most highly mineralized area in the world, including gold resources.

In 1925, this tenacious city faced more devastation due to a deadly outbreak of diphtheria. The city lacked enough antitoxin; thus, the relay by dog sled to rush fresh diphtheria serum nearly seven hundred miles to Nome, in January, became one of the most famous and courageous events in Alaskan history. Across the United States, men and their dogs were acknowledged as heroes. A lead dog named Balto still has a statue erected in his honor in New York City's Central Park, and another famous lead dog named Fritz is honored in the Nome Museum.

Noel Wien made the first commercial flight from Fairbanks to Nome in 1925. In 1927, Wien and his brother Ralph

started a commercial airline based in Nome. In this new era, dog teams gave way to the airplane as the major means of long-distance travel for freight, mail, and passengers.

Renewed prosperity, fueled by a small-scale gold boom, was interrupted on September 17, 1934 when the worst fire in the history of Alaska struck Nome. While the cause was never determined, it is known that the fire started in The Golden Gate Hotel. By the time the fire was contained four hours later, 2 to 3 million dollars in damage had occurred. No one was killed in the fire, but 65 businesses and 90 homes were destroyed. The immediate danger was starvation as winter was fast approaching and food supplies were gone. Many citizens chose to stay through that winter, and Nome was slowly rebuilt with straight, wide boulevards and better-constructed buildings.

Nome played a critical role in World War II given fears that the Japanese would invade the Alaskan mainland, probably landing on the Seward Peninsula. Troops, weapons, and supplies were rushed to Nome in 1942, landing on the new airport built by federal funds the year before.

The airport was a turning point for Nome because, for the first time, large jets and bombers could land at Nome. The airport was built to protect the United States from invasion by Japan and was used as an Air Force base for patrolling the Bering Sea and the coastline of Northwest Alaska.

According to the Alaska Geographic publication Nome "City of the Golden Beaches," Nome was also important as a lend-lease base during the war years. The city was a key stop on the route over which bombers and fighters were ferried to

the Soviet Union. Lend-lease was one of the most important Allied strategies during World War II and was designed to utilize the might of the American industrial machine as effectively as possible.

Nome has rebuilt itself time and time again. Storms ravaged the city many times in the 20th and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, most notably in 1900, 1913, 1937, 1942, 1945, 1946, 1974 and 1994. A severe coastal storm in the winter of 2004-2005 more than \$20 million dollars worth of damage occurred.

### **C. Natural Environment**

The Bering Strait region encompasses about 24,000 square miles of land and another 50,000 square miles of water. The City of Nome includes 12.5 square miles of land and 9.1 square miles of water.

The City of Nome lies on the southern coast of the Seward Peninsula at the edge of a coastal plain, which ranges from three and five miles in width and from sea level to an altitude of 200 feet at the base of Anvil Mountain.

The Nome area lies within limits defined as “underlain by intermediate permafrost” – perennially frozen ground. Any ground which remains colder than the freezing point of water (32 degrees Fahrenheit) for several years is considered permafrost.

The Bering Strait Region is home to a variety of waterfowl, including ducks, geese, swans, and cranes in fresh water habitats, and eiders, murre, and auklets along the coastline. The world population of spectacled eiders spends

the winter in a small portion of the Bering Strait between St. Lawrence and St. Matthew Islands. The region is a popular location among bird watchers.

The Nome Visitors Center keeps an updated checklist of birds species that have been recorded in the Nome area.

#### **1. Climate**

Nome has a subarctic climate, with long, very cold winters, and short, cool summers. However, conditions in both winter and summer are moderated by the city's coastal location: temperatures are at their lowest in late January/early February, with February being the coolest month, averaging 5.7°F (-14.6°C). Highs temperatures do not break freezing until late April, but peak in mid/late July, with a July average of 52.6°F (11.4°C). Daytime temperatures average below freezing starting in mid October. Annual snowfall averages 57 inches (145 cm). Precipitation is greatest in the summer months, and averages 16.6 inches per year. The annual average temperature is 27.0 F (-2.8 C).

(Source: U.S. Weather Service)

**2. Natural Hazards**

Table 1 illustrates which hazards are present in Nome, probability of occurrence, extent of possible damage, and whether an event has occurred in the past.

Table 1 Hazard Matrix

	<b>Flood</b>	<b>Wildfire</b>	<b>Earthquake</b>	<b>Snow Avalanche</b>
Probability	Y - H	Y - L	Y - L	N
Extent	T	Z	L	Z
Previous Occurrences	Y	N	N	N
	<b>Tsunami</b>	<b>Weather</b>	<b>Landslides</b>	<b>Erosion</b>
Probability	N	Y	N	Y - H
Extent	Z	T	Z	T
Previous Occurrences	N	Y	N	Y

Source: AK State Dept. of Homeland Security

Probability:

- Y = Hazard is present in the jurisdiction but probability is unknown
- Y - L = Hazard is present with a low probability of occurrence
- Y - H = Hazard is present with a high probability of occurrence
- N = Hazard is not present

Extent:

- Z = Zero
- L = Limited

Previous Occurrence

- Y = Yes
- N = No

**Nome’s Vulnerability to Identified Hazards:**

In summary, the severe weather and earthquake hazards are area wide. The principal hazards of coastal flooding and erosion impact the coastline of Nome.

Flooding events, even for those properties unaffected directly, will suffer ripple effects due to road closures, impacts to public safety (access and response capabilities), limited availability of perishable commodities, and isolation.



Bering Sea Storm 2004 (M. Hahn)

A severe weather event would create an area wide impact, could damage structures, and the interrupt transportation systems, which could potentially isolate Nome from the rest of Alaska.

Earthquake damage would be area-wide with potential damage to critical infrastructure up to and including the complete abandonment of key facilities.

Limited building damage assessors are available in Nome to determine structures integrity following natural hazard damage. Priority should be given to critical infrastructure including: public safety facilities, health care facilities, shelters and potential shelters, and public utilities.

#### **D. Government**

The City of Nome is a first class city within an unorganized borough. Nome was incorporated in 1901 and has a council/manager form of government, with an elected mayor and six council members. The City Manager is hired by the Council to run the City organization which include the following departments:

- Administration
- Nome Police Department
- Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum
- Finance Department
- Public Works/Building Maintenance
- Port and Harbor
- Nome Volunteer Ambulance Department
- Nome Volunteer Fire Department
- Kegoayah Kozga Library

- Parks and Recreation
- Pool

The Mayor is elected and nominates members to the Planning Commission, Port Commission, Museum and Library Commission. The Nome Common Council is an elected body that confirms members to the public bodies listed above. The Council also appoints the City Attorney, City Clerk and Police Chief.

The citizens also elect the Nome School District Board and the Nome Joint Utility System Board of Directors. Although these bodies act independently from the City, the Nome Common Council approves their budgets.

The Port and the Nome Joint Utilities both operate as enterprise funds.

Table 2 show the revenue generated by taxes in Nome; Table 3 shows the property values on which property taxes are levied.

Table 2 - 2010 Tax Revenue in Nome

Tax Type	Revenue
Sales Tax	\$4,443,756
Bed Tax	\$126,575
Property Tax	\$1,577,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,147,758</b>

Table 3 - 2011 Property Values - Mill Rate: 10

	Real	Personal	Total Real and Personal
Total Value	\$360,573,700	\$53,389,500*	\$413,963,200
Taxable Value	\$211,003,662	\$21,961,217	\$232,964,879

\* 2010 figure from the State Assessor's Department  
 Source: City of Nome Clerk's Office, September 2011

The Northwest Campus is located in Nome. The Northwest College is a community campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, as part of the College of Rural and Community Development. The Northwest Campus offers access to academic degree programs, specialized programs and training, and other initiatives. Table 4 lists information about the Nome City Schools District.

Table 4 Schools in Nome

District Name:	Nome City Schools		
Operated By:	City		
Number of Schools:	4		
Total Number of Teachers:	54		
Total Number of Students:	657		
Student/Teacher Ratio:	12.2		
Dropout Rate (grades 9-12):	7.1 %		
Percent Native Students:	65.0%		
Geographic Cost Differential (FY 2010):	1.402		
Expenditures Per ADM (FY 2009):	\$15,163		
Schools Located in Nome			
School Name	Grades Taught	Students	Teachers
Anvil City Science Academy	5 thru 8	44	2.5
Extensions Correspondence School	Correspondence K thru 12	9	0
Nome Elementary School	P thru 6	354	28
Nome Youth Facility	5 thru 12	7	1
Nome-Beltz Jr./Sr. High School	7 thru 12	241	22

Source: Division of Community and Regional Affairs

The Nome Joint Utility System (NJUS) provides water, sewer, trash disposal and electrical service to the Nome area. NJUS expands infrastructure as needs arise.

