

TRANSCRIPTION OF INTERVIEW 05_12_12

Interviewer: Alright. So just to start, how long have you been in Unalakleet?

Interviewee: About 22 years.

Interviewer: 23 years?

Interviewee: 22.

Interviewer: 22. And, what brought you here?

Interviewee: I married [de-identified]'s mother.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yes.

Interviewer: And she from here?

Interviewee: She is from here, yeah. [de-identified] So we met there, I moved back there.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then why'd you continue to stay here in Unalakleet?

Interviewee: I got a job working for [de-identified].

Interviewer: Oh, what'd you do at [de-identified]?

[de-identified]

Interviewer: Okay. And then, can you tell me about who you live with now?

Interviewee: I live with my daughter and granddaughter and my son-in-law.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: So there's a total of four of you?

Interviewee: There's four of us, yes.

Interviewer: And then, how many bedrooms is your house?

Interviewee: It's one bed room and I live in a loft upstairs because there's a lot of room in there, it just that we don't call them rooms because it's just open.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: So it's sort of like, there's a open, like with the living room and kitchen connected.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, there's a loft area.

Interviewee: And then, there's a loft area, that's where i stay.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: A loft area.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: And then downstairs is a one bedroom and a laundry room and the bathroom.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Make sense.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, how many people sleep in the bedroom?

Interviewee: The bedrooms, two for my daughter and granddaughter and son-in-law.

Interviewer: Okay. So, just does one person sleep in the living room or are they're all in the bedroom?

Interviewee: Up in the loft, I stay up in the loft.

Interviewer: Okay. Got it. Okay.

Interviewee: And the living room is down here and the kitchen, living room are down below me. But it's a one big, one big open area.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Got you. Do you like that it's open or would you guys prefer more rooms and stuff?

Interviewee: It's a rental from the City of Unalakleet, so we had, some of them we closed it. [de-identified] built a frame up there and we just made a room right out of that loft.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah. But the one down there we just left open.

Interviewer: So you were in a similar one before?

Interviewee: No. I had a home at one time from those homes that they have here now except we built them at Wasilla.

Interviewer: Oh, okay.

Interviewee: Yeah, we built them at Wasilla and they shipped them up here.

Interviewer: That's the...

Interviewee: That's the low income housing, yeah. I think the one I had is just sitting right there on the other side of the red house there.

Interviewer: Oh, yeah. Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah. But that was low income housing. And I worked for [de-identified] like 22 years and I was making too much.

Interviewer: Okay. So they had you guys moved?

Interviewee: So, I had to take it, take it back. And it's not that they had to take it back, it's just they kept upping the rent, so i said well, when I wasn't working and I was no income to low income, you know.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: I said, well fine, you can take the house, so I took it. I took it, and then I got a job with the city and from there my pay, kept going up, going up, going up and , you know I had to redo paperwork, you know, keep doing paperwork, of how much i made, you know.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: They finally rented it. They just said, well, you're not low income anymore.

Interviewer: Yeah. Okay.

Interviewee: So they took it back, you know.

Interviewer: And when was that?

Interviewee: That was about nine years ago. Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, where did you move to after that?

Interviewee: I moved from there to the rental city rental, [de-identified]

Interviewer: Is that where you're at now?

Interviewee: That's where I'm at now, yeah. So I'm renting from the city.

Interviewer: So, those apartments, they're not low income apartments? There just rented by the city, like the city just rents it?

Interviewee: Just rental, yeah. But there are four people in it now. One of them is only a single bedroom.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: But they have bigger apartments there, the other ones. Its four apartments, but the City manager got one. Yeah.

Interviewer: So is that only people that work for the city that can rent or anyone?

Interviewee: No. No. There's another family that's renting, but he is the service guy for the computers, communication, and satellites and stuff.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah. He's busy.

Interviewer: And then, have you guys considered moving from the apartment or do you have any desire to?

Interviewee: Well that would be desirable. We couldn't find any other homes in town for rent or sale or land to build on, that's the difficulty.

