

HB

342

# Questionnaires

1. Are people in your village talking about OCS? Yes -- 47%, No -- 42%, Don't know -- 11%

If people in your village are talking about OCS, what kind of things are they saying?

- "Evil to be unalterably opposed to"
- Concern over fishing and industry locations
- Concern over Washington, D. C. position on 200-mile fishing limit
- Where will they drill and what about oil spills?
- What about: health care, housing, economic impact, seafood?
- Concern over life style impact, renewable resources, environment
- "Don't want anything to do with OCS for fear of hurting subsistence"
- "That ice too dangerous for industry -- don't want no drilling on our land"
- "When will it come and what are we going to do?"

2. Have you been to any other meetings on OCS? Yes -- 35%, No -- 65%

If you have been to other meetings on OCS, what type of information did you learn?

- Few specifics
- Yakutat information
- "I just feel like I'm wasting my breath"
- Mostly general information
- Offshore drilling technical information
- That there's lots of grave concern about being overwhelmed by development
- Western civilization bullshit

3. Have you seen any slides or films on OCS? Yes -- 30%, No -- 70%

4. Have any of the following people visited your village recently to talk about OCS?

Federal government:	Yes -- 14%,	No -- 73%,	Don't know -- 13%
State government:	Yes -- 20%,	No -- 73%,	Don't know -- 7%
Regional corporation:	Yes -- 13%,	No -- 74%,	Don't know -- 13%
Oil company:	Yes -- 13%,	No -- 75%,	Don't know -- 12%
Other:	Yes -- 13%,	No -- 75%,	Don't know -- 12%
(Borough planners, Kodiak Borough)			

5. How do you feel about OCS in relation to the following?

	Good	.....	.....	Bad
a. Jobs	29%	17%	29%	25%
b. Profit to corporation	25%	25%	50%	
c. Cultural impact	10%	5%	17%	68%
d. Subsistence life style	9%		24%	67%

6. How would you rate your need for more information on the topics listed?

	Need info desperately	Would be very useful	Could use it	No need
a. Offshore facility	40%	43%	13%	4%
b. Joint venture arrangements	40%	34%	13%	13%
c. How to stop OCS	36%	42%	11%	11%
d. Onshore facilities	62%	25%	10%	3%
e. Powers of a city (taxing, zoning, etc.)	45%	40%	15%	
f. Funding sources	73%	21%	6%	

7. If it was your decision to go or not to go along with OCS development in your village area:

- a. Do you need more information before deciding? Yes -- 95%, No -- 5%
- b. Are you ready now to say yes, go ahead? Yes -- 2 responses, No -- 2 responses
- c. Are you ready now to say no, we don't want it? Yes -- 2 responses, No -- 0 responses

8. Do you feel the state is doing enough to assist villages in OCS planning? Yes -- 17%, No -- 78%, Almost -- 5%

9. Who should use the available federal and state monies to develop an OCS plan for your area?

- Federal government -- 2%
- Regional corporations -- 29%
- State government -- 5%
- Subregional associations -- 16%
- Village -- 43%

10. Do you feel follow-up activities to the meeting would be useful? Yes -- 100%, No -- 0%

Don Gilman Kenai Pen. Boro

weakest area of bill - ~~commission~~  
15 members too large (council)

bill is mandated planning & zoning  
→ provide for Monies to Municipalities

Hubert

Peter Hubert - Sealaska

Don't enact bill until ANCSA Corps. receive  
land → but have selected?

Don't implement bill till ANCSA Corps.  
receive land -

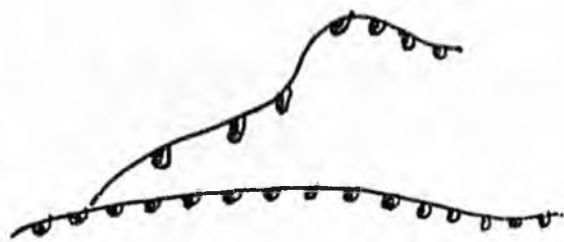
large private owners ~~disorganized~~ dis-  
enfranchised in coastal planning.

Composition council - all selected by  
Gov. - Make 1 member from each  
coastal policy district, rather than  
local elected officials -

Les Sharp - JNO

memberships on council wd. be  
burden on Monies.

Glenn Atkins Coastal Mgmt. Prog.



charter re contractors

not passed / intent on list.  
to report areas  
rebat when facility  
smaller  
defining "community"  
p. 8, line 24: add or  
please  
effective after 1/72

Mike M 3rd Co. Board  
re primary  
5000

V. DalPiaz - ACS -

1. Max. local participation for planning - but statewide resp.  
suggests voting at large mems. on council
2. Public hearings for dist. c.m. plans -  
Comm. hearings recorded
3. Protection, enhancement emphasis, not development  
No interim protse. while plans being formulated in act now -
4. Shd. be under DNR, not CORA

M. DeMan

1. Coastal policy council - state members  
shd. advise public board -
2. Remember property rights of land owners
3. Shd. be planning for something



The State Affairs Committee has had SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION SJR NO. 20 (requesting establishment of a Farmers Home Administration state office in Alaska ) under consideration and the committee recommends it do pass. The report was signed by Senator Willis, Co-Chairman, and concurred in by Senators Kerttula, Huber and Ray. 20

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20 was referred to the Rules Committee.

The Resources Committee has had SENATE BILL NO. 196 (regulation of shellfish pots) under consideration and the committee recommends it be replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 196, entitled: SB 196

"An Act relating to the regulation of shellfish pots and buoys used in the ta:ing of king crab."

and that the committee substitute do pass.

The report was signed by Senator Poland, Chairman, and concurred in by Senators Tillion, Croft, Huber, Meland, Colletta and Butrovich.

SENATE BILL NO. 196 was referred to the Rules Committee.

Fiscal note accompanying SENATE BILL NO. 196 appears in Senate Supplement No. 31 to today's journal.

The Community and Regional Affairs Committee has had SENATE BILL NO. 220 (management of coastal resources of the state) under consideration and a majority of the committee recommends it do pass with the following amendment: SB 220

Page 2, Line 28: Change "eight" to "nine"  
Page 3, Lines 3 & 4: Delete "the area of the North Slope Borough and"  
Page 3, Line 6: Add new section "(B) the North Slope Borough:" and reletter accordingly

The report was signed by Senator Orsini, Chairman, and concurred in by Senators Hackney and Willis. Senator Ferguson signed "no recommendation".

Letter of Intent by the Community and Regional Affairs Committee appears in Senate Supplement No. 31 to today's journal.

SENATE BILL NO. 220 was referred to the Finance Committee.

SB The President stated the journal would reflect that  
220 Senator Ferguson dissents from the Letter of Intent by  
the Community and Regional Affairs Committee.

SB The Resources Committee has had SENATE BILL NO. 227  
227 (regulating procedures on applications for permits for  
use of state's air, land, or water resources) under  
consideration and a majority of the committee recommends it  
be replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO.  
227 and that the committee substitute do pass. The report  
was signed by Senator Poland, Chairman, and concurred in by  
Senators Tillion, Meland, Butrovich and Colletta. Senator  
Huber signed "no recommendation".

SENATE BILL NO. 227 was referred to the Rules Committee.

CS The State Affairs Committee has had COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE  
HB FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 233 amended (land under the Alaska  
233 Native Claims Settlement Act) under consideration and a  
am majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 233, entitled:

"An Act relating to selection of state  
land and federal land withdrawal and  
classification; and providing for an  
effective date."

and that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass with the  
following amendment:

Page 2, Line 1: delete "Office of the Governor"  
and insert "Department of Natural Resources"

The report was signed by Senator Kerttula, Co-Chairman,  
and concurred in by Senators Huber and Willis. Senator  
Ray signed "no recommendation".

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 233 amended was  
referred to the Resources Committee.

CS The State Affairs Committee has had COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE  
HB FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 234 amended (special appropriation for  
234 Steering Council for d-2 lands) under consideration and  
am a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 234, entitled:

"An Act making special appropriations for  
the work of the Steering Council for Alaska  
Lands; and providing for an effective date."

AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

By: Resources Committee

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. 220

HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: 2

LINE: 28

Sec. 44.19.891. ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL.

After (1) substitute new language as follows:

Eight public members appointed by the Governor from a list  
comprised of <sup>At least</sup> three names from each region, nominated by the  
municipalities of each region. The nominees shall

STATE  
of ALASKA

## MEMORANDUM

TO: [ Senator Poland  
Senator Orsini  
Representative Rudd ←  
Jack Chenoweth  
Ron Lind  
Fran Ulmer

DATE : March 25, 1977

FROM:

Murray Walsh *MW*  
Alaska Coastal Management Program  
Division of Policy Development and Planning  
Office of the Governor

SUBJECT: SB 220/HB 342: Fiscal Note

We have prepared a fiscal note for SB 220/HB 342. Since the bill will complement and augment an existing program, we have tried to present a basic understanding of the present and near future financial expectations of the Alaska Coastal Management Program, rather than just showing the expected increases that would result from passage and implementation of SB 220/HB 342.

We hope this information is useful and instructive to you, and please call on us for further explanation or clarification of the fiscal or any other aspects of the coastal program.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 220 / HB 342  
Title "An Act relating to the management of coastal resources of the state"  
Requested by The Senate Rules Committee by request Date 3/7/77  
of the joint Administration-Legislative  
Committee on coastal management

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Office of the Governor (DPDP) and Dept. of Comm. & Reg. Affair  
Program Category Affected Coastal Zone Management  
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected 01-47-6-02-00-00

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
200 TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
400 COMMODITIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
500 EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	4	4	4	4	4	4
PART TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

A. Assumptions.

1. Passage of the bill will make federal approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and award of additional funding under that section, possible; and this should occur in June of 1978.
2. No increase in state cash appropriations will be needed to match the incoming federal grants. The larger federal grants can be matched with local participation and state agency in-kind services.
3. Only four new positions in state government (3 in CRA, 1 in DPDP) should be needed to implement the bill. Almost all of the bill's provisions can be met with the existing personnel now in place in various state agencies as a result of the existing Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). The new positions will be needed because of the substantial new role of local governments and the needs of the new council.

IV. DATE 3/23/77

PREPARED BY Murray R. Walsh

AGENCY DPDP, Governor's Office

PHONE 465-4973

Original: Legislative Finance  
cc: Budget and Management  
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

### III. Analysis, Continued

#### B. Program Summary.

The purpose of a fiscal note is usually to show what increases in state staff or expenditures can be expected as a result of legislation. In this case, SB 220/HB 342 would become the centerpiece of an existing program which began in the summer of 1974. The program, which is called the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) just as in the bill, has changed in many respects since it began, but the overall goal of wise use and protection of the coastal resources has never changed nor has the programmatic goal of federal approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 changed.

Analysis by the ACMP staff in the Office of the Governor, the Dept. of Law, and the federal Office of Coastal Zone Management shows that the proposed bill should make it possible for ACMP to be federally approved with little difficulty if the bill is enthusiastically administered. This approval would permit larger federal CZM grants to be made to the state. So, while the face sheet of this note is filled out according to the instructions for fiscal notes, we provide a more thorough look at the ACMP budget on the following charts. Grant application and BRU data, as well as ACMP staff experience and expectation have been melded to form general budget charts for fiscal years 1977, 78, and 79. The figures are reliable insofar as general allocations and magnitude; but they are not exact since there are many unknowns. The figures for FY 77 are also rough since they are drawn from two separate grant applications and a possible supplemental application.

The first chart might be thought of as the "pre-bill situation." Since FY 77 will end just after passage of the bill, there will be little of the bill reflected in the FY 77 chart. This is not awkward, since many of the bill's provisions were anticipated. The major difference from FY 77 to FY 78 and beyond will be the amount of local government involvement, which was only voluntary, and rather novel at the start of FY 77.

The second chart, for FY 78, is a projection of program development expenditures as the implementation of the bill begins. There is much to do: Local governments must be provided with enough funds to get their programs underway, and the Council will have quite a job in getting organized and establishing its guidelines and procedures. Additionally, the ACMP office will be pursuing approval of the program by the end of the fiscal year, and this will involve substantial time and money.

The third chart can be thought of as the first year of "regular" program administration. By this time the larger Sec. 306 grants will be available and local programs should be well underway. Also, some local governments may be done with developing their programs, and thus be eligible for administration grants with which to maintain their programs. This last topic

is not addressed in the proposed legislation, but making grants of CZM 306 funds for regular municipal and borough administration of local coastal programs is certainly permitted and encouraged in the national CZM program.

The first and second charts will be largely unchanged whether or not SB 220/HB 342 passes or not, except that the funds for local grants in the second (FY 78) chart might be less because the local demand would probably not be as high without the existence of a bill like SB 220/HB 342.