The water source is the Moonlight Springs aquifer, which is classified as a ground water source. Water to the community is provided by three artesian wells located north of the Nome-Beltz High School at the base of Anvil Mountain. These wells are capable of adequately supplying Nome’s year-round water needs.



Street Scene in Nome (DCRA, Community Profile)

Norton Sound Health Corporation is a Tribally owned and operated, independent, not-for profit health care organization, founded in 1970. The NSHC represents all communities and areas of the Bering Strait region, a 44,000 square-mile section of northwestern Alaska.



NSHC Regional Hospital (E. Bechtol)

The NSHC Regional Hospital pictured above will expand and enhance the existing services, which include Acute Care Nursing, Labor and Delivery, Dental, Eye, Ambulatory Care, Public Health Programs, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Emergency and Urgent Care, and Diagnostic, and Support Services. It is anticipated that the new hospital will provide Long Term Care, Adult Residential Alcoholism Treatment and Inpatient Mental Health Services. The health corporation is the largest employer in the region. (Source: NSHC website: [www.nortonsoundhealth.org](http://www.nortonsoundhealth.org))



**E. Population**

Figure 2 shows the latest census figures for 2010 from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 1 Nome Populations for 1900 to 2010

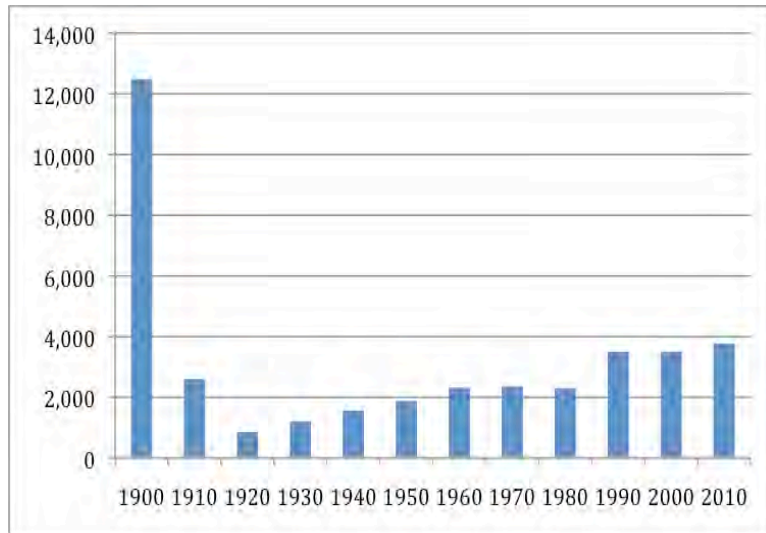


Table 5 Nome 2010 Population Characteristics

Population Subject	Number	Percentage
Total population	3,598	100
Population under 5 years	253	9.0
Population 5 to 19	823	22.8
Population 21 years and over	2,410	67.0
Population 65 years and over	255	7.1
Median Age	31.6	X
Male population	1,911	53.1
Female population	1,687	46.9
Race, Alaska Native	1,971	54.8
Race, White	1,093	30.4
Average family size	3.42	X

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

**F. Economy**

**General Description of the Local Economy:**

Nome is the supply, service, and transportation center of the Bering Strait region. Government services provide the majority of employment. In 2009, 42 residents held commercial fishing permits. Retail services, transportation, mining, medical, and other businesses provide year-round income.

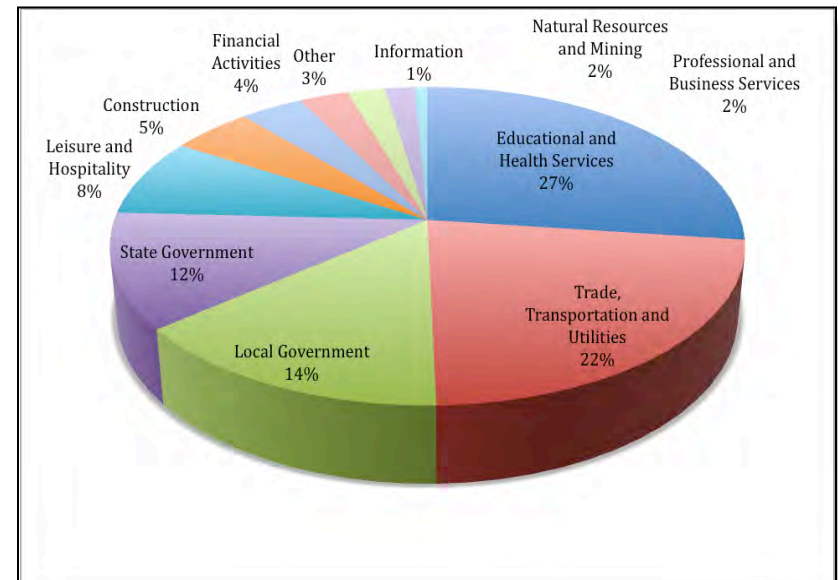
The proposed Rock Creek Gold Mine owned by NovaGold was shut down in 2011. In 2011 NovaGold Resources Inc. entered into an agreement to sell its alluvial gold properties comprising of 11,500 acres to Alaska Gold Company. Alaska Gold Company, the largest property owner in Nome, continues to employ workers in the mining industry.



Gold Dredge (DCRA Community Profile)

Figure 2 illustrates that educational and health services comprise the greatest percentage of workers at 27 percentage. Trade, transportation and utilities employ the second greatest percentage at 22 percent. Both of these industries reflect that Nome is the regional hub for the Seward Peninsula area.

Figure 2 Nome Workers by Industry



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Table 6 Economic Characteristics of Labor Force

<b>Economic Characteristics</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Percent</b>
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	2,002	75.3%
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	6.6	(X)
Median household income (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars)	70,664	(X)
Median family income (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars)	71,250	(X)
Per capita income (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars)	32,338	(X)
Persons in poverty	132	
Individuals below Poverty level	(X)	3.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Table 7 Top Employers (ranked by number of workers)

1. Norton Sound Health Corp
2. State of AK (excludes U of A)
3. Nome Public Schools
4. Kawerak Inc
5. City of Nome
6. Bering Air Incorporated
7. Alaska Commercial Company
8. Nome Joint Utilities System
9. Safeway Inc
10. Bering Straits Development Corporation

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section Last updated: 01-Dec-10

## G. Transportation

Nome serves as the regional center of transportation for surrounding villages. Access into Nome is provided by airplane or boat. Once in Nome, over 230 miles of roads connect to Teller, Council, and the Kougarok River. The Nome – Teller Road (Bob Blodgett Highway) is 72 miles to the west of Nome. The Nome – Council Road passes through Solomon and finishes 73 miles east of Nome at Council. The Nome – Taylor Road stops beyond the Kougarok River 84 miles north of Nome.



Nome Street (DCRA Community Profile)

## Nome Airport

The Nome Airport is a primary, commercial airport in Northwest Alaska that serves as the main hub for the Seward Peninsula, Norton Sound, and surrounding villages. The airport is located two miles west of Nome. It has two paved runways, which accommodated an average of 77 operations per day in 2007.

The Federal Aviation Administration requires updates of airport master plans in order to receive federal funding for improvements. The Nome Airport master plan was last updated in 1996.

The State Department of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) is in the process of updating the Nome Airport master plan. The updated master plan will provide guidelines, schedules and budgets for future airport development that meet aviation demands in a financially feasible way. It will resolve the aviation, safety, capacity, environmental and socioeconomic issues that affect the airport and the communities that it serves.

Since the update began in fall 2009, several components of the airport have been evaluated, including an overview of current and future Nome aviation activity:

- Nome had 60,000 enplanements,
- 40,000 operations and 98 based aircraft in 2008
- Commercial operations account for over 70% of Nome aviation activity
- Total aviation operations could grow to 45,000 by 2028

## Inventory & Aviation Activity Forecast

Additionally, the project team collected baseline information on the existing airport facilities, maintenance and operations, and environmental and meteorological conditions. Socioeconomic trends and historical aviation activity were used to forecast future aviation demand. A demand-capacity analysis indicated that no major capacity-related improvements are needed during the 20-year planning period. Lower approach minimums for the primary runway can be attained, but will require significant improvements to the airfield and removal of airspace obstructions.