Interviewer: Yeah. Make sense. Okay. So the biggest limitation would be just the availability of it?

Interviewee: Of a site to build, yeah.

Interviewer: Or site. And have you considered, would you be looking for land in town or up the hill?

Interviewee: Oh, anywhere.

Interviewer: Anywhere?

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, if you did have the land or you could buy land would there be any limitations to you building your house, like barriers?

Interviewee: The biggest barrier I have is whether my daughter and son-in-law want to live here or not. Cause I already have a home in [de-identified], right. I had one there when I left, but then, I hadn't go back to it.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah. So, whether i wanted to build here or not is if they wanted to stay here.

Interviewer: Yeah. Okay.

Interviewee: Then I would have to stay there.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: But, I just don't have that interest I think.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: To build a house.

Interviewer: So, if you were to move and stay in Unalakleet, is your preference somewhere to rent because you're not sure you want to stay?

Interviewee: Yeah, my preference would be to rent, yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. Make sense. And then, can you tell me about any major housing concerns in Unalakleet overall?

Interviewee: Just that they don't have enough rental space in town, that's for sure. They do have the availability of land, you know, what you have to be a member of the native in Unalakleet.

Interviewer: Yeah. Okay. And then, is there any other concerns with housing such as like the materials that are used or how its design?

Interviewee: The housing material, it's hard to get here, you know. There is a building housing material person here with materials, but his prices are outrageous for, you know. It's cheaper to get from Anchorage, but then like for freight and stuff, unless you're buying in bulk, you know.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Which would be like a company coming in to build low income homes, they would bring in a lot of material.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: But to buy from Brit the housing place.

Interviewer: It's too expensive?

Interviewee: That's too much. Yeah.

Interviewer: Make sense. And, so is part of the issue the cost, if you were to have it freighted from Anchorage, is any part of that also the logistics of it, like figuring out where to go to, or is it mostly the cost?

Interviewee: Just the cost, yeah.

Interviewer: The cost. Okay. And then, I was going off memory, but I want to make sure I don't miss any.

Interviewee: Oh, yeah.

Interviewer: Oh, if you were going to build a house here yourself, what are some considerations you'd make for the design and construction?

Interviewee: It would have to be for, design it would have to be for like four of us though. So it would have to be like a two-story or a large single story. Yeah.

Interviewer: Would you pick a single story or two story for any reason?

Interviewee: No, it would be better to have a single story here and because of the climate.

Interviewer: Because of the....

Interviewee: The winds, it always, you know, majority of the time in the winter it's windy.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, are there any other design considerations you'd make because of the weather and the wind?

Interviewee: Yes. Since east wind would be, like the east would be block, mostly block because the wind's coming from this direction, opposite. That would be the only thought cause of the east wind.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: I've heard it's pretty pretty strong.

Interviewee: It is.

Interviewer: I was supposed to come in February and I'm really glad I didn't because I think I would have been so cool.

Interviewee: Yeah. It is.

Interviewer: Okay. So, what about the construction, or is there anything, I don't know, anything specific that you would want to point out for constructing a house here?

Interviewee: No, pretty basic, I mean, because there wouldn't be any different than anywhere else, I don't think.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Except for knowing you have to build it more for the climate, you know.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: For the construction itself.

Interviewer: Yeah. And in your current house, are there any concerns with how it was built, like for the climate and such?

Interviewee: It's an old apartment building, so there's difficulty with like the heat. It being cold in winter and it's the opposite in the summer, it's warm, hot. We have a oil heat, it's hot in the summer and cold in the winter and the wind just goes right through the building.

Interviewer: Do you feel it through the walls and through the window?

Interviewee: Yes. We put up a long tarp board all the way covering the windows and the wall. That's when its real bad chill factor in there.

Interviewer: You put up a tarp through the....

Interviewee: Keep the wind from coming in, yeah. You can see it because it bubbles up. Yeah.

Interviewer: Are there any windows on that east side wall?

Interviewee: Yes. There is one on this south side and two on the east side.

Interviewer: Oh, two on the east side.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And are those windows, do you know if they're single or double pane?