The third chart (FY 79) may not be valid at all if the bill does not pass because there is considerable uncertainty over whether ACMP could be federally approved without the help of SB 220/HB 342, or something similar.

Chart One-Fiscal Year 77.

Approximate ACMP Receipts:\*

Federal:	\$1,200,000
State Cash Appropriation:	250,000
TOTAL	<u>\$1,450,000</u>

Approximate ACMP Expenditures:

ACMP Office Use...	
Public Participation	\$ 200,000
Program Elements	100,000
Grant and Contract Adm.	50,000
Grants to Local Gov'ts	350,000
Assistance to Local Gov't	225,000
State Agency Projects	525,000
TOTAL	<u>\$1,450,000</u>

Chart Two-Fiscal Year 78

Approximate ACMP Receipts:\*

Federal:	\$1,200,000
State Appropriation:	250,000
TOTAL	<u>\$1,450,000</u>

Approximate ACMP Expenditures:

ACMP Office Use...	
Public Participation	\$ 225,000
Program Elements	75,000
Grant and Contract Adm.	50,000
Grants to Local Gov'ts	625,000
Assistance to Local Gov't	75,000
State Agency Projects	400,000
TOTAL	<u>\$1,450,000</u>

Chart Three-Fiscal Year 79 (If approval under Sec. 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act has been achieved, and the federal funding is thereby available.)

Approximate ACMP Receipts:\*

Federal:	\$2,000,000
State Appropriation:	250,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,250,000</u>

Approximate ACMP Expenditures:

ACMP Office Use:	
Public Participation:	\$200,000
Program Elements:	75,000
Grant and Contract Adm	75,000
Program Development Grants to local government:	700,000
Program Administration Grants to local gov't:	600,000
Assistance to Local gov't:	100,000
State Agency Projects:	500,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,250,000</u>

\* The receipts shown here are those monies under ACMP Office control only. The federal grants do require state matching shares, of which the annual ACMP appropriation is a part. The rest of the match is made up from local and state agency in-kind contributions to the program. Grants to local governments usually require that the local government contribute some value to its own program in cash or in kind, and this contribution is used as part of the overall match for the federal funds. The match ratio now is 4 federal dollars for every 1 state dollar. The state usually has no trouble finding enough matching share, and this is why we do not expect to ask for any larger annual appropriation than \$250,000 per year.

C. Personnel.

SB 220/HB 342 will cause a dramatic increase in local involvement in ACMP. Thus, we see the need of at least three mid-range planners in addition to the existing CRA staff to handle the increased demand for grants and services. All other aspects of SB 220/HB 342 have been foreseen except the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, and the ACMP office will need a para-professional administrator to attend to the needs of the Council. All these people can easily be paid from the present program revenue.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SB 220 - HB 342

(An Act Relating to the Management of the Coastal Resources of the State)

In this analysis --

Council means the  
Program means the  
District Program means the  
Service Area means the

Alaska Coastal Policy Council  
Alaska Coastal Management Program  
District Coastal Management Program  
Coastal Resource Service Area

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Area which Merits Special Attention  
Coastal Resource District  
Use of Direct and Significant Impact  
Uses of State Concern

Defined in section 46.35.210(1)  
Defined in section 46.35.210(2)  
Defined in section 46.35.210(5)  
Defined in section 46.35.210(6)

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Major Economic Activity  
Village

Defined - 46.35.160(b)  
Defined - 46.35.180(d)

\* Section. 1.

Sets out the legislative findings which show that

- The development of valuable resources which exist along Alaska's coast may outstrip the capabilities of coastal communities to deal with the impacts of accelerated development in the coastal areas; and that there is
- Great need for sound water and land use planning along the coast which would allow for development and use of the resources while at the same time protecting the natural and scenic values of the coast;

\* Sec. 2

Sets out the legislative policy which provides that

- The coastal resources of the State should be preserved, protected, restored and enhanced as necessary, but also developed and used, for the benefit of this and future generations; that
- Coordinated planning and decision making among the various levels of governments and citizens of the State should be encouraged; that
- A management program, which would set out the State's policies, objectives and procedures regarding the coast should be developed; that
- Such a management program provide for the resolution of conflicts which may arise between public and private coastal resource activities as well as those which may have a direct and significant impact upon the coastal areas of the State; that

- Such a management program provide for participation by the public, local governments, and agencies of the State and Federal governments in the development and implementation of the program; that
- Such a management program utilize existing governmental structures and authorities; and finally that
- State agencies comply with the policies, and the guidelines and standards adopted by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council.

\* Sec. 3

Adds new sections to Chapter 19 (Office of the Governor) of Title 44 (State Government) which would establish the Alaska Coastal Policy Council to carry out the State' policies.

Sec. 44.19.891

- (a) Creates the Alaska Coastal Policy Council within the Governor's Office. The council would consist of 15 members; eight would be public members, appointed by the governor, and seven would be Administration members. The eight public members would have to be mayors, or members of assemblies or councils of incorporated local governments from one of eight designated coastal regions. The seven Administration members would be the Director of DPDP, and the Commissioners of the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Community and Regional Affairs, Environmental Conservation, Fish and Game, Natural Resources, and Transportation and Public Facilities.

- (b) The public members would serve two year terms and could be reappointed. Their terms would be staggered.
- (c) The Council would select co-chairmen from among its membership, one from the public members and one from the Administration designees.
- (d) Members of the Council would be allowed to select one person as a permanent alternate to represent them at Council meeting.
- (e) Four public members and three designated members would constitute a quorum.  
However, one or more members would be able to hold hearings.  
Decisions of the Council would be by majority vote of those present and voting.
- (f) Council members would be entitled to per diem and travel expenses, and
- (g) A vacancy among the public members would be filled by appointment of the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term.

Sec. 44.19.892

Sets out the powers of the Council, which would include

- Applying for and accepting of grants, contributions, and appropriations, including Federal monies which would become available for coastal planning and management.
- Contracting for services.
- Consulting and cooperating with all parties concerned with or having jurisdiction over coastal planning and management.

Sec. 44.19.893

Sets out the duties of the Council, which would include

- Developing guidelines and standards for the preparation and approval of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.
- Establishing continuing coordination among the various State agencies to facilitate the development and implementation of the Alaska Coastal Management Program, as well as
- Initiating an interagency program of comprehensive coastal resource planning for each of the eight coastal regions represented on the Council.
- Providing, on a continuing basis, data and information to Coastal Resource Districts to carry out their planning and management functions under the Alaska Coastal Management Program.
- Submitting annually to the Legislature those portions of the Alaska Coastal Management Program approved or amended by the Council during the preceding year.

Sec. 44.19.894

Designates the staff of the Office of Coastal Management within DPDP to be the staff to the Council in carrying out its duties.

\* Sec. 4

Adds a new chapter to Title 46 (Water, Air and Environmental Conservation) to develop the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Sec. 46.35.010

- ((a) (Provides that the Council approves the Alaska Coastal Management Program.)
- (b) Provides that portions of the Alaska Coastal Management Program could be approved by the Council as they are developed.

- (c) The Council would review the Program, and when appropriate revise it to
- Add newly approved District Coastal Management Programs;
  - Intergrate newly approved District Coastal Management Programs, and/or revisions and amendments of District Coastal Management Programs with existing programs, and/or with plans developed by State agencies.
  - Add new or revised State statutes, policies, regulations or other appropriate material.
  - Review the effectiveness of implementation of District Coastal Management Programs.
  - Consider new information acquired by the State and by Coastal Resource Districts.
- (d) All reviews and revisions by the Council would have to be in accordance with the guidelines and standards adopted by the Council.

Sec. 46.35.020

Lists the eight objectives of the Alaska Coastal Management Program. They include

- The use, management, restoration and enhancement of the overall quality of the coastal environment.
- The development of industrial or commercial enterprises consistent with the social, cultural, historic, economic and environmental interests of the people.

- The orderly, balanced utilization and protection of the resources of the coastal areas consistent with sound conservation and sustained yield principles.
- The management of coastal land and water uses in such a manner that those uses which are dependent on a coastal location (economically and/or physically) are given a higher priority than those uses which do not require a coastal location.
- The protection and management of significant historic, cultural, natural and aesthetic values, and natural systems or processes within the coastal area.
- The prevention of damage to or degradation of land and water (reserved for their natural values) as a result of inconsistent land or water usages (adjacent to that land).
- The recognition of the need for a continuing supply of energy to meet the requirements of the State and the nation, and
- The full and fair evaluation of all demands on the land and water in coastal areas.

Sec. 46.35.030

Provides for the creation of Coastal Resource Districts to develop District Coastal Management Programs. The District Coastal Management Program would be based on a comprehensive resource use plan, or a comprehensive statement of needs, policies, objectives and standards which would govern the use of the various resources in the Coastal Resource District. Each District Program would have to be consistent with the guidelines and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program, and would include

- The delineation of the boundaries of the Coastal Resource District.
- A listing or definition of land and water uses and activities which would be subject to a District Coastal Management Program.
- The policies and regulations which would be applied to the land and water uses and activities which would be subject to a District Coastal Management Program.
- A description of the uses and activities which would be proper and those which would be improper within the boundaries of a Coastal Resource District.
- The policy which would be applied, and the procedures which would be used to determine which proposals for land or water uses or activities would be allowed.
- The designation of areas in a Coastal Resource District which merit special attention, and the criteria which would be applied for their use.

Sec. 46.35.040

Specifies the duties of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council. Among these would be

- The development, identification and definition of guidelines and standards for use by Coastal Resource Districts and State agencies within six months of the effective date of this Act. (These guidelines and standards, developed by the Council, would essentially cover the same items listed in the previous section (46.35.030).)

In addition, the guidelines and standards which would be developed by the Council would be used to measure the progress

Coastal Resources Districts are making in developing and implementing their own District Programs.

- The development of an ongoing program which would provide technical and financial assistance to the Coastal Resource Districts in the development and implementation of their District Programs.
- The review and approval of District Programs.
- The initiation of a process for identifying and managing, uses of State, regional and/or district concerns within specific coastal areas.
- The development of procedures and/or guidelines for coordination and cooperation with Federal agencies which manage and use Federal lands in coastal areas.

Sec. 46.35.050

Provides that Coastal Resource Districts would be required to complete and submit to the Council for approval a District Program within 30 months of the effective date of this Act, or within 30 months of certification of the results of a Coastal Resource District's organization, whichever would occur later.

Sec. 46.35.060

- (a) Provides that if certain portions of a District Program submitted to the Council for approval were not in compliance with the provisions of the Act, the Council could still approve those portions which were consistent.

- (b) Those portions of a District Coastal Management Plan which would or could not be approved by the Council because of deficiencies would be mediated. Such mediations would include public hearings in the affected Coastal Resource District, and meetings between the Council and Coastal Resource District officials to resolve the differences and correct the deficiencies.
- (c) If differences could not be resolved by mediation the Council would then call for a public hearing, and the differences would be resolved in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (44.62). The Council would be required to enter its findings, and then could require that
  - The affected District Program be amended to be consistent with the Act, or that
  - The Program be revised to accommodate a use of State concern.
- (d) Designates the Superior Court as the court which would have jurisdiction to enforce orders of the Council.

Sec. 46.35.070

- (a) Provides for the standards the Council would have to follow in approving or disapproving a District Program. The Council must approve a District Program if it is consistent with the Act and the guidelines and standards adopted by the Council.
- (b) Even if a District Program were not consistent, the Council would have to approve it if it were determined that strict adherence to the guidelines and standards
  - would result in violation of another law, or

- would cause substantial harm to another value in the Coastal Resource District, or that
  - the inconsistency is of a technical nature and would not result in substantial harm.
- (c) This section also provides that the Council would have to approve a restriction or exclusion (of a District Program) of a use of State concern, if it found that
- The Coastal Resource District had consulted with the appropriate State agencies; that
  - The restriction or exclusion was based on the fact that no suitable alternative site was available; and that
  - The restriction or exclusion was based on an analysis which showed that the proposed use would have been incompatible with the proposed site.
- (d) Under this section a decision by the Council would have to be made within 90 days.

Sec. 46.35.080

Provides that the Alaska Coastal Management Program would take effect upon adoption of a concurrent resolution by a majority of each house, or by a vote of the majority of each house at a time the houses are convened in joint session to confirm executive appointments.

Sec. 46.35.090

- (a) Provides that District Programs (approved by the Council for a Coastal Resources District) which do not have planning and zoning authority would be implemented by the appropriate State agencies.

- (b) Those Coastal Resource Districts who exercise planning and zoning authority would implement their own Programs (once they had been approved by the Council).