## Facility Requirements

Needs identified, based on FAA standards, aviation forecasts, public comments, and agency and business input, include:

- Longer primary and crosswind runways
- Safety area expansion
- Parallel taxiway
- Apron area taxi lane
- Obstruction removal
- Closure of Nome City Field and relocation of general aviation (GA) operations
- More GA tie-downs and hangars
- Relocation of GA tie-downs to meet FAA separation distances
- Electricity to GA tie-downs

- Fueling station for GA operations
- Parking for transient aircraft
- Consolidated deicing location
- Additional security fencing
- Land acquisition
- Snow Removal Storage



Airport 2011 (DOT&PF Airport Master Plan)

The DOT&PF and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) plans a to improve the Runway Safety Areas (RSA) as required by a congressional mandate. The RSA is a cleared and graded surface surrounding the runway that is capable of supporting snow removal, rescue and firefighting equipment, and serves to reduce the risk of damage to



airplanes in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion from the runway. An aircraft that strays from a runway into a safety area encounters a lower probability of sustaining damage and loss of human life.

FAA standards identify that a runway servicing commercial jet traffic should include a safety area that is 500 feet wide and extends 1,000 feet beyond each runway end (threshold). Currently, the runways at Nome Airport do not meet FAA design standards. Public law mandates all applicable airports to improve their RSAs according to FAA standards by 2015.

(Source: DOT&PF Nome Airport Master Plan Update website, <http://www.nomeairport.com>)

## H. Port and Harbor

The Nome Port is the only harbor for boat moorage and services in the region. Dutch Harbor is the nearest harbor with similar facilities.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's completed the Nome Harbor Improvements Project in the summer of 2006, adding a 3,025 ft. breakwater east of the existing Causeway and a 270 ft. spur on the end of the Causeway, making a total of 2,982 feet.

The City Dock (south) on the Causeway is equipped with marine headers to handle the community's bulk cargo and fuel deliveries. The City Dock is approximately 200 feet in length with a depth of 22.5 feet (MLLW). The Westgold

Dock (north) is 190 feet in length with the same depth of 22.5 feet (MLLW).

The Westgold dock handles nearly all of the exported rock/gravel for this region and is the primary location to load/unload heavy equipment.



Nome Harbor with Dock Names ([www.nomealaska.org](http://www.nomealaska.org))



Buoys outline the navigation channel from the outer harbor entrance into the inner harbor.

The opening between the new breakwater and the Causeway (Outer Harbor Entrance) is approximately 500 feet in width and serves as access to both Causeway deep water docks and the new Snake River entrance that leads into the Small Boat Harbor. The old entrance along the seawall has been filled in and is no longer navigable.

The Nome Small Boat Harbor has a depth of 10 feet (MLLW) and offers protected mooring for recreational and fishing vessels alongside two floating docks. Smaller cargo vessels and landing crafts load village freight and fuel at the east, west, and south inner harbor sheet pile docks, east beach landing, and west barge ramp for delivery in the region. A new addition to the Nome facility in 2005 was a 60-foot wide concrete barge ramp located inside the inner harbor just west of the Snake River entrance.



Harbor Entrance ([www.nonealaska.org](http://www.nonealaska.org))

The ramp provides bulk cargo carriers with a suitable location near to the Causeway to trans-load freight to landing crafts and roll equipment on and off barges. This location also has approximately two acres of uplands to be used for container, vessel, and equipment storage. (Nome website: [www.nomealaska.org](http://www.nomealaska.org))

The federal government constructed a seawall in 1949 to protect the City of Nome from Bering Sea storms. The seawall, completed in 1951, extends 3,350 feet from the entrance channel of the Snake River to the east along Front Street. The seawall is a rock-revetted slope with a height of +18 feet MLLW. Rocks for the seawall came from Cape Nome, 13 miles east of Nome, at an estimated cost of one million dollars. The State completed a 3,750-foot eastern extension of the seawall in 1993. Prior to the State's extension, significant erosion occurred on the eastern edge of the seawall. The City of Nome maintains the seawall.

## ***I. Housing***

Housing is very hard to find in Nome. There is a great need for housing of all types, single family and multi-family units and for all income types. The new hospital (page 13) has created a housing shortage for construction workers and once the hospital is built the need will shift to new employees. The realtors in town have long waiting lists for housing. Table 8 from the U.S. Census Bureau lists vacant housing units at 263 however this number does not reflect units that are habitable.

The Nome Emergency Shelter Team (NEST) is active in the community providing shelter during the winter months.

Last winter (2009-2010) a total of 12 beds were filled 762 times. Two warm meals were provided each night that the shelter was open.

Housing in Nome (E. Bechtol)





Housing in Nome (E. Bechtol)



Housing in Nome (E. Bechtol)

Table 8 Housing Characteristics in Nome

Housing Characteristics	Estimate	Percent	U.S.
Total housing units	1,503		
Occupied housing units	1,216	82.7%	88.2%
Owner-occupied housing units	557	52.4%	66.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	659	47.6%	33.1%
Vacant housing units	263	17.3%	11.8%
Median value (dollars)	173,300	(X)	185,400
Median of selected monthly owner costs			
With a mortgage (dollars)	1,631	(X)	1,486
Not mortgaged (dollars)	545	(X)	419

U.S. Census, 2010

### IV. Public Input

A comprehensive plan responds to community values and, at the same time, relates those values to the local capacity for various land uses and public services. To help identify community values, the Planning Commission held a Town Meeting on June 6, 2010 and conducted an informal online survey from October 1 to December 15, 2010. Over 200 people participated, completing a SWOT Analysis, which identified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

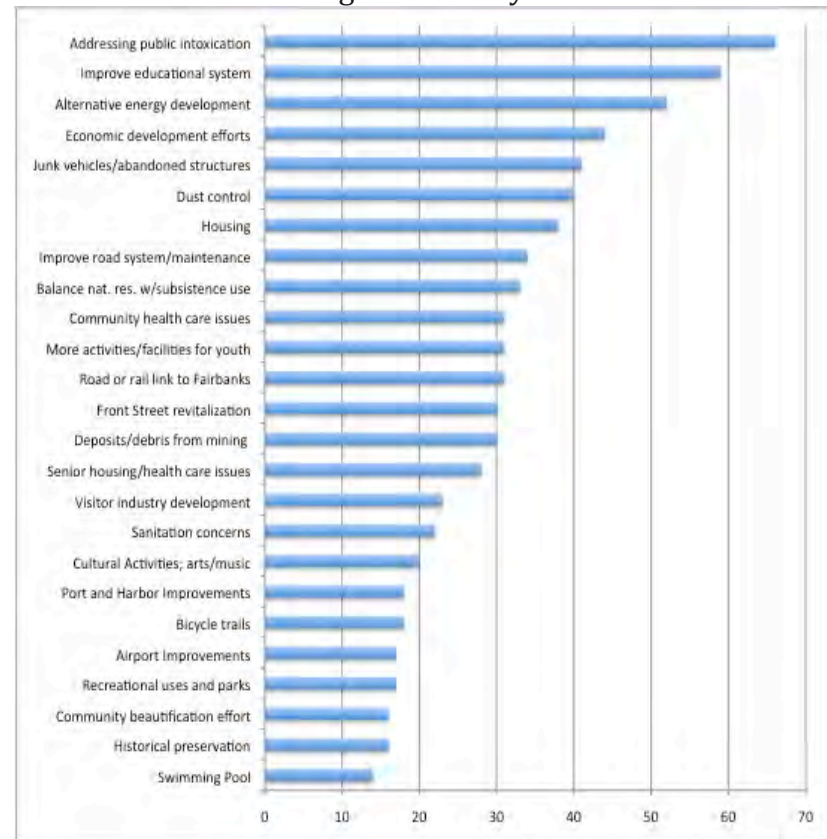
An appendix to the comprehensive plan contains the entire survey and responses. A full report of the online survey is available on the City of Nome website at [www.nomealaska.org](http://www.nomealaska.org).

For a hard copy of the plan or public input appendix please contact the City Clerk’s Office, P.O. Box 281, Nome, Ala

The Commission asked the community to rank issues in the online survey.

What issues do you think the City should focus on during the next ten years?

Figure 3 Online Survey Question  
Highest Priority



Public meetings on the plan were held on the following dates.

**Planning Commission Worksessions**

June 1, 2010  
August 10, 2010  
October 12, 2010  
November 9, 2010  
February 15, 2011  
April 5, 2011  
May 3, 2011  
August 2, 2011  
September 20, 2011  
November 1, 2011  
December 6, 2011

**Planning Commission Regular Meetings**

December 6, 2011  
January 3, 2012  
February 7, 2012 (Public Hearing)  
March 6, 2012  
April 3, 2012

**Nome Common Council Regular Meetings**

May 21, 2012

**Online Survey**

October 1 through December 15, 2010

**Open Houses**

St. Joes, June 6, 2010  
Health Fair Booth, October 2010

**Public Review Document**

December 12, through January 12, 2012



## V. Land Use Plan

The land use district definitions and maps were first approved in the 2005 Land Use Plan. This plan *does not* change those definitions or maps.