Interviewee: They are double pane, yeah.

Interviewer: And do you know if they have any kind of gaps or anything where more wind comes through around the windows or do they seem really sealed?

Interviewee: No, they are not that well sealed. Because you can feel on the bottom where the winds coming through.

Interviewer: Got you.

Interviewee: I don't want to say anything because we put them in. I mean, you know, like when I was working for the city, we weren't really carpenters, and so, but we put the windows in and worked on the four plex. So we looked and said, oh i did that, but, you know.

Interviewer: Before you put up the tarp, did you guys do anything to the windows to try and....?

Interviewee: We tried using foam.

Interviewer: You did.

Interviewee: Foaming them up, taping them up and keeping kind of find ways to keep the wind from coming through.

Interviewer: And then, how did that work?

Interviewee: It worked for a bit, but it's constant. So it just shuts it up for a while.

Interviewer: So when you put up the tarp, have you noticed a big difference? Like, was it helping quite a bit?

Interviewee: Yeah, when we put that tarp up, it got warmer in the house.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: It got warmer.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee 2: Alot warmer.

Interviewee: Alot warmer in here.

Interviewer: And do you guys leave that up all winter?

Interviewee: No. Just during a cold spell, like when we have.....

Interviewee 2: We have a storm.

Interviewee: Maybe a week or so, it chill factors down.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: They usually announce that there's going to be a windstorm and got a cold chill factor of minus 50, and then we know it's going to be cold.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: We know it's going to be cold in the house just as well as outside.

Interviewer: And is your heater the Baseboard heating?

Interviewee: There the Baseboard heating, yeah.

Interviewer: And how do you like the baseboard heating?

Interviewee: I like it now. I like the Baseboard heating, it's all over, you know they have it all throughout the apartment. All four apartments are connected to that basement.

Interviewer: Oh, it's all connected?

Interviewee: Yeah. It's all connected. All the waterlines are connected to sewer line and everything are connected to now all four apartments.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, what temperature do you guys normally set your heater at?

Interviewee: They have it at 70.

Interviewer: Around 70.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Do you turn it up through certain parts of the winters, or do you keep it normally at 70?

Interviewee: I try to turn it up in the winter, but those thermostats are old. They are not really controllable, you know, or you can look like they're in control, but just put them anywhere and as you put it on 90 and it's still 70.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah. It doesn't go up.

Interviewer: And do you have any other sources of heat?

Interviewee: Electrical space heaters, yes.

Interviewer: How many of those do you have?

Interviewee: We've got two. I just got another one. We know we need them in the winter.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, so the baseboard heating that's run by a boiler?

Interviewee: That's run by the boiler, yes.

Interviewer: Okay. And so, that also runs your water heaters and stuff?

Interviewee: It runs the water heaters, the water.

Interviewer: Okay. Do you have any concerns with how that operates?

Interviewee: Not now, because they rebuilt the boiler and so it's good now.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: But it was, like running an old 1930 car where it would go bang! And you could hear it and was like, what's that banging?

Interviewer: Three in the morning?

Interviewee: Yeah, and that's the boiler going off, the heats going around, it's working.

Interviewer: Okay. So, they replaced that?

Interviewee: It's replaced and it's working now.

Interviewer: Okay. Good.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Glad to hear. Okay. And then, do you know, you said that the city, like had community members working on the construction of the apartments and stuff?

Interviewee: Yeah, we worked on it.

Interviewer: So, was that just, like is that normal for them to hire like local community members to work on what they develop, like when they built houses and apartments?

Interviewee: Only when it's like they want a lot of change into the apartments and they hire a local carpenter, yeah.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: For like updates and repairs?

Interviewee: Repairs, yeah. New doors, new you know.

Interviewer: So when they're, if the city or NVU develops new housing or like they're new low income apartments, how do you think the community members should be involved in that?

Interviewee: I would think that they would probably hire local people, yeah. Cause it's an income and it's what people need around here, its income.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewer: What about for the design portion, do you think it's important that community members can have input on that?