Sec. 46.35.100

- (a) Deals with compliance and enforcement of District Programs. It provides that municipalities and State agencies would administer land and water use regulations in conformity with approved Programs.
- (b) The sections states that if it were found that a District Program was not being enforced, implemented or complied with, the Council would convene a public hearing to consider the matter. After the hearing the Council could order the affected Coastal Resource District and/or State agency to take the necessary actions to enforce, implement or comply with an approved District Program.
- (c) In determining whether an approved District Program is being enforced, implemented or complied with by a Coastal Resource District which exercises planning and zoning authority, the Council would find in favor of the respective Coastal Resource District if
- Zoning or other regulations had been adopted or were being enforced;
  - Variances had been granted which complied with the elements of the District Program, or which had been approved by the Council; and

- Procedures and standards of the Act had been followed and considered by the Coastal Resource District.
- (d) In determining whether a State agency was enforcing, implementing, or complying with a District Program with respect to its exercise of regulations or control of the resources, the Council would find in favor of the State agency if the
- Use or activity for which the permit, license, or approval had been granted was consistent with the District Program, and if the
  - Requirements imposed by State statute, regulation, or local ordinance applicable to the use or activity were consistent with the District Program.
- ((e) The Superior Court would have jurisdiction to enforce orders of the Council.)

Sec. 46.35.110

Would provide for the establishment of Coastal Resource Service Areas with powers granted to perform the duties required in this Act, in the unorganized borough.

Sec. 46.35.120

- (a) Provides for the organization of Coastal Resource Service Areas in those Regional Education Attendance Areas which contain part of the coastline.
- (b) The section further provides that the Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs could, after public hearings, consolidate two or more REAAs into a single Coastal Resource Service Area if

- A substantial portion of the coastal area in question belonged to or was administered by the Federal Government; i.e., an area over which the State could not exercise control as to its use; or if
  - There was the likelihood that an area in the unorganized borough which covered more than one REAA might be incorporated.
- (c) The section also provides that a determination for a possible consolidation of two or more REAAs (for the above stated reasons) would have to be made prior to organizing a Service Area, but no later than six months after the effective date of the Act.

Sec. 46.35.130

- (a) Provides for the three forms of organization of a Coastal Resource Service Area. It could be accomplished either by
- Submission of a petition to the Council by the number of voters equal to 15 percent of the number of votes cast in the last general election; or it could be accomplished by
  - Submission of a resolution to the Council by a city council, or a traditional governing body of not less than 25 percent of the number of cities and villages located within the Service Area; or it could be done at the
  - Direction of the Council whenever it appeared that a major economic development activity would occur in the Service Area. (Major economic activity is defined in Sec. 46.35.160(b)).

- (b) The Lt. governor would conduct an election on the question of organization of a Service Area within 60 days (but no later than 90 days) after the receipt of a petition or resolution, or at the direction of the Council.

Sec. 46.35.140

- (a) Provides that each Service Area would have an elected board which would have the same powers, duties and functions (to develop and implement a program) as those required of a Coastal Resource District.
- (b) The Board would have seven members, which would be elected at large, except that
- (c) The Commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs could (after consultation with residents of a Service Area) divide Service Areas into sections for the purpose of nominating and electing board members. (In accordance with AS 14.08.051(a)). Such division could also be requested in the petitions or resolutions submitted by Service Areas, or at the direction of the Council for organization of Service Areas as noted earlier. (Sec. 46.35.130(a))

Division into sections could also be proposed at any time by members of the respective Service Area boards. However, if such divisioning were to be proposed by a Service Area, it would have to be approved first by a majority of the qualified voters voting at the next regular election, or a special election called for that purpose.

If a division into sections for the purpose of nominating and electing board members were to be approved, it would take effect at the next regular election of Service Area board members.

- (d) The term of office for Service Area board members would be three years. Board members could be reelected. Terms would be staggered.
- (e) The Lt. governor would have to hold elections, with the first election to be held not less than 60 nor more than 90 days, after certification of the results of a Service Area organization election.
- (f) Subsequent elections would be held annually on the same date as the election for board members of REAAs.
- (g) Subsection (g) of this section provides for the appointment of a board member to fill a vacancy on a Service Area board.  
(According to AS 14.08.041(a))
- (h) Recall of Service Area board members is subject to the same provisions as a recall for municipal officials. (Under AS 29.28.130 - 29.28.250).  
(The Lt. governor would receive and review recall petitions, as well as conduct recall elections.)

Sec. 46.35.150

Provides that all elections in the Service Areas be administered by the Lt. governor as provided for in the Alaska Election Code.

(In addition, it provides that the Lt. governor may adopt regulations as necessary, and that all election costs would be borne by the State.)

Sec. 46 35.160

(a) Provides for the organization of a Service Area at the direction of the Council whenever it appeared that a major economic development activity would occur in a Service Area, or in waters adjacent to a Service Area which had not been organized. The Council would have to hold at least one public hearing in the affected area before an election could be held by the Council.

((b) Defines "major economic development activity".)

Sec. 46.35.170

- (a) Provides that if residents of a Service Area were to reject organization, and the Council found after public hearings that a major economic development activity was or would be occurring the Council could direct the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to prepare a District Program for submission to the Council and the Legislature.
- (b) In addition, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs would complete a District Coastal Management Program for a Service Area which had been organized, but which had
- Failed to make substantial progress in preparing an approvable District Program within 18 months of organization, or which had
  - Failed to submit for approval a District Program within 30 months of organization.

The preparation of a District Program by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs would be accomplished in consultation with the affected Service Area. The section further

provides that the District Program would reflect the expressed concerns of the residents of the Service Area to the maximum extent possible.

- (c) However, subsection (c) provides that before the Department of Community and Regional Affairs could complete a District Program, the Council would be required to meet with members of the Service Area board to determine if they could complete a District Program on their own within the time frame established in subsection (b) of this section (i.e., 18 or 30 months).

Sec. 46.35.180

- (a) Provides that a District Program would have to be submitted for review to each city or village within the Service Area before adoption by the board.

Within 60 days the council of a city, or the residents of a village could either approve, or enter their objections to the District Program.

- (b) If a city or village failed to approve portions of the District Program, the governing body would have to advise the Service Area board (or the Department of C&RA) of its objections, as well as suggest alternatives.

The Service Area board would accept new material from a city or village (which would be consistent with the guidelines and standards adopted by the Council) and the District Program would be modified accordingly.

- (c) Objections by a city council would be confined to elements of the District Program which would be within the corporate limits of the city. The objections of a village council would be confined to those elements of the District

Program which would be within the village and/or a two mile radius of the village.

((d) Defines "village".)

Sec. 46.35.190

- (a) A city which is within the coastal area, but which is not part of a Service Area could include itself in that Service Area if its governing body consented to the inclusion.
- (b) The initiation of mutual agreements and cooperative or joint administration of functions between a municipality and a Service Area is encouraged.

Sec. 46.35.200

Provides that upon adoption of the Alaska Coastal Management Program State departments, boards, and commissions would have to review their statutory authority, administrative regulations and applicable procedures to determine if any deficiencies or inconsistencies existed which would prevent them from complying with the statewide Program. State agencies would be required to take whatever actions were necessary to insure that they would be in full compliance with the statewide Program. This would include the preparation and submission of recommendations to the Council for needed legislation within six months from the effective date of the Program.

Sec. 46.35.210

Contains the definitions' section (pp. 21, 22, 23, 24), which includes definitions of

- (1) Area which merits special attention
- (2) Coastal Resource District

(3) Use of direct and significant impact

(4) Uses of State concern

\* Sec. 5

Adds a new section to Chapter 47 (Department of C&RA) of Title 44 (State Government).

The section provides for various kinds of assistance for the development, implementation and maintenance of District Coastal Management Programs by the Department of Community & Regional Affairs.

\* Sec. 6

Provides that the Administrative Regulation Review Committee would have to review the administrative regulations adopted by the various executive departments dealing with the State's coastal areas. The Committee would have to make recommendations by January 20, 1979 for annulment of regulations which in the Committee's opinion would not meet the intent of the Alaska Coastal Management Program. These recommendations would have to be transmitted to the first session of the Eleventh Alaska Legislature.

\* Sec. 7

Provides for an effective date clause.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO SB 220 and HB 342 --

Page 2, line 10: Between "coastal" and "of" insert "land and water"

Page 2, lines 28 and following: Revise to read:

(1) eight public members shall be appointed by the governor; the governor shall select the mayor or one member of the assembly or council of a municipality from each of the following general regions:

Page 4, line 8: Substitute "Transportation and Public Facilities" for "Public Works"

Page 5, line 14: After "coastal" delete "area"

Page 6, line 13: Amend to read: "The Alaska Coastal Management Program"

Page 7, line 17: Delete "historical", insert "historic"

Page 8, line 6: Delete "in meeting", insert "to meet"

Page 8, line 13: Amend to read:

...based upon a municipality's existing comprehensive plan or a new comprehensive resource use plan or comprehensive statement of needs...

Page 9, line 9: Amend to read:

(1) by regulation, adopt under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62), within six months of the effective date of this Act, for the use of and application by coastal resource districts and state agencies for carrying out their responsibilities under this chapter, guidelines and standards for...

[Page 10, line 7: Delete ", regional and district" ]

Page 13, line 16: Amend to read: "...is not being implemented, enforced or complied with,..."

Page 13, line 21: Amend to read: "...considers necessary to implement, enforce or comply with..."

[Page 13, line 25: Delete "planning", insert "zoning" ]

Page 15, line 28: Delete "governing body", insert "village council"

Page 19, line 27: Delete "and residents of a village", insert "or traditional village council"

Page 19, line 29: Delete "residents of a village", insert "or traditional village council"

Page 20, line 18: Delete "village", substitute "traditional village council"

March 17, 1977

TO: LISA  
FROM: JUDITH  
RE: CZM

The following are the major changes made from the HCR 123 working draft FYI.

- p.2 (6) new addition clarifies still further the policy of the state Coastal Zone Management program as the sole coordinating agency for coastal zone management in the state.
- p.3 Membership includes specific appointments from local areas along the coast. This was one of the agreements as a result of HCR 123 and the efforts to get a blend of local and state-level control.
- P.5 Line 23 (2) to include an interagency program of comprehensive coastal resource planning for each geographic region from which council appointments are selected.
- p.6 Line 25 Reviews and revisions to the CZM program were previously to be done annually but [annually] was deleted in the new draft.
- p.6 Line 26-28 (1) & (2) New language speaks to coordination with the district CZM programs.
- p.10, Sec. 46.35.060. (b)  
Gives greater power to the Alaskan Coastal Policy Council to oversee and monitor district coastal management programs - once again an administration concern to maintain control at the state-level.
- p.19, Sec.46.35.180. (a)  
New language requiring greater local area input and approval by the area residents affected by a district coastal management program within 60 days after submission for review.
- p.24, Sec. 44.47.095. Sec. 6.  
New section mandating review by the Administrative Regulation Review Committee of all state executive departments which affect the resources and use of the resources of the state's coastal area.



# THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

DATE: March 30, 1977

FILE NO. SB 220/HB 342

SUBJECT: House Bill 342, Management of  
the Coastal Resources of the  
State

The Honorable Lisa Rudd, Chair  
House Community and Regional  
Affairs Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Rudd:

The Legislative Committee of the City and Borough of Juneau has reviewed and considered HB 342 and supports the general approach taken in the bill to management of our coastal resources. The committee supports maximum local participation in the policy making and enforcement aspects of coastal resource management and to that end requests that minor changes be considered which would help maximize local government input, participation and response under the bill.

The membership of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council is made up of seven state department or division heads who have been appointed to their position by the governor or one of his appointees. In addition, the governor appoints eight persons of his choosing from various regions who are elected local government officials. Thus, the governor appoints all fifteen of the council members. The appointment of the eight elected local government officials is made without the advice and consent of either the legislature or the local municipalities. In order to insure that the viewpoint of local government is represented by local government members who reflect the policies of the local governments involved, the appointing power as to the public members should be shifted to the local governments involved. It could be completely shifted to the local governments if the language between lines 28 and 29 on page 2 and lines 1 and 2 on page 3 is deleted and replaced by the following language:

(1) eight public members, who shall be the mayor or member of the assembly or council of a municipality shall be appointed. One public member shall be appointed from each of the following general regions:

Following line 24 on page 3, add the following language which would be a continuation of (1):

Initially, and upon a vacancy or upon or prior to the expiration of the term of an incumbent, public members shall be appointed for the term or unexpired term in the following manner:

(A) Upon notification to municipalities in a general region by the governor or the council of a vacancy or a prospective vacancy in the seat representing the general region, the assembly or council of each municipality therein may, by motion or resolution, nominate its mayor or a member of its assembly or council to fill the vacancy. Upon making such a nomination, the municipality shall notify the governor and each of the other municipalities within the region of its nomination. If, subsequent to the making of such nominations, a majority of the municipalities within the general region adopt resolutions selecting one of the nominees as the region representative, such person shall be deemed appointed to the council.