### *Land Use Districts Definitions*

#### **General Use Districts**

The General Use Districts are intended to allow a wide range of commercial and residential uses and to exclude industrial and mining uses.



Beach Cabins (DCRA Community Profile)

#### **Residential Districts**

The Residential Districts are intended to facilitate the development of a neighborhood which is predominately

residential and includes a variety of housing types, as well as service related commercial uses and recreational uses.

#### **Commercial Districts**

The Commercial Districts are intended to provide for a mixture of commercial uses that will strengthen and expand the core community.

#### **Industrial Districts**

The Industrial Districts are intended to provide a location for a variety of employment opportunities such as manufacturing, warehousing and distributing, indoor and outdoor storage, and a wide range of primarily industrial operations. Locations for the industrial zone require access to major arterial streets and adequate water, sewer, and power.

#### **Resource Development Districts**

It is the purpose of the resource development district to allow natural resources development and associated uses and to allow other unrestricted uses.

#### **Open Space/Recreational District**

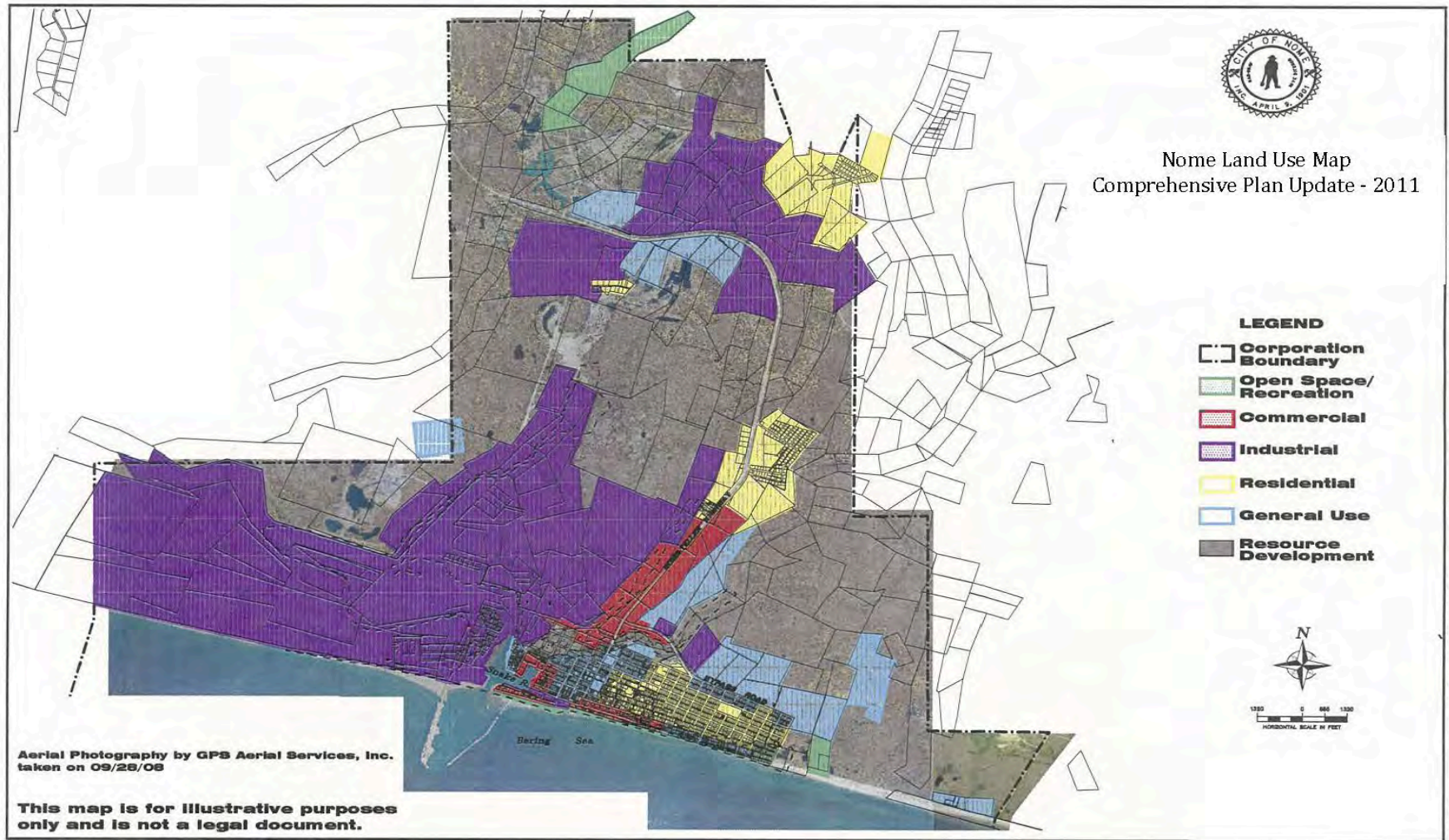
The open space/recreation district is established to preserve public land for public parks and areas for their recreational, scenic and open space values.

#### **Flood Overlay Zone**

The purpose of the flood hazard overlay district is to provide adequate safeguards to protect life and property from flood hazards.