Interviewee: I don't think so. Because they should know and if it's built by an Alaskan construction company, it should be basic knowledge. Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay, cool. Okay. So really the important part is if they're building something it's important that the jobs be prioritized for local people, is that right?

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, any other ways they should be involved?

Interviewee: No, I don't think so.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, I have some questions on climate change impacts. And can you tell me about any climate change impacts you've seen since you've been here?

Interviewee: Not in housing, but in just working and my job has water plant operator, then we noticed that a few times where the permafrost melted away and the waterlines just broke because of the permafrost melting.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: And that's happening now throughout the land, throughout Alaska now because of climate change. I think it's warming up pretty much all over.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Have you noticed the permafrost thawing affect other things besides the piping?

Interviewee: I think it would, I haven't noticed that much change in building, no.

Interviewer: Okay. Sounds good.

Interviewee: Not in buildings, but I noticed it in water pipes probably because we were working with them.

[de-identified]

Interviewer: Yeah. And then, like how did that affect your daily life? Is there any effects from like the pipes breaking or permafrost thawing?

Interviewee: Well, it took a lot of time away from my family anyway.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Because you have to work long, long hours to keep their water going, to keep everything that function in the City going, yeah.

Interviewer: Would the water be out for extended time when they would break?

Interviewee: Oh. Yes. We would have to turn off the water, but had to do a section at a time. We had four sections, Happy Valley, West Road, East Road. We can't turn them off in the winter.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Cause we had to have that circulation going.

Interviewer: So they don't freeze?

Interviewee: Yeah, so they don't freeze.

Interviewer: Got you.

Interviewee: Yeah. But we, not all times, we had to turn them off because there was leaks in the lines, so we turned them off for a little bit.

Interviewer: Okay. So you would turn them off so you can fix the leaks?

Interviewee: So we can fix the leaks, yeah.

Interviewer: Normally, how long would the system be off for?

Interviewee: We'd shut them off for like six hours in the winter when it's cold and summertime it's different when it's warm, you can leave them off for a while longer.

Interviewer: Yeah. Make sense. This winter, I heard that there were some issues with the water system. Was that, were there multiple days where people didn't have like running water?

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: It went like that maybe for like two weeks.

Interviewer: Two weeks.

Interviewee: I think it was off.

Interviewer: Was that, okay...

Interviewee: Then we had to buy bottled water or go up, we had a person that had a well up on the hillside we got our well water from until somebody forgot to close the door, it froze.

Interviewer: Oh no.

Interviewee: No more water.

Interviewer: Oh no.

Interviewee: And we just go up river where we can get water.

Interviewer: Go up river. Okay.

Interviewee: Up river there's a place to get water, way up the river, yeah.

Interviewer: And the outage, like the two week outage that happened is that normal each winter for that to happen or was that kind of unique?

Interviewee: No, it's probably part of that climate change, I would say.

Interviewer: Okay. Yeah.

Interviewee: Most likely.

Interviewer: And it was out, do you know why it was out for that long?

Interviewee: It was out because of shifted water lines.

Interviewer: And they break?

Interviewee: They break, a lot of breaks. But you're saying earlier that there were still a lot of homes with copper piping that need to be changed to pipes.

Interviewer: Like the piping inside the homes should be changed out, or?

Interviewee: Inside, through the box, yeah. Our biggest concern, that the only thing we had was that the water gets to the house, after it comes into the house, then it's the owner's box, you know. We don't do the plumbing, you know, we just do the plumbing up to the box and get the water to the home.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: And from there the owner takes over.

Interviewer: So the copper piping was the City water lines?

Interviewee: Was the City water lines. Then we wanted a lot of that changed. And I don't know how we got cement road because that became, that's a difficult problem too because all the piping is under it, under the road.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: And then we had to break down. Then if you notice you walk around town, you see all these potholes and things, where we had to break the cement off to work on the water line.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, at your apartment where you live, are there any concerns with flooding or water pooling near the bottom of the house?

Interviewee: No.