(B) The person appointed shall notify the governor, the council, and each municipality in the region of the appointment. The person selected shall include with such notice a copy of each of the resolutions selecting that person as the representative of the general region.

(C) If the governor has not received notification of an appointment under (A) and (B) within 90 days of the last date upon which notice to a municipality was sent by the council or the governor, the governor shall appoint a public member for that general region from among the nominations supplied him under (A).

The procedure suggested above could be altered, however, the two elements which are essential to this procedure are:

1. That the representative for the general region should be appointed by the municipalities which will be the front line for enforcement of the coastal resources management program, and

March 30, 1977

2. That in the event the municipalities are not able to agree, the governor be limited in his appointments to the public member seats to persons who have been nominated by municipalities.

Other references to the appointment of public members by the governor which appear in the bill should be deleted or changed to conform to the change proposed above. Lines 1 and 2 of page 5 should be changed to read as follows:

(a)(1) of this section, the alternate designated under (d) shall serve until a replacement who shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term has been appointed in accordance with the procedures set forth in (a)(1) of this section.

Municipalities are the key to the implementation of the Alaska coastal management program. By providing municipalities with an opportunity to select their representatives for the council, the state will be taking a step in the direction of creating greater credibility of the state program, encouraging the fullest possible local input to and cooperation with the council and providing an environment in which local enforcement of the district coastal management program can be expected to be the most vigorous. In addition, allowing municipalities to select their representative in each general region will probably help insure a better balance on the council between those who represent state interests and those who most accurately reflect local needs and interest.

While the municipality has not taken a position relative to the following points I believe they are points which might be appropriate for committee discussion.

1. There appears to be a conscious effort not to specify which agency or body has the responsibility for developing the Alaska coastal management program. While it is the council which initially approves the program, it does not clearly appear that the council has any responsibility for developing or assembling the program. It develops guidelines for the preparation of the program; it reviews the program, and it approves the program in part or in whole. Section 46.35.010 on page 6 clearly gives the council the power to review the program but merely provides that the program be revised when appropriate without noting what body or agency has the revisory power. Subsection (c)(1) of subject section provides that the council add newly approved district management coastal programs to the Alaska coastal management program.

2. Proposed sections 60 and 70 set forth the procedure for council approval of district coastal management programs. Proposed section 80 provides that the Alaska coastal management program adopted by the council takes effect upon its approval by the state legislature. Thus, it would appear that district coastal management programs would, by their incorporation in the Alaska coastal management program, be subject to legislative approval. Section 90, however, indicates that council approval is all that is needed for the district coastal management program of a district which exercises zoning or other resource control. Thus, while it is not really clear in the proposed legislation, it does appear that if the state is to be responsible for implementation of a district coastal management program, that program must be approved by both the council and the legislature while council approval is all that is necessary for a district which exercises zoning or other resource controls. If the foregoing reading is accurate as to legislative intent, then changes should be made to the language in section 10(c)(1) which appears to provide for the incorporation of approved district programs into the Alaska program which then receives legislative approval. In addition, the language at lines 12 and 13 on page 13 should be changed so that after the word "programs" in line 12 it would read "which have received final approval by the council or the legislature, as required, and are in effect." Language of this nature would help remove the ambiguity of whether or not both council and legislative approval are required for both state enforced and locally enforced programs. If, on the other hand, it is the intent of the legislature that district programs which are to be implemented through local zoning and other resource controls should be fixed in concrete through the mechanism of legislative approval, section 100 should be redrafted to remove the very strong implication that legislative approval is not needed except where state implementation is contemplated.
3. Returning to page 7, it does not appear in the list of objectives that the interests of the region or district are to be considered. If these are deemed appropriate for consideration, the addition of the phrase ", the region and the district" at the end of the sentence ending on line 18 on page 7 would incorporate such standards.
4. It would appear from reading section 30 starting on page 8, and in particular subsections (5) and (6), that implementation of the district coastal management program is contemplated through a mechanism which is

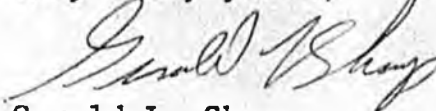
March 30, 1977

similar to conditional use procedures in conventional zoning programs. If it is contemplated that each use of land or water regulated under the district program is to be regulated as a conditional use, this aspect of the legislation could be subject to attack as many courts do not hesitate to overturn ordinances which purport to be zoning ordinances but under which all or almost all land uses are subject to the conditional use procedure. Such courts seem to balk at the idea that the legislative or regulatory body can decide on a case-by-case basis whether each or most uses under a general zoning will be allowed. Such an approach can be likened to spot zoning for each use. Of course, if there are sufficient standards that there is little discretion as to whether or not an application for a particular use is to be granted, such procedures are less vulnerable to attack.

5. At pages 10 and 11, the bill contemplates a mediation process which is to be utilized as to those district programs or parts thereof which are not approved by the council. The committee may want to consider whether it would be more appropriate to give the coastal resource district an opportunity to revise all or certain parts of its plan to bring it into compliance with council requirements before forcing the district into mediation. While the conventional concept of mediation involves a neutral third party who attempts to obtain agreement between the disputants, it appears that section 60(b) contemplates that the council itself acts as mediator. This appears to be something more akin to negotiation than mediation. However, it appears that in either event the coastal resource district is not in much of a position to resist changes requested by the council as the council has the ultimate authority to order the program amended. It must be admitted, however, that this is a commendable effort to provide a vehicle for the resolution of disputes between inferior and superior agencies prior to the superior agency invoking its power of a final and formal disapproval.

In closing, the municipality encourages the committee to increase or strengthen the authority and role of municipalities in the coastal resource management scheme.

Very truly yours,



Gerald L. Sharp  
City/Borough Attorney

cc: Representatives Smith, Anderson, Miles,  
Ose, Snider, Kelly, Lethin and Phillips  
Don Berry, Executive Director  
Alaska Municipal League

GLSmmb

Proposed Amendments to House Bill 342:

Sec. 46.35.130. Page 15, line 21 amended to read;

ORGANIZATION OF COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA.

Sec. 46.35.140. Page 16, line 10 amended to read;

COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA BOARDS.

Page 16, line 15(b) amended to read;

A coastal resource service area board shall contain seven members.

Page 16, line 27 amended to read;

proposed at anytime by the members of the coastal resource service area board.

Page 17, lines 3,5,13,18,22 and 25 in each case "coastal area board" to be amended to read; coastal resource service area board.

Page 18, line 7, amended to read;

coastal resource service area board elections.

Page 18, Sec. 46.35.170 (a) amended to read;

(a) If an area designated in sec. 120 of this chapter is not organized as a service area and [IF RESIDENTS OF A COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA REJECT ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE AREA AT AN ELECTION CALLED FOR THE PURPOSE] and the council finds, after public hearings, that major economic development activity has occurred or will occur within the [SERVICE] area, the council may direct the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to prepare and recommend for consideration by the council and for submission to the legislature a district coastal management program for the [SERVICE] area. Preparation of the program shall, to the maximum extent consistent with this chapter, reflect the expressed concerns of the residents of the service area.

Page 19, (b) amended to read;

(b) If/a coastal resource service area board organized under sec. 130 of this chapter fails [AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL, THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS SHALL COMPLETE THE DISTRICT COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS CHAPTER AND THE GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL FOR A COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA WHICH HAS BEEN ORGANIZED BUT WHICH HAS FAILED] to make substantial progress in the preparation of an approvable district coastal management program within 18 months of certification of the results of an organization election or fails to submit [HAS NOT SUBMITTED] for approval to the council a program within 30 months of certification of the results of its organization election, the department, at the request of the council, shall

complete the district coastal management program in accordance with this chapter and the guidelines and standards adopted by the council. Preparation of the program shall be conducted in consultation with the coastal resource service area board and shall, to the maximum extent consistent with this chapter, reflect the expressed concerns of the residents of the service area.

Page 19, (c)line 19, amended to read;

meet with the members of the coastal resource service  
area board...

MEMORANDUM

TO: [ Senator Poland  
Senator Orsini  
Representative Rudd ←  
Jack Chenoweth  
Ron Lind  
Fran Ulmer

DATE : March 25, 1977

FROM:

Murray Walsh *MW*  
Alaska Coastal Management Program  
Division of Policy Development and Planning  
Office of the Governor

SUBJECT: SB 220/HB 342: Fiscal Note

We have prepared a fiscal note for SB 220/HB 342. Since the bill will complement and augment an existing program, we have tried to present a basic understanding of the present and near future financial expectations of the Alaska Coastal Management Program, rather than just showing the expected increases that would result from passage and implementation of SB 220/HB 342.

We hope this information is useful and instructive to you, and please call on us for further explanation or clarification of the fiscal or any other aspects of the coastal program.

*Girdwood Com. Council  
Sewell Faulkner  
Dana Brockway  
Chris von Unkef*

*\$ Box 4-1503  
Anch. 99509  
Frank*

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 220 / HB 342

Title "An Act relating to the management of coastal resources of the state"

Requested by The Senate Rules Committee by request Date 3/7/77  
of the joint Administration-Legislative  
Committee on coastal management

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Office of the Governor (DPDP) and Dept. of Comm. & Reg. Affairs

Program Category Affected Coastal Zone Management

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected 01-47-6-02-00-00

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
200 TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
400 COMMODITIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
500 EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>TOTAL</b>						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	4	4	4	4	4	4
PART TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

A. Assumptions.

1. Passage of the bill will make federal approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and award of additional funding under that section, possible; and this should occur in June of 1978.
2. No increase in state cash appropriations will be needed to match the incoming federal grants. The larger federal grants can be matched with local participation and state agency in-kind services.
3. Only four new positions in state government (3 in CRA, 1 in DPDP) should be needed to implement the bill. Almost all of the bill's provisions can be met with the existing personnel now in place in various state agencies as a result of the existing Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). The new positions will be needed because of the substantial new role of local governments and the needs of the new council.

IV. DATE 3/23/77

PREPARED BY Murray R. Walsh

AGENCY DPDP, Governor's Office

PHONE 465-4973

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

### III. Analysis, Continued

#### B. Program Summary.

The purpose of a fiscal note is usually to show what increases in state staff or expenditures can be expected as a result of legislation. In this case, SB 220/HB 342 would become the centerpiece of an existing program which began in the summer of 1974. The program, which is called the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) just as in the bill, has changed in many respects since it began, but the overall goal of wise use and protection of the coastal resources has never changed nor has the program's goal of federal approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 changed.

Analysis by the ACMP staff in the Office of the Governor, the Dept. of Law, and the federal Office of Coastal Zone Management shows that the proposed bill should make it possible for ACMP to be federally approved with little difficulty if the bill is enthusiastically administered. This approval would permit larger federal CZM grants to be made to the state. So, while the face sheet of this note is filled out according to the instructions for fiscal notes, we provide a more thorough look at the ACMP budget on the following charts. Grant application and BRU data, as well as ACMP staff experience and expectation have been melded to form general budget charts for fiscal years 1977, 78, and 79. The figures are reliable insofar as general allocations and magnitude; but they are not exact since there are many unknowns. The figures for FY 77 are also rough since they are drawn from two separate grant applications and a possible supplemental application.

The first chart might be thought of as the "pre-bill situation." Since FY 77 will end just after passage of the bill, there will be little of the bill reflected in the FY 77 chart. This is not awkward, since many of the bill's provisions were anticipated. The major difference from FY 77 to FY 78 and beyond will be the amount of local government involvement, which was only voluntary, and rather novel at the start of FY 77.

The second chart, for FY 78, is a projection of program development expenditures as the implementation of the bill begins. There is much to do: Local governments must be provided with enough funds to get their programs underway, and the Council will have quite a job in getting organized and establishing its guidelines and procedures. Additionally, the ACMP office will be pursuing approval of the program by the end of the fiscal year, and this will involve substantial time and money.

The third chart can be thought of as the first year of "regular" program administration. By this time the larger Sec. 306 grants will be available and local programs should be well underway. Also, some local governments may be done with developing their programs, and thus be eligible for administration grants with which to maintain their programs. This last topic

is not addressed in the proposed legislation, but making grants of CZM 306 funds for regular municipal and borough administration of local coastal programs is certainly permitted and encouraged in the national CZM program.

The first and second charts will be largely unchanged whether or not SB 220/HB 342 passes or not, except that the funds for local grants in the second (FY 78) chart might be less because the local demand would probably not be as high without the existence of a bill like SB 220/HB 342.