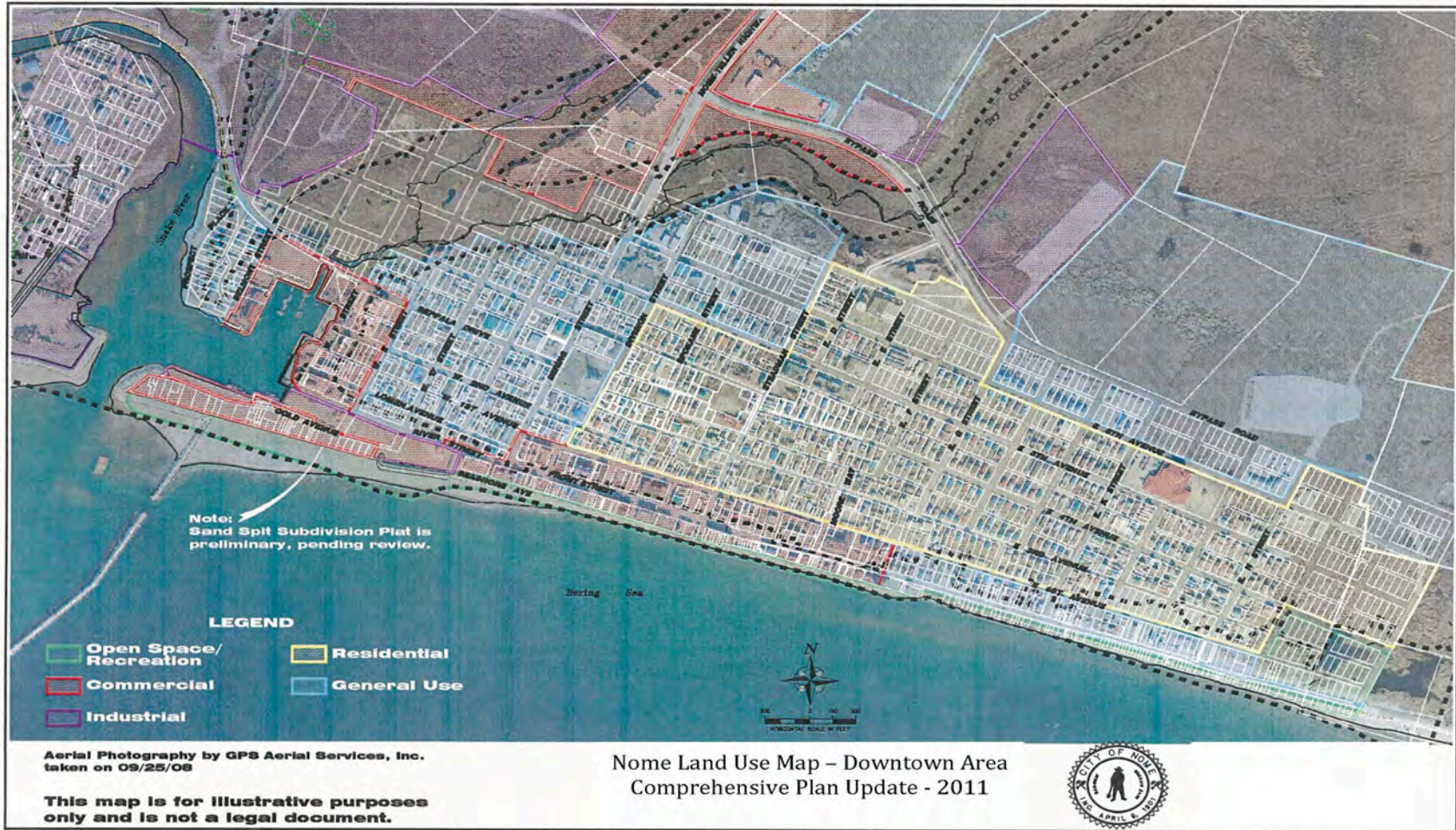
**Land Use Maps**

Map 2 Land Use Map



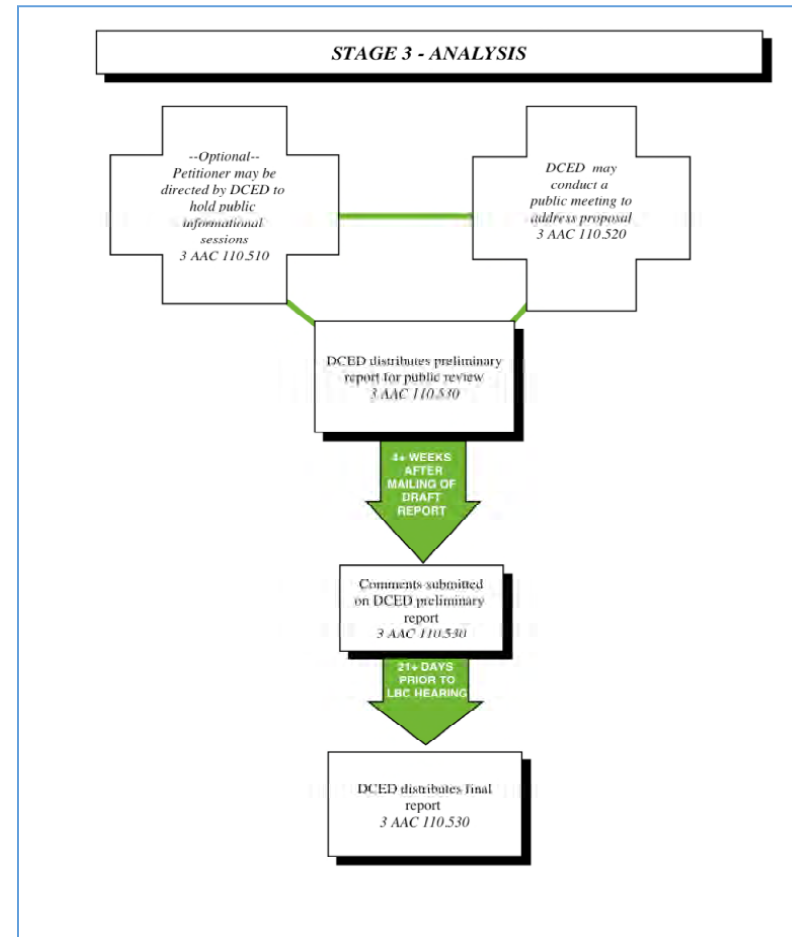
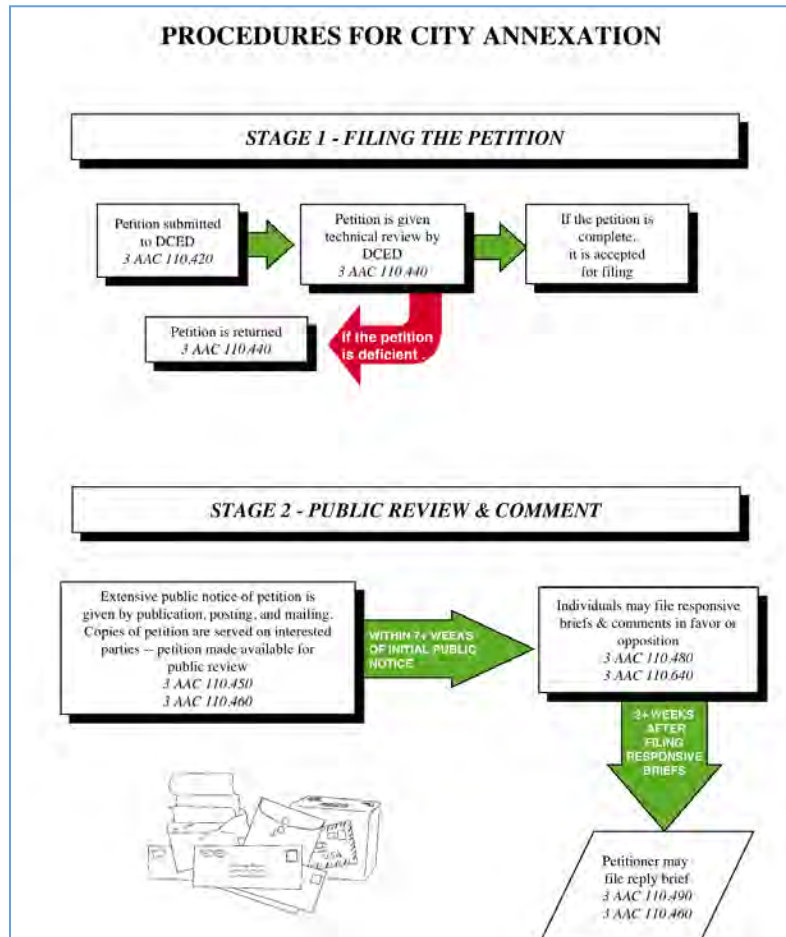


Map 3 Land Use Map Downtown Area

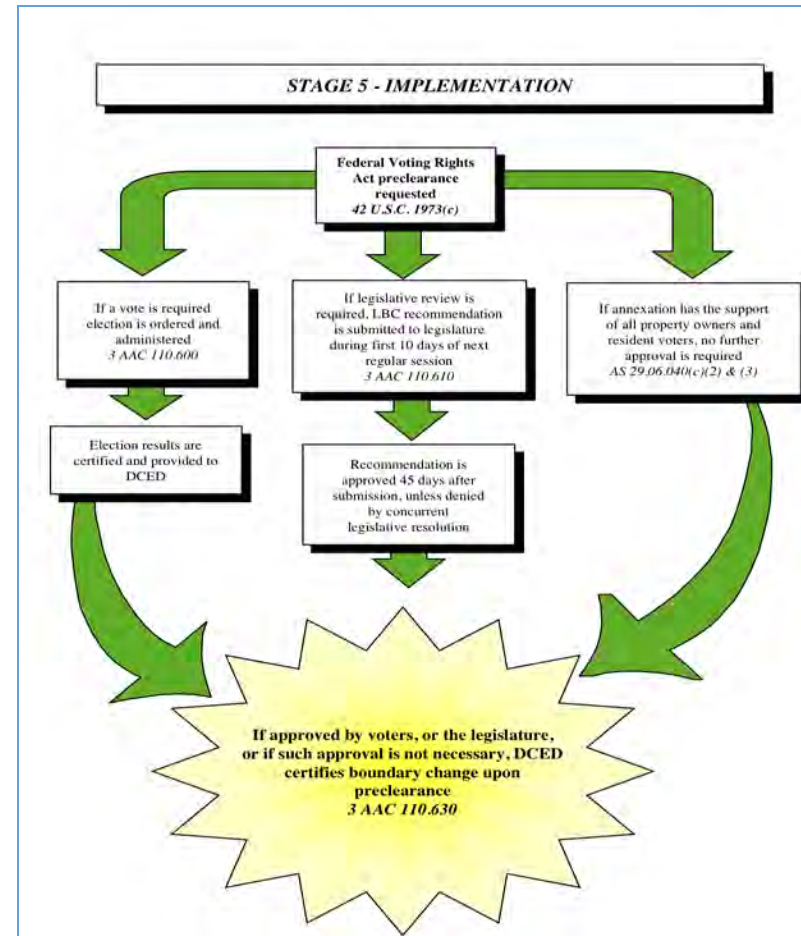
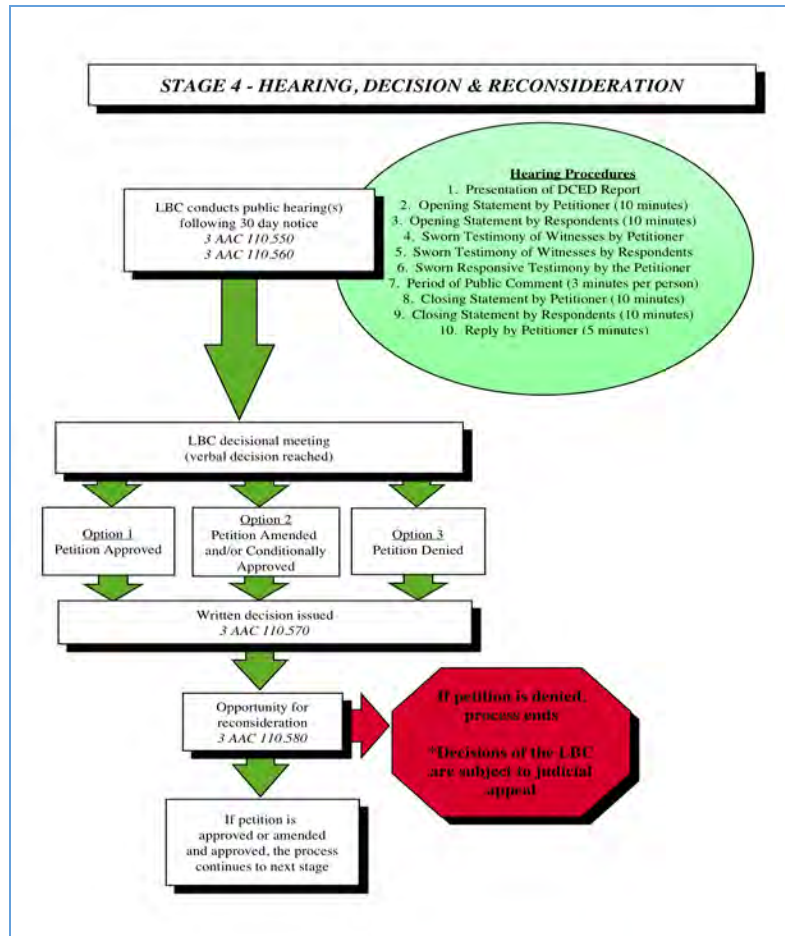