Interviewer: Does the ground slant so that the water sort of goes around it or does it get kind of; does it just kind of seep into the ground for it?

Interviewee: Seeps into the ground.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: And no, we didn't get no leaks.

Interviewer: No leaks.

Interviewee: No. None.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, are there any issues with the permafrost thaw into the house creating, shifting, or unevenness with the floors?

Interviewee: Well that was, forgot what year was it built, in 82. It is shifting a bit now.

Interviewer: It was built in....

Interviewee: Bout in 82 I think

Interviewer: And how do you notice the shifting? What do you see in the apartment or on the bottom, like the foundation?

Interviewee: Well, we had like those water line breaks in there, in the building because of that, and that was one issue we had too was that The wind, when it got cold and there is not enough heat and water runs through the building they freeze too, they would break.

Interviewer: How often would that happen?

Interviewee: That happened in the last couple years, I think that happened twice in the apartment I am at. I don't know about the other apartments.

Interviewer: And that was a few times the last few years?

Interviewee: Yeah, because we're directly into that east wind.

Interviewer: Oh, okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Yeah. Like, you're on the end of the unit where you get hit.

Interviewee: End of the unit where you get wind hits.

Interviewer: Yeah. Okay. And then, do you know if there's any concerns with the foundation of it with cracking or major shifting below, insulations?

Interviewee: No, it's not shifting but the foundation is kind of getting old now. Yeah.

Interviewer: Do you know what it's made out of? Like what kind of....

Interviewee: It's laminated lumber.

Interviewer: And so, with the aging, what are some of the concerns with that?

Interviewee: It could be changed, but in order to do that, they'd have to take the whole building down.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: They're trying to add to that foundation.

Interviewer: And they're trying to add some stuff to the foundation?

Interviewee: They reinforced what they could see without having to tear that building down to replace it. Yeah.

Interviewer: Reinforcing underneath with like more wood?

Interviewee: More wood, yeah. They put more wood on.

Interviewer: And then, do you know how the insulation is underneath?

Interviewee: It's well-insulated.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: They have the water lines underneath, foamed. There are foamed water lines.

Interviewer: Is it skirted around?

Interviewee: It's skirted, yes.

Interviewer: With wood or metal?

Interviewee: Wood.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, is there any concerns with the electricity in your house?

Interviewee: They had to redo the electricity, before they worked on the boiler I think they did the electricity.

Interviewer: They did the wiring?

Interviewee: Redo the, what you call it? Outside of it, not the housing itself, but outside.

Interviewer: Okay. So they redid like, was it the

Interviewee: The box, the electrical box.

Interviewer: Okay. So, we are almost done. Do you ever have concerns with how much electricity you would need to use?

Interviewee: We got for the heaters, and we have an electrical stove and a refrigerator, washer and dryer, so our electric bill is like little, like 230 I'd guess.

Interviewer: What was that?

Interviewee: 230 like a month.

Interviewer: Like 230 a month. So you said there's a fridge, washer, dryer. What else takes a lot of electricity?

Interviewee: The heaters in the winter.

Interviewer: Oh, the space heaters?

Interviewee: The plug in the space heater, yeah, plug in.

Interviewer: So that 230 a month is normally in the winter, or is that all year round?

Interviewee: It's like all year round.

Interviewer: All year round.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, how often is, oh, and your stove is electric?

Interviewee: Our stove is electric; everything in the apartment is electric.

Interviewer: And then, do you have, is it like concerning how much your electric bill is each month, like is it something that is worrisome to you guys?

Interviewee: Yes, it is, it is worrisome.

Interviewer: And how often do you guys use your washer and dryer in like a week?

Interviewee: About three times a week.

Interviewer: And then, in the summer, do you guys line dry?

Interviewee: Line dry. We line dry at times, yeah. Depends on if it's a day like this and then we can wash and line dry.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Especially like mine and the kids' stuff, easier to hang them out.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Because they take so long for the dryer to work, you know.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewer: And then, you guys have a freezer in addition to your fridge?

Interviewee: Yes. We have two freezers and outside we put them on in the summer, but there not on in the winter. Winter we just unplug them.