The third chart (FY 79) may not be valid at all if the bill does not pass because there is considerable uncertainty over whether ACMP could be federally approved without the help of SB 220/HB 342, or something similar.

Chart One-Fiscal Year 77.

Approximate ACMP Receipts:\*

Federal:	\$1,200,000
State Cash Appropriation:	250,000
TOTAL	<u>\$1,450,000</u>

Approximate ACMP Expenditures:

ACMP Office Use...	
Public Participation	\$ 200,000
Program Elements	100,000
Grant and Contract Adm.	50,000
Grants to Local Gov'ts	350,000
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Public Participation	\$ 225,000
Program Elements	75,000
Grant and Contract Adm.	50,000
Grants to Local Gov'ts	625,000
Assistance to Local Gov't	75,000
State Agency Projects	400,000
TOTAL	<u>\$1,450,000</u>

Chart Three-Fiscal Year 79 (If approval under Sec. 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act has been achieved, and the federal funding is thereby available.)

Approximate ACMP Receipts:\*

Federal:	\$2,000,000
State Appropriation:	250,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,250,000</u>

Approximate ACMP Expenditures:

ACMP Office Use:	
Public Participation:	\$200,000
Program Elements:	75,000
Grant and Contract Adm:	75,000
Program Development Grants to local government:	700,000
Program Administration Grants to local gov't:	600,000
Assistance to Local gov't:	100,000
State Agency Projects:	500,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,250,000</u>

- \* The receipts shown here are those monies under ACMP Office control only. The federal grants do require state matching shares, of which the annual ACMP appropriation is a part. The rest of the match is made up from local and state agency in-kind contributions to the program. Grants to local governments usually require that the local government contribute some value to its own program in cash or in kind, and this contribution is used as part of the overall match for the federal funds. The match ratio now is 4 federal dollars for every 1 state dollar. The state usually has no trouble finding enough matching share, and this is why we do not expect to ask for any larger annual appropriation than \$250,000 per year.

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SB 220/HB 342 will cause a dramatic increase in local involvement in ACMP. Thus, we see the need of at least three mid-range planners in addition to the existing CRA staff to handle the increased demand for grants and services. All other aspects of SB 220/HB 342 have been foreseen except the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, and the ACMP office will need a para-professional administrator to attend to the needs of the Council. All these people can easily be paid from the present program revenue.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

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# THE ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

## OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Coastal Management Program is a state-initiated effort, supported by federal funds, to coordinate programs affecting coastal resources at all levels of government. Its aim is to promote more effective and efficient use of governmental management responsibilities at state and local levels, strengthen citizen involvement, and develop stronger communications and coordination among local, state, and federal land managers.

### INITIATION OF THE PROGRAM

In the summer of 1974, the State applied for federal funding under the terms of the national Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. These funds were made available to Alaska and other coastal states to assist in the "development" of a program to achieve the ends listed above.

The first phase: The process of coastal program development began in the Department of Environmental Conservation with emphasis on uses of scientific information to promote wiser management decisions. This work was to (1) aid the formulation of resource plans within departments, (2) assist permit review processes, (3) provide a basis for making state decisions on resource allocation, and (4) serve as a foundation for resource management policy.

Current status: As the work proceeded, it became clear that many additional activities were needed for the program formulation process. Principle among these was the need to identify decision-makers at the local, state, and federal levels; determine how these individuals and agencies work together; and assess the effectiveness of authorities available to them in managing coastal resources. In addition, efforts were needed to increase the amount of technical and financial assistance provided to municipal governments for planning and management activities. With these and similar considerations in mind, the Governor designated his Division of Policy Development & Planning as lead agency in February 1975.

### THE NATIONAL "COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT"

Intent of the Act: The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 established broad national policies for the protection and wise use of coastal resources, and encourages states to further these policies by:

"... developing land and water use programs for the coastal zone, including unified policies, criteria, standards, methods, and processes for dealing with land and water use decisions of more than local significance." [Sec. 302(h), P.L. 92-583]

The coastal area was singled out due to its national importance, and in response to the disproportionate pressures of resource use and population being experienced there.

Implementation of the Act: While Congress recognized the need for all levels of government to seek wiser management of coastal resources, the state, as middleman between national and local interests, was designated to take the lead in promoting this effort.

Options in Authority: States are given considerable flexibility for achieving the intent of the federal Act. Where an overabundance of small local governments has spawned conflicting and piecemeal resource management, a state might choose to create regional decision-making bodies or increase the state's role in key decisions. In other areas, a state might best serve the intent of the Act by improving the efficiency and accountability of its existing state and local structures and regulatory processes. Other states might benefit from a streamlining effort, to create a single body or bodies responsible for managerial or regulatory functions which had become overly dispersed through years of single-purpose legislation.

Options in Timeframe: Additionally, states are given a broad time range within which to work. While a program must be "developed" within three years, each state can choose its own pace for making site-specific resource use decisions. Highly developed states might find it essential to formulate an actual "plan", in which permissible, restricted, and priority uses are mapped out along the entire coast. Others might wish to make these decisions for only the most critical areas by using new or existing laws to protect areas (such as state parks) and promote wise development (such as facility-siting). Still others might choose to institute only the process for making site-specific decisions as needed in the future. In these states, emphasis is placed on identifying the management decisions already in place, and ensuring that laws and policy development mechanisms are sufficient to handle future needs.

Options in Boundaries: The Act requires each state to identify its "coastal zone", so as to ensure effective management of activities affecting coastal waters and adjacent shorelands. Within this area, federal funds can be used to support state and local management authorities identified as part of the program. Some of these authorities may apply to only portions of the "coastal zone", such as the State tidelands permitting system, state game refuge designations, or borough zoning ordinances. While some authorities may apply inland as well, federal funds can only be used in the designated zone. Additionally, some states may choose to institute a new regulatory tool or planning body with jurisdiction over this zone.

The "Carrot": Two elements of the federal Act encourage state participation. First, federal funds are available on a 2:1 matching basis for program design and implementation. These implementation funds follow the three years of program development. Second, states engaged in program implementation acquire a stronger role in federal decisions affecting activities in the coastal area. In addition, amendments to the Act now pending in Congress would provide millions of dollars of non-matching "OCS Impact Funds" to states and municipalities participating in coastal management and threatened by potential Outer Continental Shelf petroleum development. Such funds could be used to construct public facilities and provide services to meet the pressures caused by accompanying population increases. It should be noted that the Act only "encourages" state participation. No penalty or federally-conducted program occurs if a state chooses not to participate.

# ALASKAN PROGRAM: ORGANIZATION, PURPOSE, CONTENT, BUDGET

## ORGANIZATION

Coastal Management Policy Committee: Overall direction is provided by this committee, consisting of the Commissioners of Commerce & Economic Development, Community & Regional Affairs, Environmental Conservation, Fish & Game, Highways, Natural Resources, Public Works, and the Director of the Division of Policy Development & Planning.

Alaska Coastal Management Program Office (ACMP): This office, within the Division of Policy Development & Planning, responds to the guidance of the Policy Committee. It provides staff coordination among state agency efforts; and is responsible for ensuring that local governments, federal agencies, citizens, and other interests are involved in determining how Alaska will meet the intent of the federal Act. Five professional staff positions were established in July of 1975 to coordinate program development through 1977.

State Agencies: Most of the specific tasks and background work necessary in developing a coastal management program are carried out by state agencies and other organizations with expertise in various fields. These agencies include those represented on the Policy Committee.

Local Governments, Federal Agencies, Citizens, and Other Interests: While the state government is charged by the federal Act to take the lead in program development, it can only be successful by using the expertise and obtaining the advice of all those affected by coastal resource management.

## PURPOSE

The State is addressing four major elements for improving the management of coastal resources in Alaska and meeting the intent of the federal Act. These are:

- (1) Policy Review: to ensure that needed policies are in existence to assist local, state, and federal programs affecting coastal resources;
- (2) Coordination of Management Activities: to coordinate existing management activities and recommend necessary administrative and legislative improvements at all levels of government;
- (3) Public Participation in Decision-making: to strengthen the involvement of citizens in decisions affecting the use of coastal resources; and
- (4) Support of Management with Information: to promote the development of a sound, interdisciplinary information base to support policy development, public participation, and management activities.

## CONTENT

The State is addressing four main elements for improving the management of coastal resources in Alaska and meeting the intent of the federal Act. These elements coincide with the goals listed above, and are:

Policy Review  
Coordination of Management Activities  
Public Participation in Decision-making  
Support of Management with Information

Policy Review: Existing policies must first be gathered and assessed before interested governmental agencies and citizens can suggest improvements to meet pressing issues. Policies will be extracted as expressed in the Alaskan Constitution, judicial decisions, state, federal, and local laws and regulations; functioning plans and programs, and other sources. Compilations of State laws and regulations, the Alaskan Constitution, and relevant judicial decisions were completed in December of 1975. The federal side will be completed in January 1976 and an overview of how local governments have exercised their authority will be completed in the spring. From this, policies will be extracted, comments solicited, and recommendations made. Additionally, the processes by which policies are formulated at all levels will be evaluated.

Coordination of Management Activities: The federal, state, and local legal summaries will provide the basis for work in this element. From this, existing management activities can be pin-pointed; the implementing bodies identified; and management practices and institutional relationships can be outlined. This provides the basis for identifying the key state and local authorities which constitute the legal framework of a "program" for managing coastal resources. In addition, a draft summary of these existing authorities and structures will be used in a preliminary review process beginning in July of 1976. Recommendations for intergovernmental coordination and administrative and legislative actions supplementing the legal framework can then emerge.

Public Participation in Decision-making: As public awareness must precede involvement, this has been the prime focus of activities to date. Two films were completed in January 1976 to stimulate interest in coastal area problems, and various information-distribution projects were initiated. Legislation was introduced by the Governor in January 1976 which, in addition to setting the tone for further program development, seeks to initiate assistance from local governments and citizens during Alaska's effort to meet the intent of the Congressional Act. Comment generated by the legislative hearings process of last Session and the interim has helped the Administration understand which approaches to coastal management Alaskans do not wish to follow, as well as pointing out the issues for which positive steps should be taken. Finally, while the range of interests must be involved in developing an Alaskan approach to coastal management, the program itself must ensure a strong public and intergovernmental role in resource management decisions. To accomplish this end, the legal summary previously mentioned points out the existing level of public involvement in numerous state and federal resource programs. An assessment and recommendations can then follow.

Support of Management with Information: During Alaska's three years of program development, emphasis is placed upon supplementing the existing information base to meet the most pressing management needs. This was the major focus of activity during the first year and a half of program development. Projects were completed and are continuing in state agencies to provide the primary management agencies with the information most needed in current management tasks. These projects include various resource and social inventories and impact studies, of a statewide or regional scale. Products of these efforts will be circulated in early 1976 to other government agencies and private groups with interest in their use.

#### BUDGET

From July 1974 through September 1975 Alaska received \$600,000 from the U.S. Department of Commerce for program development. This was matched by \$300,000 of donated services from state agencies. From October 1975 through September 1976 the State will receive \$900,000 from the federal government, and will match this with \$125,000 in cash and \$325,000 in donated services. Alaska additionally will receive a special supplement to prepare for OCS impacts. This \$300,000 grant will be matched by State cash and donated services, and local government services for passed-through funds.

Division of Policy Development & Planning  
Office of the Governor  
State of Alaska

January, 1976

April 15, 1977

TO: LISA  
FROM: JUDITH  
RE: Update on Coastal Zone Management

For your information the following items are attached:

- (a) Amendments adopted to date
- (b) The most current fiscal note and the original
- (c) Memorandum from Elke Kallab included in the members files regarding the proposed amendment to delete "regional and district". This was amended 4/13/77.
- (d) Due to questions raised by some of the committee members regarding the composition of membership and selection process of the Council, a meeting was held to arrive at new language to meet those concerns.

Similar concerns were also raised in testimony by Roger Allington of Sealaska and Virginia del Piaz of the Alaska Conservation Society. Representative Miles had also prepared language to address these concerns. What is attached is Representative Miles' and Virginia del Piaz's proposed amendments which are in the members' files.

Jack Chenoweth and Elke Kallab prepared the next attachment and presented it at the meeting (4/14/77). Those in attendance were the following: Senator Poland, Senator Croft, Senator Tillion, Representative Anderson, Elke Kallab, Jack Chenoweth and myself. The proposal was not received too favorably as it changes the emphasis of selection of membership to the Council to be based on governmental unit and the majority preferred the geographical representation that is currently in the bill.