## VI. Annexation

The following pages are from the State Department of Community and Economic Development.



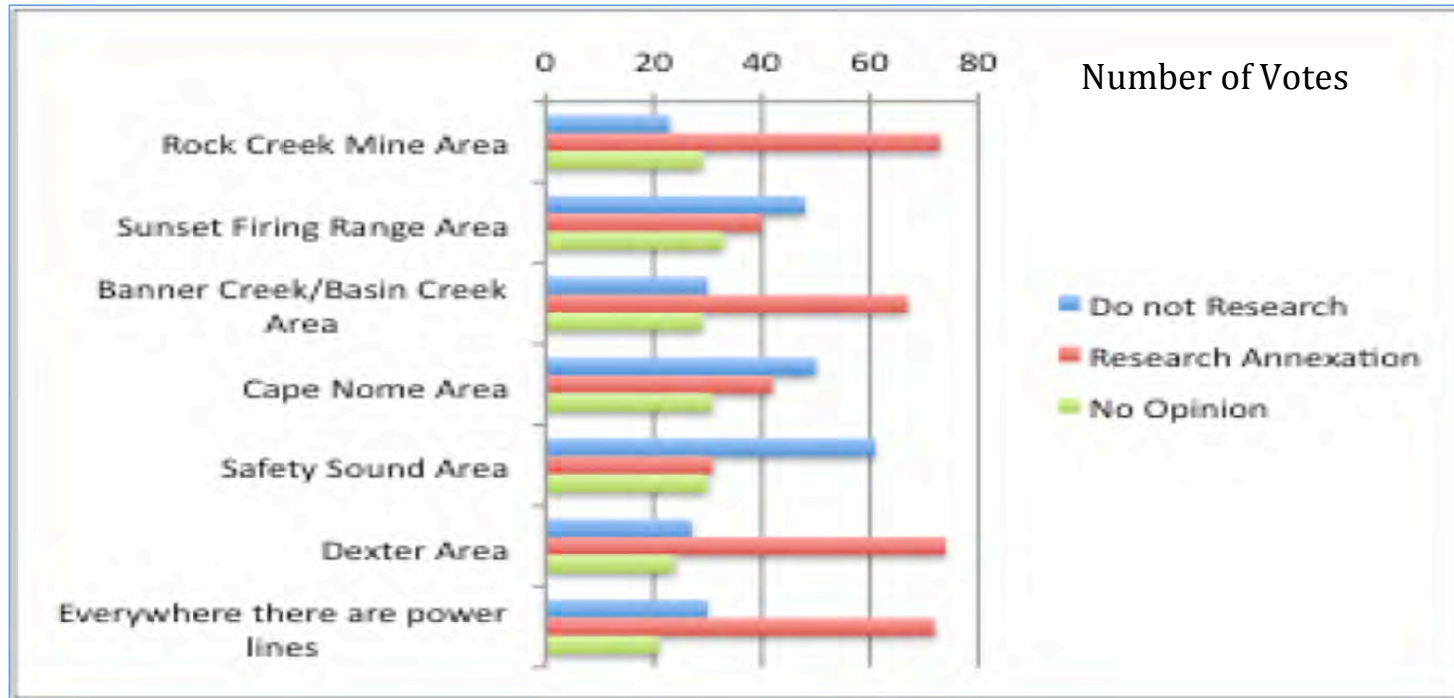




Please select a response that best reflects your opinion of researching annexing the following areas. (Result from Fall 2010 online survey)



Table 9 Online Survey Annexation Question



The Planning Commission held an open house on June 6, 2010 regarding annexation. Mr. Brian Bitzer and Mr. Brent William of the State Department of Economic Development attended the open house and sent the City the following email document regarding questions that were raised at the open house.

Subject: Answers to some of the questions from the open house

Date: Tuesday, June 29, 2010 4:10 PM

From: Bitzer, Brian E (CED)

To: Eileen Bechtol, Josie Bahnke

Cc: "Williams, Brent R (CED)"

Conversation: Answers to some of the questions from the open house

Good Afternoon,

Below are answers to some of the questions staff received during the annexation open house. Some of these questions were from city officials and others were from citizens.

1. Can cities have service areas?

We do not see a prohibition from cities providing services to only parts of the city. Certain powers are mandatory to be done on an areawide basis, such as education, and planning, platting, and land use regulation. The extent of services for other powers would depend on the scope and authority of the ordinance allowing the city to exercise that power or perform that duty or service.

2. Can Nome have prorated tax rates for residents, depending on the services that the city provides or does not provide for them?

Nome may do so by ordinance. AS 29.45.580 states that "a city may by ordinance establish, alter, and abolish differential tax zones to provide and levy property taxes for services not provided generally in the city or a different level of service than that provided generally in the city."

3. Can native owned/held land be taxed? What are the tax implications for native owned land that has been leased to a party, which has made improvements on the land?

In general, land owned/held by native corporations is tax exempt. If there are improvements that could be deemed commercial or long use, a case could be made that the property would no longer be exempt. It would be up to the City of Nome to pursue collection of any property tax, and any assessment would be subject to appeal by the property owner.

Please let us know if you have additional questions. Also, please be advised that as of July 7, 2010, I will no longer be working as staff to the Local Boundary Commission. All correspondence should be sent to [brent.williams@alaska.gov](mailto:brent.williams@alaska.gov) or [lbc@alaska.gov](mailto:lbc@alaska.gov).

Thank you,  
Brian

Brian E. Bitzer  
Local Boundary Commission

**Recommendation: The Planning Commission recommends the City research annexing everywhere there are power lines.**

## VII. Framework for the Future

### Goals Objectives and Strategies

Key elements of the Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020 are its goals, objectives, and strategies. Goals are general achievements that the community desires to achieve by 2020. Objectives are specific actions needed to help the City attain those goals. Strategies are mechanisms selected to carry out the objectives. The goals, objectives and strategies listed in this chapter will govern actions and resource commitments needed to implement the plan.

This Chapter is organized using tables to list the elements. The tables are organized under the following categories: Quality of Life; Public Improvements and Services; Land Use; Economic Development; and an Implementation Goal.

The Objective and Strategies Table was prioritized from the community town hall meeting and the results of the online survey. The goal that the objective relates to is listed next to the objective.

### Implementation of the Plan

Implementation is a key component of the planning process and is essential to achieving the goals of the Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020. This comprehensive plan includes many proposed objectives and strategies. Some projects may be easier to implement in the short-term, while others may require more time for study, planning, and to secure necessary funding.