Interviewer: Do you keep things in them in the winter?

Interviewee: In the winter time I do, their still frozen, they stay froze.

Interviewer: And are they outside of the apartment?

Interviewee: They are outside of the apartment, yeah.

Interviewer: Cool. Okay. And then, what about the heating? I don't think I asked you how much oil you use.

Interviewee: There's oil, but it's supplied by the city.

Interviewer: Oh, okay.

Interviewee: They're the ones that take care of the oil.

Interviewer: Okay. So you guys don't have to pay for the oil?

Interviewee: We don't have to pay for heat, no. Just for our electricity and rent, that's it.

Interviewer: Okay. Is there any concerns with the bathroom?

Interviewee: No, most times it's good except for like I said, the line that's connected to the outside, because of the east wind blew in and that line is the one that burst right about down the apartment we have in there's twice, It burst twice.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, did that burst, lead to any like water damage in the bathroom or anything you see or in the floor, the walls?

Interviewee: In the bathroom, not in the bathroom, no.

Interviewer: What about in other parts of the house too?

Interviewee: The laundry room it did. It broke behind where the water lines were connected to the washer.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And so, what is that, is there still a visible damage or?

Interviewee: We had to tear the wall, tear the wall out, but that's in the inside of the house. So we tore the wall out to repair it.

Interviewer: And when did you repair it?

Interviewee: Like two years ago. Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. And now, since you redid the walls, is everything is okay?

Interviewee: Yes.

Interviewer: And then, do you ever see any like mold or water spots, like in the bathroom, or kitchen or laundry room?

Interviewee: No.

Interviewer: And then, below windows, I know sometimes like ice can collect, do you get that moisture along the bottom of your windows inside?

Interviewee: No. [inaudible39:57]

Interviewer: And does it ever like lead to mold, like visible mold?

Interviewee: I haven't seen mold in the apartment, no.

Interviewer: Good. Good.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: What about any, like where there would be water damage in the walls and stuff? Does it sort of stay there all winter where there's a lot of moisture or is it kind of fluctuate?

Interviewee: No, if we notice any problems like that, and then bring it to the city.

Interviewer: You do. Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: So, what would they do?

Interviewee: They would take care of it, send someone over to check.

Interviewer: Okay. So, do you know what they do when they come and look at it?

Interviewee: Well, if it needs to be replaced they'd replace it.

Interviewer: Okay. That's nice. That's a perk of renting.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: They deal with it. Okay. And then, do you have a place to ventilate the apartment?

Interviewee: Yes. In the summertime we can open our window, not in winter, but in the summertime, we do leave our windows open.

Interviewer: And in the winter, are there ceiling fans or open vents that you can use?

Interviewee: No [inaudible41:26].

Interviewer: Okay. And is there, like in the bathroom, is there a way to ventilate out the moisture?

Interviewee: Yes. They have a, it's suppose to bring the air in, and it does, because it's cold.

Interviewer: Because you feel it. Yeah,

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: So, can you control that or does it automatically go on?

Interviewee: No, It's automatic.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah. But it's, no way you can control it, like to turn the heat up when that happens.

Interviewer: Yeah. So, in the winter, like, you don't have a choice if that comes on or not?

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Oh, okay. And do you know if that it's a single fan that comes on or it's connected?

Interviewee: No, It's a single fan.

Interviewer: Okay. So there isn't like an HVEC system or something with, you know, with the things that went through?

Interviewee: No, no. Yeah. I know what you mean. But there is none.

Interviewer: Yeah. Okay.

Interviewee: Just a single pipe.

Interviewer: And, do you happen to know if that fan was put in like by the city, like when you guys built it or like later on?

Interviewee: I think it was put in when they built it, yeah, because it's not working any more.

Interviewer: It's not working?

Interviewee: No, it's not working, no.

Interviewer: Do you know when it broke?

Interviewee: It's been broke about two years now, yeah.

Interviewer: And is that something that you want fixed?