After much discussion the amendment adopted by Senate Resources was considered to be the best compromise. Rep. Anderson was not completely convinced but said that if he could not arrive at something better he would be willing to go with the language adopted by Senate Resources as he was hopeful that HB 342 would move out of House Community & Regional Affairs Committee on Monday. The adopted Senate amendment in question is attached.

The final attachments reflect your concerns with some portions of the bill which I discussed with Jack and Elke and prepared for your review.

AMENDMENTS TO HB 342 - ADOPTED 4/6/77

- Page 2, line 10: Between "coastal" and "of" insert "land and water"
- Page 4, line 8: Substitute "Transportation and Public Facilities" for "Public Works"
- Page 5, line 14: After "coastal" delete "area"
- Page 6, line 13: Amend to read: "The Alaska Coastal Management Program"
- Page 7, line 17: Delete "historical", insert "historic"
- Page 8, line 6: Delete "in meeting", insert "to meet"
- Page 8, line 13: Amend to read:

...based upon a municipality's existing comprehensive plan or a new comprehensive resource use plan or comprehensive statement of needs...

- Page 9, line 9: Amend to read:

(1) by regulation, adopt under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62), within six months of the effective date of this Act, for the use of and application by coastal resource districts and state agencies for carrying out their responsibilities under this chapter, guidelines and standards for...

AMENDMENTS TO HB 342 - ADOPTED 4/13/77

- Page 10, line 7: Delete ", regional and district"
- Page 13, line 16: Amend to read: "...is not being implemented, enforced or complied with..."
- Page 13, line 21: Amend to read: "...considers necessary to implement, enforce or comply with..."
- Page 13, line 25: Delete "planning", insert "zoning"
- Page 15, line 28: Delete "governing body", insert "village council"
- Page 19, line 27: Delete "and residents of a village", insert "or traditional village council"
- Page 19, line 29: Delete "residents of a village", insert "or traditional village council"
- Page 20, line 18: Delete "village", substitute "traditional village council"

STATE  
of ALASKA

# MEMORANDUM

TO:  Recipients of Fiscal Note for  
SB 220/HB 342

DATE : April 11, 1977

FROM: Murray R. Walsh  
Deputy Coordinator  
Alaska Coastal Management Program  
Office of the Governor

SUBJECT: Additions to Fiscal Note

We were asked to define some of the budgetary terms used in the Fiscal Note for SB 220/HB 342, and I have added pages 5 and 6 to do that. Attached is a complete copy of the expanded note.

There may yet be other questions or uncertainties about this note and we will be happy to answer any inquiries or supplement the note even further.



THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 220 / HB 342

Title "An Act relating to the management of coastal resources of the state"

Requested by The Senate Rules Committee by request Date 3/7/77

of the joint Administration-Legislative  
Committee on coastal management

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Office of the Governor (DPDP) and Dept. of Comm. & Reg. Affa

Program Category Affected Coastal Zone Management

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected 01-47-6-02-00-00

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
200 TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
400 COMMODITIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
500 EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TOTAL

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
FULL TIME	4	4	4	4	4	4
PART TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

A. Assumptions.

1. Passage of the bill will make federal approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and award of additional funding under that section, possible; and this should occur in June of 1978.
2. No increase in state cash appropriations will be needed to match the incoming federal grants. The larger federal grants can be matched with local participation and state agency in-kind services.
3. Only four new positions in state government (3 in CRA, 1 in DPDP) should be needed to implement the bill. Almost all of the bill's provisions can be met with the existing personnel now in place in various state agencies as a result of the existing Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). The new positions will be needed because of the substantial new role of local governments and the needs of the new council.

IV. DATE 3/23/77

PREPARED BY Murray R. Walsh

AGENCY DPDP, Governor's Office

Original: Legislative Finance

PHONE 465-4973

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

### III. Analysis, Continued

#### B. Program Summary.

The purpose of a fiscal note is usually to show what increases in state staff or expenditures can be expected as a result of legislation. In this case, SB 220/HB 342 would become the centerpiece of an existing program which began in the summer of 1974. The program, which is called the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) just as in the bill, has changed in many respects since it began, but the overall goal of wise use and protection of the coastal resources has never changed nor has the programmatic goal of federal approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 changed.

Analysis by the ACMP staff in the Office of the Governor, the Dept. of Law, and the federal Office of Coastal Zone Management shows that the proposed bill should make it possible for ACMP to be federally approved with little difficulty if the bill is enthusiastically administered. This approval would permit larger federal CZM grants to be made to the state. So, while the face sheet of this note is filled out according to the instructions for fiscal notes, we provide a more thorough look at the ACMP budget on the following charts. Grant application and BRU data, as well as ACMP staff experience and expectation have been melded to form general budget charts for fiscal years 1977, 78, and 79. The figures are reliable insofar as general allocations and magnitude; but they are not exact since there are many unknowns. The figures for FY 77 are also rough since they are drawn from two separate grant applications and a possible supplemental application.

The first chart might be thought of as the "pre-bill situation." Since FY 77 will end just after passage of the bill, there will be little of the bill reflected in the FY 77 chart. This is not awkward, since many of the bill's provisions were anticipated. The major difference from FY 77 to FY 78 and beyond will be the amount of local government involvement, which was only voluntary, and rather novel at the start of FY 77.

The second chart, for FY 78, is a projection of program development expenditures as the implementation of the bill begins. There is much to do: Local governments must be provided with enough funds to get their programs underway, and the Council will have quite a job in getting organized and establishing its guidelines and procedures. Additionally, the ACMP office will be pursuing approval of the program by the end of the fiscal year, and this will involve substantial time and money.

The third chart can be thought of as the first year of "regular" program administration. By this time the larger Sec. 306 grants will be available and local programs should be well underway. Also, some local governments may be done with developing their programs, and thus be eligible for administration grants with which to maintain their programs. This last topic

is not addressed in the proposed legislation, but making grants of CZM 306 funds for regular municipal and borough administration of local coastal programs is certainly permitted and encouraged in the national CZM program.

The first and second charts will be largely unchanged whether or not SB 220/HB 342 passes or not, except that the funds for local grants in the second (FY 78) chart might be less because the local demand would probably not be as high without the existence of a bill like SB 220/HB 342.

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Program Elements:	75,000
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to local government:	700,000
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C. Personnel.

SB 220/HB 342 will cause a dramatic increase in local involvement in ACMP. Thus, we see the need of at least three mid-range planners in addition to the existing CRA staff to handle the increased demand for grants and services. All other aspects of SB 220/HB 342 have been forseen except the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, and the ACMP office will need a para-professional administrator to attend to the needs of the Council. All these people can easily be paid from the present program revenue.

D. Budgetary Terms Defined

The terms used in the three budget charts for the Program Summary in (B) above may not be familiar to everyone, so descriptions are provided below for better understanding of the Alaska Coastal Management Program activities and expenditures.

"ACMP Office Use" means the funds expended directly from the Alaska Coastal Management Program Office within the Division of Policy Development and Planning in the Office of the Governor. The other funds are spent by other state agencies or passed through to local governments. The ACMP Office applies for the entire amount and arranges contracts with the other state agencies. The next three terms are more specific activities undertaken by the ACMP staff.

"Public Participation" There are basically two objectives of public participation: The first and current effort is to learn as much as possible from the public about Alaskan coastal affairs, and in return to acquaint the public as much as possible with the nature of ACMP. The second objective, which will begin soon, is to enable thorough public review, understanding, and comment on the policies and other more specific details about the program, which have only now begun to solidify. Both objectives are pursued with a community workshop series, a monthly newsletter, a group of special interest representatives, an array of slide programs, brochures, films, etc, and by staff visits to communities and group meetings. There are presently two staff people working on public participation, with help from others. Much of the work is done by contractors. People from other state agencies assist as well.

"Program Elements" This refers to a series of tasks whose purpose is to lead to approval of ACMP under Section 306 of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. Many of the duties that the Council would perform with passage of SB 220/HB 342 are complemented by ongoing program elements, which include assembling a unified policy base, defining land and water uses of state concern, listing and defining special areas in the coast which need extra attention in management, coordinating the array of state authorities, organizing the array of state procedures for better management, coordinating and consulting with federal agencies, and eventually producing a program document which unifies and describes all these elements. This work is done by two and a half staff people with some contracted assistance.

"Grant and Contract Administration" This is the task of applying for and managing the large sums of money that flow into the program. Grant applications require forecasting the often uncertain program needs over a year or more in the future, and balancing the many demands for the use of the funds. Then, a number of contracts with agencies and consultants must be consummated, coordinated, kept track of, reported on, and eventually audited. One and one-half staff people do this work. The grants are audited every year.

"Grants to Local Governments" The ACMP Office contracts with the Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs to provide funds for local planning efforts. Some of this activity is specifically related to planning for OCS development impacts on the communities, and the rest is for general coastal management planning. If the bill passes, this same mechanism would be used to support the local planning effort called for in the bill. A matching share is usually required of the local governments in return for grants, but this is only 20% of the value of the project and can be in-kind services as well as cash. When the ACMP is approved under section 306, we will be able to provide funds for administration of local programs as well as for the planning.

"Assistance to Local Governments" In addition to the direct grants, CRA assists local governments by providing individual and general staff and consultant assistance. Often, a local government will need help for a project, but the size of the project does not warrant hiring a local planner. The job may only take three months. In cases like this, CRA will provide professional staff assistance to the local government. In other cases, several local governments may be faced with the same kind of problem, and help can be provided to all with a CRA staff project or a consultant project. The product or report is then given to the local governments which need it. Whatever the situation, this form of assistance is basically just support to local planning by means other than direct grants. A final example is a project by two or local governments want to work together on a project, and CRA can relieve both of paperwork difficulties if a contractor is to be used.

"State Agency Projects" These are tasks undertaken by state agencies at the request of ACMP or at the agency's own initiative. In the former case, ACMP needed information on the biophysical relationship of the marine waters to the specific uplands of Alaska. The Dept. of Fish and Game was contracted for this work. The result will assure adequate program coverage of the important processes of nature. In other cases, an agency may look ahead to its duties related to ACMP and ask for funds to conduct a study or inventory. In all cases, the ACMP Office assures that the project will be of value to ACMP and in most cases, also of value to local governments.

"Program Development Grants to Local Government" and "Program Administration Grants to local government" are both terms that are subsumed under "Grants to Local Government."

# Coastal Management in Alaska: Reality or Rhetoric

Glenn Akins

There is a line from an old country song that goes, "If you can't hunt, don't howl; if you can't bite, don't growl." The same thought is expressed, perhaps better, on a hand-lettered sign in a Western Montana saloon. It reads, "Talk's cheap, but it takes a dollar to buy whiskey."

In the past two years, there has been a great deal of talk about coastal management here in Alaska. In some other states the discussions have extended over several years. The question before us all now is, "What has happened as a result of all the hearings, planning, and legislative battles?" In Alaska, or elsewhere, is coastal management for real, does it mean something? Is it all talk, or does it have "bite"?

This question was uppermost in the minds of representatives of the western states' coastal management programs who met in Juneau in August to ask each other, nervously, "Is coastal management taken seriously in your state?"

The consensus was that coastal management is working. Basically the intent of the original legislation is to reduce overlaps and conflict between the numerous state, local, and federal agencies responsible for coastal resources. The Coastal Zone Management Act assigned the role of developing an overall plan to the states, but provided for delegation of planning and enforcement to local governments, if the state so wished. Although the Act emphasizes striking a balance between conservation and development, its real purpose is to recognize that the coast is a "special place." Where land and water meet, there are special opportunities for economic development and special needs for environmental protection.

Using the federal program as a tool, some states have made remarkable progress in preserving and developing, in a more orderly fashion, their coastal areas. In Washington State the coastal program is being applied to tanker movement in Puget Sound, control of the entry of ocean vessels into residential Lake Washington, and consolidation of refinery development on the Olympic Peninsula. The Washington program resulted from state legislation. It has been actively supported by Governor Evans, and in June, 1976, became the first program to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

In Oregon, the state's plan is complete and is being reviewed by coastal citizens. Federal approval is expected soon. The program includes a detailed system for developing and preserving the state's 16 coastal estuaries. The South Slough of Coos Bay has been designated an Estuarine Sanctuary at the urging of many who live in the vicinity. State and federal funds have been used to buy the area's watershed.

In California over a million people voted to establish the state's coastal program in 1972. In August of 1976, the Legislature (with Governor Brown's support) voted to retain and implement the program. The California Coastal Plan will be carried out primarily by local governments.

California, Washington and Oregon have demonstrated "bite" in their coastal programs. And that has resulted most directly from cooperation between state and local governments. Hawaii and Alaska are still attempting to come up with a process acceptable to the wide variety of economic, cultural, and political groups which dominate the states' political lives. One thing is certain. The programs developed in Alaska and Hawaii will have to be broad in the issues addressed, and specific regarding the controls to be applied. Only then can the threat be removed from the promise.