The implementation plan guides the City in determining where to focus its efforts. This implementation plan identifies those recommendations that are the highest priorities, those that are secondary, and those that may take longer to implement or may not be pressing needs.

The key elements of the City of Nome comprehensive plan are its goals, objectives and actions.

What is a goal?

A **Goal** is our destination. The vision for where we want to go.

What are the objectives?

The **Objectives** are the road map. They help guide the City and commissions in making their decisions.

What are the strategies?

**Strategies** These are the nuts and bolts of getting the job done. The actions may become ordinances and changes to the municipal code that direct development of new projects.

All the strategies from the plan are listed below. The strategies are prioritized into one of three categories: High-Priority strategies from the various plan elements are listed below, and prioritized into one of three categories.

**High-Priority.** These are strategies the City should consider focusing on first, as they emerged from the public participation process as those items most urgent to the citizens. While the high-priority goals may require significant effort over the long-term to accomplish, the City should begin initiating the recommended strategies listed in this chapter so that steady progress can be made.

**Secondary strategies** are those that the City anticipates initiating in the next five years. These strategies are important to the City, and should be addressed as time, money, and other resources allow.

**Long-term strategies** are those the City does not plan on initiating in the next five years. However, opportunities for funding or factors such as political motivation may at some point make long-term strategies more feasible or desirable, and under those circumstances the City should not hesitate to undertake these projects as well.



## Quality of Life Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The community prioritized quality of life issues as their number one priority at the town meeting and in responses from the online survey. Quality of life issues relate to the general well being of individuals and societies. Some indicators of a community's quality of life include not only wealth and employment, but also the built environment, cultural activities, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and social belonging.

Table 10 Quality of Life Goals, Objectives and Strategies

<b>Quality of Life Goal. Alcohol: Nome will be a community that is dedicated to developing strategies for preventing alcohol misuse by promoting responsible consumption.</b>				
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
1. Develop strategies to address alcohol abuse and public intoxication to promote responsible consumption of alcohol use.	Partner with the NSHC Sobering and Wellness Center to address alcohol and drug abuse.	<b>High</b>	Norton Sound Health Corporation	NSHC Federal/State Grants
	Support NEST efforts to provide a warm bed and food to intoxicated individuals.	<b>High</b>	Planning	City
	Continue funding of a Community service officer.	<b>High</b>	Police	City
	Develop strategies to address public intoxication.	<b>Secondary</b>	Police State Troopers	City State Troopers
	Facilitate a public open house for input on how to address alcohol abuse in Nome.	<b>Secondary</b>	Administration Police/Planning State Troopers	City/Troopers NSHC

**Quality of Life Goal. Health: A sustainable community that promotes the health and well-being for all age groups.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
2. Work with health care agencies, non-profit organizations and social services to provide adequate community health care services.	Support NEST shelter activities.	<b>High</b>	NEST Admin	Private RuralCap
	Work with agencies to ensure seniors have adequate housing and health care.	<b>High</b>	NSHC Admin	NSHC RuralCap BSHA

**Quality of Life Goal. Education: A community that provides opportunities for lifelong learning through a variety of formal and informal educational programs, and through the museum, library, and cultural activities.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
3. Improve educational system for all citizens.	Support school funding at current levels.	<b>High</b>	Admin	City Taxpapers
	Determine if there are tasks in the School Board strategic plan that the city should pursue.	<b>High</b>	Admin	City
	Promote school activities by providing meeting space and assisting with school fund raising campaigns.	<b>High</b>	Admin	City

***Quality of Life Goal. Family: A healthy environment that provides for the emotional, physical, economic, and spiritual well being of families and children.***

<b><i>Objective</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
4. Develop more activities and facilities for youth.	Conduct DARE programs in the schools.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Police	City Federal
	Encourage establishment of a safe house for at risk teens.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Health Agencies Administration Planning	Health Agencies
	Follow through with facilitating treatment for individuals that receive minor consuming alcohol offenses.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Police, State Troopers	City State Troopers
	Create program at NACTEC	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Administration	City

***Quality of Life Goal. Social Environment: A welcoming, cultural diverse community with opportunities for all residents and visitors that encourages arts and cultural activities as a catalyst for education, communication, economic development and social programs***

<b><i>Objectives</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
5. Capitalize on Nome's unique history.	Manage the grant and construction of the new museum facility.	<i>Secondary</i>	Museum	State Budget
6. Promote cultural activities, music and arts.	Provide opportunities for cultural activities in City facilities.	<i>Secondary</i>	Administration	City Arts Council
	Work with native organizations to provide support for cultural activities.	<i>Secondary</i>	Administration Mayor and Council	City
7. Improve the visual aesthesis of the City by pursuing a community beautification effort.	Ban plastic bags.	<i>Secondary</i>	Administration	City
	Create a plan for Middle Beach amenities.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Administration Planning	City



**Economic Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

Public infrastructure, sensible regulations, public-private partnerships, efficient and coordinated service delivery, industry advocacy, marketing, economic analysis, and the dissemination of timely information all represent legitimate venues for government to promote economic development.

Table 11 Economic Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

<b><i>Economic Development Goal. Job Opportunities: A wide variety of job opportunities that provide good income and benefits and that advance economic self-sufficiency.</i></b>				
<b><i>Objective</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
8. Provide opportunities for people to have secure jobs.	Create a local hire ordinance.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Administration	City
	Research best practices for managing city investments.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Finance	City
	Conduct workforce development workshops, on the job training and ongoing educational programs.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Administration	City UAF Kawerak
	Coordinate with native organizations and their economic plans and projects.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Administration	City

***Economic Development Goal. Business Support and Development: A quality of life and financial climate that encourages businesses to stay in Nome, start up, expand or relocate to Nome.***

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
9. Capitalize on the potential for increasing the visitor industry.	Promote Nome’s unique history.	<b>High</b>	Visitor’s Center	City, Private Industry
	Advertise cultural activities that could draw people to Nome.	<b>High</b>	Visitor’s Center	City, Private Industry
	Capitalize on the tourism industry by marketing tourist-oriented businesses.	<b>High</b>	Visitor’s Center	City, Private Industry
	Write an economic development plan.	<b>Secondary</b>	Planning	City NEC Solomon
10. Recruit specific businesses that are necessary for the local economy to be maintained.	Encourage the oil and gas industry to use Nome as a staging area.	<b>High</b>	Port	City Private Industry
	Market Nome as a health center destination for the region.	<b>High</b>	NSHC City	NSHC City
	Capitalize on the economic opportunities of offshore activities and developments.	<b>High</b>	Mayor Port	Mayor Port
	Promote the Port as a logistical support area for research vessels.	<b>High</b>	Mayor Port	Mayor Port

***Economic Development Goal. Built Environment: A built environment based on standards that sustain long-term economic viability and growth and that promote affordable residential, commercial and industrial development.***

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
11. Support historical business uses on Front Street.	Pursue state funding for a Front Street project similar to Main Street projects.	<i>Secondary</i>	Mayor Administration State	DOT&PF
12. Implement business friendly regulations, taxation and incentives.	Offer property tax abatement and other forms of tax relief as a development incentive.	<i>Secondary</i>	Finance	City
	Develop strategies to encourage property owners of vacant commercial buildings to fill the buildings and to improve appearance of buildings that they are unable to fill.	<i>High</i>	Planning	City
13. Prepare for Offshore Mineral Exploration and Oil and Gas Development.	Develop an Offshore and Recreational Mining Management Plan that considers the impact from additional vessels and services on Port Facilities.	<i>High</i>	DNR Port	DNR Port
	Request funding from the State and Federal governments for Port expansion plans and projects.	<i>High</i>	Admin Port	DNR USCOE NOAA

## Public Improvements and Services Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Public infrastructure includes the City facilities, water and sewer systems, roads, port, public safety, library, museum, and recreation center. Public Services include public safety, planning, engineering, city clerk's office, finance and Administrative services.