Interviewee: Oh, yeah, we'd like to have it fixed, but it seem like they'd have to tear the whole ceiling down to get at that.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: So, since it broke, has it created any issues in the bathroom or has there been more like more moisture?

Interviewee: It's got like an air vent, it's an air vent but it's A reverse air vent that's suppose to be going out, but instead it's coming this way with the wind. So the wind blows it in because the fan is not working it will blow it back out.

Interviewer: So you feel it.

Interviewee: So you can feel it, yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. And have you guys done anything to try and block it or anything?

Interviewee: No. Well, we put towels around it.

Interviewer: Yeah, you do?

Interviewee: Keep it blocked.

Interviewer: Almost there. Are there times in the week or days that your house is unoccupied for a chunk of time?

Interviewee: When we go to camp, yeah.

Interviewer: Oh, yeah? And how, like how much, like, is that mostly in the summer?

Interviewee: That's mostly in the summer.

Interviewer: And how long are you guys normally gone for?

Interviewee: Like maybe a day. Like all day long, but not night and day, no.

Interviewer: Okay.

Interviewee: Mostly stay over there all day.

Interviewer: And you would go like?

Interviewee: Say like midday to midnight or something, like 12 hours.

Interviewer: Okay. Can you tell me know what you think about the water turbines or not the water turbines, the wind turbines in Unalakleet?

Interviewee: I've seen them and they're working, but I don't think they provided what they were after like cheaper electricity, or, I think that our electricity has

basically been staying the same. It's not lowering the cost, just not raising it either.

Interviewer: Oh, it's the same?

Interviewee: It's the same.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: It's not helping to lower the cost of electricity.

Interviewer: Yeah, But not increasing.

Interviewee: Not increasing it.

Interviewer: Do you think it would be helpful for the city to have more renewable energy like that? Like solar panels or more wind turbine?

Interviewee: Yes. Solar panels would be pretty good.

Interviewer: So you would say solar panels, but maybe not more wind turbine?

Interviewee: No wind turbines, no.

Interviewer: Okay. And then, did you notice any differences in energy reliability after the turbines were put in? Like more or less power outages or about the same?

Interviewee: [inaudible46:45] became power outage. It draws power outages; I think this past winter they had to shut off the wind turbines to work on the power.

Interviewer: Oh, okay. And then, do you think that the city needs to update obviously the water or the electrical lines?

Interviewee: I think they are doing that, because of the new housing area that they build up there, they're building more.

Interviewer: They're building more lines?

Interviewee: More, they are putting in more lines.

Interviewer: Okay. Got you. Okay. Is there anything else you want to share about housing in Unalakleet and infrastructure?

Interviewee: I think that people are saying what I am saying, is families that basically living in homes together because there isn't any housing available.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: And, what do you think are some important things for like NVU or the city to know about like supporting people that have multiple families in a house? Like, what do you think would be good things for them to do to help people have more housing?

Interviewee: Build housing I think. That would be the only thing, to build.

Interviewer: Do you think that housing should be for renting or for people to own or both?

Interviewee: I think it could be both. The only other issue would be the land issue. Well you can look around town and see that there isn't any land.

Interviewer: Yeah. I noticed. There's very few spots.

Interviewee: There's very few open spot, because it's all compact.

Interviewer: And do you have any, like what's your perspective on building more housing up on the Hills and out of town?

Interviewee: It would have to be, probably like an apartment building. It would be nice to have a rental up there.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay. Are there any like barriers you see to, like if you were to build a home up on the hill, are there anything like challenges to building up there versus in town?

Interviewee: Well, everything like the stores are downtown, schools are downtown, everything.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Interviewee: Nothing is moved up, except for the home.

Interviewer: Yeah. Okay. That would be the biggest thing?

Interviewee: That would be the biggest thing. You'd have to be able to come down and go back up every day, depending on if you're working at school or clinic or anywhere. You'd always have to commute back to where are you going or where are you living?

Interviewer: Okay. Cool. Is there anything else you wanted to share that you think is important to know?

Interviewee: No. Not off hand.

Interviewer: Okay. Well, that's all that I have.