## The Alaskan Proposal

Alaskans are debating issues of major national and international significance. Offshore oil development, the national interest (d) (2) lands, surface mining, extended fisheries

jurisdiction, Native land selections, coastal easements, and tanker traffic are just a few of the concerns before Alaska's citizens, the Governor, the Legislature, and Congress.

Is there an approach, a method, by which we could use the tool of coastal management to help resolve these issues without creating a host of new problems?

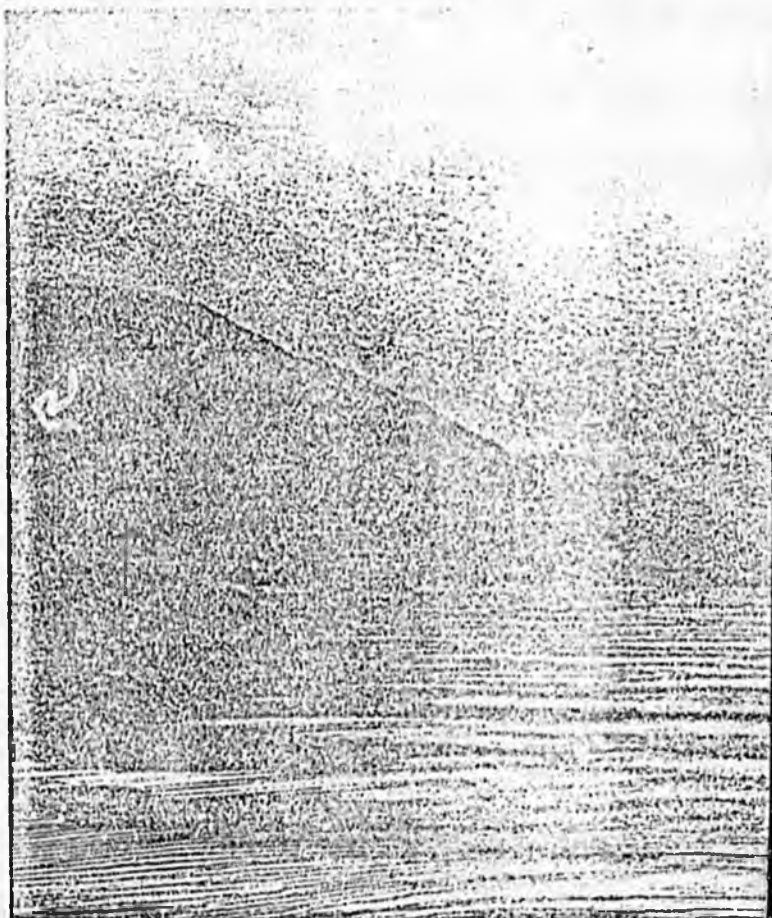
The answer is, clearly, yes. The period of preparation has been difficult. Misunderstandings have been created and not yet resolved. But those potentially affected by the federal offshore lease schedule, those requiring some predictability for making investments in coastal resource development are demanding action.

Action has not been forthcoming over the past two years. Three major coastal management bills have died in Committee. However, last session some progress was made. House Concurrent Resolution 123 passed, establishing a committee of four legislators and four representatives of the Administration. The Resolution came from the House Resources Committee and staff, and recommendations from ACS lobbyist Sharron Lobaugh. Final language was set in the Senate Resources Committee by Senator Katherine Poland and Commissioner Guy Martin.

The Administration looks to this joint committee to help frame new coastal legislation. Under the approach formulated by the cabinet-level Coastal Management Policy Committee the State hopes for a legislative proposal which would explain the following:

### 1) The Role of the State

The proposal would define those instances (such as the siting of a port or LNG plant) which would require some



direct action by the State, or response by a State agency. Attached would be a list of existing state laws and regulations which make up "coastal management". It would be possible to determine then that the siting of energy facilities was "in" the coastal program, and that limited entry, for example, was "out".

## 2) The Role of Local Governments

The shoreline is a "special place" in a political sense as well as an environmental one. While coastal and offshore waters fall under state and federal jurisdiction, the shoreline and uplands are primarily the concern of local governments and private landowners.

In recent years much has been made of the growing role of the State in land and water use management. But it is clear that most impacts of OCS development, forest practices, or similar decisions affect people in their immediate environment, their villages, cities, and boroughs. It is these localities which must be the focal point of management.

If a decision is truly "statewide" such as seeking alteration of the federal OCS lease schedule, then it is properly a State matter. If a decision affects several communities, it is "regional" and therefore a State or perhaps better a borough matter. If it affects only a village, then it is a concern only of that village, unless outside help is requested.

## 3) The Role of the Public

A legislative proposal should make clear that public participation is a requirement, not an option, for all decisions which involve impacts on local communities and use of public resources. Local governments conducting planning or coastal management efforts should be required to provide opportunities for public recommendations early in the program, not just in hearings at its end.

Environmental organizations and interest groups concerned with jobs and economic development have a special role. These groups should demand an accounting or estimate

of environmental and economic consequences of policies, decisions, and proposals being set out at the State or local level. These groups should take the lead in examining how State programs are allocating funding and demand that a certain amount be provided for public review and input.

## 4) Procedures

At present, there is no complete or approved coastal plan, or program in Alaska. The State is currently attempting to develop one. Most of the detailed coastal planning is being prepared by state agencies such as the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Department of Fish and Game. Coordination of these efforts is the responsibility of the Coastal Management Policy Committee, chaired by Dr. Robert LeResche, Director of the Governor's Division of Policy Development and Planning (DPDP) and served by a small staff in DPDP.

Any legislative proposal for Alaska should provide for designation of a permanent lead agency and spell out how that agency will deal with local governments, federal agencies, and the resolution of disputes and appeals.

Alaska will submit a coastal management program for federal approval sometime in late 1977 or early 1978. The option for introducing legislation this upcoming legislative session or the next still remains open.

## Where Do We Go From Here?

In the other Pacific Coast States, coastal management programs owe their existence to public support. In the end the programs serve those who captured them and made sure their interests were provided for. It surely will be no different in Alaska. A management program can serve equally well the public, the bureaucracy, special interests, or no one. Demanding a role, formal or otherwise, is the right, even the responsibility of any public or private group interested in coastal management.

The environmental impetus behind coastal management is not quite what it once was. The original federal legislation was triggered by the deterioration of the nation's estuarine waters. But the bill was modified before passage to a broader application, anticipating federal land use legislation. The 1976 Amendments further broaden the Act and introduce the administration of the \$1.2 billion Coastal Energy Impact Fund. The old image of a state zoning plan of the coast, with precise and definite restrictions on wetlands and estuarine waters, with new controls for shorelines, has grown somewhat obsolete.

At the state level, the environmentalist perspective will be necessary to assure that management policies are developed which provide full consideration of public costs and benefits in major siting and development decisions.

But it is at the community and borough levels that major coastwide contributions can be made. Alaska is at a critical point in the formation of local management programs. An open-minded understanding and purposeful involvement of the environmental community in establishing local plans and ordinances is perhaps one of the most encouraging possibilities for sound management of Alaska's coastal resources in the future.

Providing accountability for management decisions is surely the principal benefit of a State coastal management program. In the coming months all Alaskans concerned about coastal resources should take a moment to assess the costs and benefits of supporting the State's coastal management effort. Much is available from the program, but the benefits will not be realized unless citizens and influential interest groups demand an accounting of those opportunities that are being seized and those that are being lost.

Glenn Akins, a member of ACS, is the Coordinator of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

NEIL JOHANNSEN

*from "Alaska Currently"  
publication of the Coastal  
Management Program*

RECENT PROGRESS IN THE COASTAL PROGRAM

*March 1977*

Since the last issue of the Alaska Currently, the Alaska Coastal Management Program has secured a third program development grant, and is now well underway with the tasks set out in the third year grant application. Some of these are:

- 1) Policy Development. This task is an effort to unite and aggregate the existing State policies on a variety of coastal issues, and, if necessary, to come up with new policy on issues where it is needed. The first step of aggregating State policy has been taken by Alaska Coastal Management Program staff and the result of the effort is now being examined and expanded by several State agencies. A draft set of policies will be available for public inspection at the end of April. After April, the results of public review and the public participation project will be added to the draft policies and a new draft will be circulated.
- 2) Public Participation. Aside from starting up publication of this newsletter, the public participation effort is undertaking two other projects. These are reviewed in the article in this issue entitled "Public Participation in Coastal Management."
- 3) Other Program Projects. Other program projects such as coastal zone boundary determination, wildlife inventory, land management system development, and identification of authorities are all proceeding on schedule. By the end of April, we expect to have a rough draft document that summarizes all of the current and past work projects and which unites them into a program framework.
- 4) Local Government. On the local government side, about a dozen local governments are close to completing grant arrangements and will be starting various coastal projects of their own in the near future. For fiscal 1977, grants will be awarded to the Municipality of Anchorage, City and Borough of Juneau, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, North Slope Borough and the City of Unalaska. These grants will probably be extended into fiscal 1978. Others that have expressed interest in possibly undertaking a program are the City and Borough of Sitka, and the Cities of Dillingham, Kotzebue, Nome, Skagway and Wrangell. For more information on this, contact Mark Stephens or Paul Carr, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Juneau.

Please contact Glenn Akins or Murray Walsh of the Alaska Coastal Management Program if you are curious about the details of any of these projects.

\* \* \*



COASTAL MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

It seems likely at publication time that a coastal management bill will be introduced in the legislature this year. The bill is the result of the work of a committee established by House Concurrent Resolution 123 during the last session.

The "123" Committee was chaired by Senator Kay Poland and DNR Commissioner Guy Martin. Other committee members included Senator Clem Tillion, and Representatives Sam Cotten and Nels Andersen, Commissioners Don Harris and Lee McAnerney, and Dr. Robert LeResche of the Governor's Office.

The Committee met during the fall and developed a draft coastal zone management (CZM) bill which was mailed to coastal communities and Native groups in late November, 1976. After review by state agencies, coastal communities, federal agencies and the Legislative Council, the Committee discussed final revisions to the bill before a possible introduction by the Senate Resources Committee.

The bill has three main parts. First, boroughs and organized communities (and service areas in the unorganized borough) are required to develop local coastal management plans for review and approval by the Alaska Coastal Management Council. The Council is composed of local and state government officials appointed by the Governor. Second, state agencies must issue permits and conduct regulatory activities consistent with approved local programs. Finally, the State will use coastal management guidelines and approved local plans to assure that federal agencies respect state and local views regarding protection and development of coastal resources.

At stake is the receipt of millions of dollars in federal funds for coastal planning and management for local governments and state agencies, and eligibility for local communities to receive grants and loans to offset impacts from offshore oil development. More importantly, the coastal management bill will establish a better means for coordinating the actions of the state and federal agencies and local governments in dealing with offshore and coastal resource development.

For further information, contact Glenn Akins, ACMP, 465-3574.

\* \* \*

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT

In order for coastal management to be effective, the public must be informed about resource decision-making to the maximum possible extent. As well, the public must be given every opportunity to comment on, criticize and be vocal in the decision-making process as it relates to uses of coastal resources. The rules and regulations published by the Department of Commerce pursuant to Section 305 of the Coastal Zone Management Act state that

public participation is an essential element of development and administration of a coastal zone management program. Through citizen involvement in the development program, public needs and aspirations can be reflected in use decisions for the coastal zone, and public support for the management program can be generated.

SIX

How does this involve you? Currently, the Alaska Coastal Management Program staff is working on methods to solicit public input and encourage public participation in the development of a coastal management program for the State. We have settled for the time being on three ways to interact with the public.

First of all, workshops will be held around the State between now and the early part of summer. One is scheduled for Sitka on Saturday, March 12. We would like to hold as many as five or six other regional workshops, plus other evening sessions for persons that cannot attend the regional sessions.

The workshops will allow local citizen participation, giving them an opportunity to voice concerns about local issues that state and federal agencies are involved in. Letters have been sent to 35 coastal communities, asking if they would be interested in having a workshop in their area. Representatives of the Coastal Management Program and other state agencies would be present at these meetings.

As another means of informing the public, a "contact committee" is being organized. Members of this committee will be representatives of various major Alaskan interest groups. Letters of invitation to be a part of the contact committee have been sent to the Alaska Chamber of Commerce, the Alaska Municipal League, the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska Center for the Environment, the Alaska Visitor's Association, the United Fishermen of Alaska, the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, the Alaska Miner's Association, the Alaska Logger's Association and the Alaska Rural Development Council. The contact committee won't function as a formal advisory body, but will be kept informed by mailings and personal contact with ACMP staff members as to state coastal management developments, so that committee members can keep their groups informed. We are open to suggestions for additional representation on the committee.