Table 12 Public Improvements and Services Goals, Objectives and Strategies

<b>Public Improvements and Services Goal. Civic Involvement: A civic community that encourages public involvement in decision-making.</b>				
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
14. Increase local voice in decision making to include the public in matters that affect Nome citizens.	Teamwork resources (bring organizations together to problem solve).	High	Mayor Administration	City
	Seek out and include local resident recommendations during general and project specific planning activities.	High	Planning	City
	Use latest technology as well as other methods to reach a broad range of citizen participation.	High	Administration	City
	Strive to create a city government culture that is open and collaborative.	High	Administration	City



***Public Improvements and Services Goal. Community Facilities: A well-planned mix of public and institutional facilities and utilities that meet the health, educational, governmental, and social service needs of all citizens and visitors.***

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
15. Implement the Port and Harbor Development Plan.	Aggressively market the port as a deep-water dock and offshore staging area for mineral exploration.	<b>High</b>	Port DNR Private Industry Mayor	City DNR Private funds State
	Promote the Port as a logistical support network for research vessels.	<b>Secondary</b>	Port ADF&G Private Industry	City ADF&G Federal Private funds
	Support subsistence activities	<b>Secondary</b>	City	City
	Support the oil and gas industry.	<b>Secondary</b>	Port DNR Private Industry	City DNR Private funds
	Continue to build up the Port and Harbor by developing new infrastructure, including industrial area for train and other resource development uses.	<b>Long term</b>	Port State Budget Private Industry	City State Budget Private funds Federal

**Public Improvements and Services Goal. Community Facilities: A well-planned mix of public and institutional facilities and utilities that meet the health, educational, governmental, and social service needs of all citizens and visitors. (Continued)**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
16. Prepare for climate change.	Develop infrastructure and the marine environment to support less icepack and more shipping through the area. Anticipate the Northwest Passage becoming a major shipping lane.	<b>Long term</b>	City State Budget Federal	City State Budget Private funds Federal
17. Continue to improve the airport.	Work with the State Department of Transportation in planning the airport and implementing the airport master plan.	<b>High</b>	DOT&PF	DOT&PF Federal Highway Admin.
18. Develop renewable (alternative ) energy infrastructure.	Establish a year round waste oil program.	<b>Long term</b>	City	City
	Construct solar power units.	<b>Long term</b>	NJUS	NJUS
	Continue supporting NJUS wind farm projects.	<b>Long term</b>	NJUS	NJUS
	Research geothermal at Pilgrim.	<b>Long term</b>		
	Research tidal power facilities.	<b>Long term</b>	NJUS	NJUS
19. Research annexing property outside the city limits.	Research the cost and benefits of annexing property outside the city limits that are served with NJUS electrical service.	<b>High</b>	Administration Planning NJUS	City, Local Boundary Commission

***Public Improvements and Services Goal. Community Facilities: A well-planned mix of public and institutional facilities and utilities that meet the health, educational, governmental, and social service needs of all citizens and visitors. (Continued)***

<b><i>Objectives</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
20. Protect the area water resources and continue to provide high water quality and sanitation services.	Continue monitoring and purchase land to restrict adverse development in the Moonlight Springs watershed.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Engineering	City
	Assist NJUS with implementing the master plan.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Administration Engineering	City
	Purchase baling equipment for the landfill.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	NJUS	NJUS
	Institute a regional recycling program.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	City NJUS Kawerak	NJUS City Kawerak
21. Provide public facilities at Middle Beach and West Beach.	Provide a restroom and trash receptacles at Middle Beach and West Beach.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	City	City

***Public Improvements and Services Goal. Parks, Trails, and Recreation: A sustainable and accessible system of recreational facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces that meet year-round neighborhood and community-wide needs.***

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
22. Budget for improvements and maintenance to existing public recreational facilities.	Construct bicycle and walking trails.	<i>Secondary</i>	DOT&PF Public Works	DOT&PF City
	Designate ATV Trails.	<i>Secondary</i>	DOT&PF Public Works	DOT&PF City
	Provide a regular bus route to the swimming pool. Improve and maintain the skateboard park.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	City
	Establish a fleet of bicycle that visitors and citizens can ride around town.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	Non-profit City
	Improve and maintain East End Park.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	City
	Support Nome Hockey ice rink activities.	<i>Secondary</i>	Nome Hockey	Private City
	Continue providing access to the Sunset Firing Range and support Nome Sportsman Association.	<i>Secondary</i>	Police State Troopers	City State Troopers
	Purchase new playground equipment.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	City, State - DCED, Non-profits
	Apply for grants that increase recreational facilities and activities for youth.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	City, State Rasmussen



	Continue maintaining and improving the existing City Recreation Center.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	City
	Fund the existing swim programs at the High School; ice skating rink and the ball fields.	<i>Secondary</i>	Administration	City, Nome Public Schools
	Maintain the Youth Softball Fields.	<i>Secondary</i>	Recreation Center	City
	Maintain the land at Anvil Square, including pooper scooper enforcement.	<i>Secondary</i>	Public works	City

***Public Improvements and Services Goal. Natural Hazards: Coordinated and proactive public policies, emergency plans and procedures, and educational programs that minimize the risk to the community from natural hazards and disasters.***

<b><i>Objective</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
23. Implement the 2008 Local Mitigation Plan Update.	Act on the projects in the plan implementation table, which contain strategies, which mitigate potential damages from a natural hazards event in Nome.	<i>Secondary</i>	Administration Planning	City Dept of Military Affairs FEMA

## Land Use Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Use of land includes traditional and current activities of City residents as well as resource development. It also addresses how lands within Nome should be used to meet the needs of residents and allow for community growth. The City has land management regulations (Title 18) that determine how lands are zoned for different uses and how uses should be managed. One of the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan is to guide how land management regulations are used and revised.

Table 13 Land Use Goals, Objectives and Strategies

<b><i>Land Use Goal. Economic Viability: A built environment based on standards that sustain long-term economic viability and growth and that promote affordable residential, commercial, and industrial development.</i></b>				
<b><i>Objectives</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
24. Aggressively abate junk vehicles and abandoned structures.	Revise the junk vehicle and abandoned structures ordinance to clearly set outline what is allowed in the code.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Planning	City
	Develop a policy and procedure manual and ordinances for abating junk vehicles and abandoned structures.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Planning	City
	Create a task force comprised of public citizens, city employees and commissioners to list properties that contain items or structures that should be removed.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Planning	City
	Consider a tax reduction policy for property owners that remove abandoned and derelict structures.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Planning Finance	City
	Promote voluntary compliance through incentives.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Planning	City

***Land Use Goal. Economic Viability: A built environment based on standards that sustain long-term economic viability and growth and that promote affordable residential, commercial, and industrial development. (Continued)***

<b><i>Objectives</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
25. Consider a corridor link to Fairbanks.	Partner with state and federal agencies to explore benefits and cons to communities along potential routes.	<b><i>Long term</i></b>	DOT&PF Federal Highway Admin. (FHA) City	Public DOT&PF FHA
	Work with state and federal agencies to research the economic and development feasibility of a road or rail route to Fairbanks.	<b><i>Long term</i></b>	DOT&PF Federal Highway Admin. (FHA) City	DOT&PF FHA
	Participate in Northwest Alaska Transportation plans and teams.	<b><i>Long term</i></b>	DOT&PF Federal Highway Admin. (FHA) City	DOT&PF FHA

***Land Use Goal. Transportation Design and Maintenance: A safe, well-maintenance system of roads that are designed and maintained for year-round use and that respects the integrity of Nome's environment.***

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Lead Department or Agency</b>	<b>Funding Sources</b>
26. Improve and maintain transportation system.	Control dust by paving roads.	<b>High</b>	Roads	City
	Sweep and clean the roads as soon as possible in the spring and throughout the summer.	<b>High</b>	Roads	City
	Institute parking requirements on Front Street.	<b>High</b>	Planning	City
	Implement drainage plan and procedures.	<b>High</b>	Engineering	City
	Lower speed limit on the Bypass Road.	<b>Secondary</b>	Administration DOT&PF	DOT&PF
	Purchase new equipment and latest technology.	<b>Long term</b>	Roads	City

***Land Use Goal. Housing: A balanced, diverse supply of affordable, quality housing, with amenities and infrastructure that reflect Nome's social, cultural, and physical environment.***

<b><i>Objective</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
27. Partner with agencies and private sector in providing adequate and a diversity of housing types.	Determine the feasibility and value of instituting a mill rate reduction for first time homeowners.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Finance Planning	City
	Consider a one-time waiver of building permit fees for new homeowners.	<b><i>High</i></b>	Planning	City
	Supply the public with information on availability of housing and different zoning districts.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Planning	City
	Partner with AHFC/NSEDC for housing projects.	<b><i>Secondary</i></b>	Administration	City AHFC NSEDC

***Land Use Goal. Harmony with Nature: The Arctic and marine environment in Nome should be developed in harmony with its natural setting and is mindful of natural hazards.***

<b><i>Objective</i></b>	<b><i>Strategies</i></b>	<b><i>Priority</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Department or Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Sources</i></b>
28. Rehabilitate properties after mining.	Require property owners rehabilitate properties and dispose of debris of from mining operations	<b><i>High</i></b>	Engineering	City



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