Our third public participation method will be the revamping of the Alaska Currently, a monthly newsletter that has been put out by ACMP staff in the past. It will serve as a medium not only for us to get information on current events to you, but for getting articles, editorials, information and viewpoints to as many other persons, groups, legislators and government agencies as possible. We invite interested persons to write to

Alaska Currently  
Alaska Coastal Management Program  
Pouch AD  
Juneau, AK 99801

with comments about coastal management, so that others may share your concerns.

We here at ACMP are taking our responsibility for public participation very seriously. We hope you will help insure that our efforts are successful by attending workshops and by voicing your concerns to us, so that coastal management in Alaska will reflect your way of life.

\* \* \*

ALASKA COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

The Alaska Coastal Management Program is trying to establish an office that would provide information on request concerning management of coastal resources.

Only a well-informed public can cope adequately with the high-pressure tactics of large oil companies, rapid community growth, and other problems brought by coastal resource developments. The ACMP has recognized the need and demand for an information services center to facilitate decision-making on coastal zone issues and conflicts. Because of its recent commitment to active public participation, the ACMP staff also wants feedback from the public in coastal communities - an educated commentary usually has more impact than uneducated rhetoric or even impassioned pleas. Presently, the Alaska Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC) handles public and agency inquiries for information about the State of Alaska. But AEIDC is not funded to seek out public information requests.

The Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM) in Washington, D.C. is currently funding the development of eight Regional Coastal Information Centers (RCIC's) for use by coastal states down south. However, no RCIC is planned for Alaska despite the fact that Alaska has over one-third of the total U.S. tidal shoreline.

Recently, however, the AEIDC has submitted a proposal for the development of an Alaska Coastal Information Center (ACIC). The ACIC would be part of the AEIDC in Anchorage, but would be primarily responsible to the Alaska Coastal Management Program staff in Juneau.

The ACMP staff feel this would be the most ideal situation possible. The ACIC would utilize the information retrieval equipment and expertise of the AEIDC, including their interdisciplinary scientific staff. Funds spent in setting up the ACIC would not be wasted, but rather would be used to supplement the job initiated by the AEIDC.

The ACIC would follow the lead of the AEIDC in publishing a comprehensive bibliography, but would concentrate on Alaska coastal zone information. It would also use the AEIDC referral file to redirect questions to experts (including "old-timers") who carry a wealth of current and historic knowledge about Alaska's coast in their heads. Bibliographies would be sent to communities for public distribution, and a monthly article in the Alaska Currently would keep users informed on new contacts, publications and other information sources available.

\* \* \*



STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
☎07-465-3800

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1977

SUBJECT: Coastal Management Bill - HB 342

TO : The Honorable Lisa Rudd  
Alaska State Representative

FROM : Elke Kallab *Ek*  
Research Analyst

You will recall that you and your Committee withheld approval last Thursday of one of the technical changes suggested by the staff (both Administrative and legislative) which occurs on page 10, line 7 of HB 342.

I am enclosing a memorandum by Jack Chenoweth to the HCR 123 Committee with attachments, dated October 6, 1976, which addresses itself to the very question of what should be the State's responsibilities in managing coastal areas and what should be left to local and/or regional governmental entities. I have marked the relevant section with red ink. I hope this material will be helpful to you in your upcoming deliberations regarding this particular change.

I would also like to mention that the earlier drafts of HB 342 did not include any reference to "regional and district" concerns. A copy of the work draft is enclosed for your information. The words were added at some later point without anyone knowing the reason for the addition.

EK:cm

Encl.

cc: Jack Chenoweth

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907 465-3800

MEMORANDUM

October 6, 1976

SUBJECT: Consideration of the Circumstances Under Which the State,  
Rather than a Community or Regional Government, Should Make  
Decisions Affecting Coastal Resources.

TO: Members of the Committee Established Under HCR 123 to Consider  
Coastal Zone Legislation

FROM: Jack Chenoweth, Legislative Counsel

At our September meeting, you asked that an effort be made to identify and discuss those elements of a coastal zone program which could be most beneficially handled at one or another of several levels of government. The attached is a first effort to respond to that request.

We would propose, at the outset, to differentiate between those matters wherein the state would have authority to "override" decisions taken by local government as to commitment of coastal zone resources and those which would be left in the first, if not exclusive, instance to a sub-state government unit (city, borough, or regional service area of the unorganized borough). Areas of state concern would be specifically identified in the statute; all other concerns and uses (i.e., those not identified) would be presumed to be left to the local entity.

A second enclosure examines one alternative structure for regional participation in the unorganized borough where no such structure now exists. We would not presume to determine that a particular concern would be better handled, say, at the level of a city government versus the regional (borough or regional service area) level, but suggest that these determinations could be taken care of in context between the city council or traditional council, on the one hand, and the regional entity on the other. The Kenai Peninsula Borough might defer a decision as to construction of a dock to the city or village affected; in another area, perhaps, the community might encourage recommendations or decisions concerning that same kind of facility from the regional service area board or borough planning commission.

The intent of this first working paper is to give recognition to, and describe generally, the responsibilities and roles of each level of government. One caveat should be offered: this first draft does not contemplate any dilution or diminution of the authority of the several state agencies having responsibility for the issuance of permits in favor of decisions or recommendations which may be forthcoming from any local governments concerned. In some instances, the commitment of resources by local government at the present time might warrant such substitution. But, for most of the state, local and regional governments cannot now find the resources to initiate and sustain over time substitution and enforcement of local authority over those uses, authority which is left to the several agencies. Examination and possible redirection of authority to identify and adopt standards and enforce them should be a consideration as you review this discussion.

JC:jm  
Attachments

DIVISION OF DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS:

Boroughs, first class cities of the unorganized borough, and [new] regional service areas having a land use planning and land use control function would be recognized as having principal responsibility for the initiation and administration of the elements of a planning and management program. As to the greater number of functional concerns, a municipal or regional primary interest would be recognized, with state involvement generally limited to the review of locally-adopted management plans, issuance of permits consistent with plans adopted, and the definition of guidelines or, perhaps, standards of performance. The definition of what would constitute permissible land and water uses within the coastal waters, the determination of priority of uses in particular areas, and the development and enforcement of controls on use would be, first, placed at a substate level.

The state, in recognition of certain requirements, would retain authority to override or supersede as to approval for particular use, generally identified by category in state statute. The specific delineation would preclude state override as to all other uses or functions not listed. Those functions or concerns, and the rationale for their inclusion in the category, would include:

- (1) Those uses tied to specific provisions of the state constitution, responsibility for which remains with the state:
  - the identification and preservation of critical habitat areas;
  - state-selected or state-owned lands;
  - protection or guarantee of access to navigable waters;
- (2) Those matters or uses which are of greater-than-regional impact, or which go to the development of a more viable or more balanced statewide economy:
  - provision for interregional and state transportation needs;
  - major economic development projects (industrial, petroleum, or mineral); supporting facilities and services, such as energy distribution systems;
- (3) Those matters and concerns in the state-owned three mile limit but outside the jurisdiction of a municipality or region;
- (4) Those matters and uses where federal constitutional or statutory concerns override:

Division of Duties and Functions  
(continued)

- maintenance of navigation aids;
- federally-owned lands;
- energy-facilities siting.

Except for these categories of uses or concerns, all other functions would recognize a regional or municipal primary interest. Chief among these, by way of example, would be:

- the general conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems;
- responsibility for waste disposal;
- maintenance of air and water quality;
- protection of environments in certain areas required for maintenance of traditional manners and lifestyles.

So, as to those "Uses of Direct and Significant Impact" identified by the Alaska Coastal Management Program on the attached pages, unless the particular activity contemplated could "fit" within one of the specific categories identified in statute as one of state concern, the determination of the local government (borough, first class city, or regional service area) as to whether to recognize or deny recognition of the use intended would follow from the local government's earlier determination of allowable uses, expressed in its land use plan and master program. As to those wherein a state override is recognized, no decision by the state to overturn a decision taken by a local government should be made in the absence of adherence to some review process, including provision for public hearing and judicial or legislative review.

USES OF DIRECT AND SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Many uses and activities are conducted in Alaska's coastal area. Of these, the following are considered as having, or potentially having, a direct and significant impact on the coastal waters: (UDSI means a use or activity of direct and significant impact)

1. Any pier, dock, landfill, bulkhead, piling, jetty, groin, or other shoreline structure or defense work which serves more than two single-family houses.

*100% of the community*

*Local*

2. Any dredging, dumping, or fill activity taking place at, or below zero feet (sea level).

*100% of the state*

*Local*

3. Any commercial or industrial structure or any portion or appurtenance thereof which lies within 200 feet, (measured horizontally in all directions) of the Extreme High Tide line, or in, or over the marine waters themselves.

*Local*

*Local  
F+G  
DEC  
① - price  
② - size  
③ - community*

4. Any residential structure containing more than two dwelling units or any group of more than two single-family homes, or any plat or subdivision for more than five residential lots.

*Local*

*Local  
Marine*

5. Any plat, plan, subdivision, or program for an industrial or commercial park, complex, or other form of such development.

*Local*

*Local*

*leave out  
for local is  
needs state*

6. Any water, sewer, gas, oil, electricity, or other type of utility or energy transport or transmission line or pipe which is in, on, or over the marine waters or part of which may fall within 200 feet of the Extreme High Tide line.

*state  
submittal to  
local plan*

7. Any road, railroad, ferry dock, tramway, shipping lane or other transportation device or designation in the marine waters or within 200 feet of Extreme High Tide.

*local  
regional  
state*

8. The leasing of land, or bedland, by any public or semi-public agency for the purpose of mining, drilling or any other form of mineral extraction whether exploratory or otherwise, is a UDSI, as is the actual conduct of any such mineral extraction activity.

9. The creation or expansion of any outfall into the marine waters, or into streams which feed marine waters where any detectable change in water quality could reasonably be predicted.

10. Forest and agricultural practices resulting in water quality problems or changes.

11. Any energy facility within one mile of Extreme High Tide.

"LOCAL GOVERNMENT" ORGANIZATION:

Provide for the [optional] [mandatory] establishment of regional service areas for coastal zone planning, preparation of a master plan, and use controls in coastal areas.

Provide for a representation mechanism: at the option of residents of the area involved, there could be a board for this purpose [if so, determine manner of selection, organization, etc.], or the elected educational service area board could perform in this capacity.

Allocation of authority in general:

- (1) Boroughs (including unified governments);
- (2) First class cities of the unorganized borough;
- (3) Regional service areas established;
- (4) The state, in conjunction with second class cities and traditional councils, where no regional service area served the unorganized borough.

Authority to devise and implement a master program, to prepare and maintain a comprehensive map and other elements of a general land use plan, to adopt and enforce use regulations, provide exceptions and to enforce (or secure state enforcement) of same; responsibility to serve as a clearinghouse for projects and permit applications in advance of approval by state agencies.

Reexamine powers presently granted to second class cities in this field, perhaps redefining or limiting these to provide for cooperative exercise with regional service area or borough assistance. Provide for regional service area delegation on a case- or village-basis of elements of responsibility to second class cities, following the provisions for same with respect to borough-city planning relationships as in AS 29.

Limitations on regional service area performance:

Regional service areas may not act in the area of planning or control without informing and securing the consent of

- the council of a second class city;
- the traditional governance structure of an unincorporated community, subject, perhaps, to the further requirement that there may be a village meeting or referendum in the community to resolve problems or conflicts;
- where necessary, the lands-in-trust (14(c)(3)) trustee of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs (AS 44.47.150(b)).

"Local Government" Organization  
(continued)

Initial reliance on interlocal cooperative agreements among communities and/or between regional service area boards and cities within or adjacent to them. Mandatory use of interlocal agreements as to the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction (AS 29.48.037). Provide for authority for the transfer or assumption of functions among or between substate levels of government.

1 and implementation of district coastal management programs;

2 (3) undertake review and approval of district coastal manage-  
3 ment programs in accordance with this chapter;

4 \* (4) initiate, as necessary, a process for identifying and  
5 managing uses of state concern within specific areas of the coast;

6 (5) develop procedures or guidelines for consultation and  
7 coordination with federal agencies managing land or conducting activi-  
8 ties potentially affecting the coastal area of the state.

9 Sec. 46.35.050. ACTION AND SUBMISSION BY COASTAL RESOURCE DIS-  
10 TRICTS. Each coastal resource district shall make substantial progress,  
11 in the opinion of the council, toward completion of an approvable dis-  
12 trict coastal management program and shall complete and submit to the  
13 council for approval its program within 30 months of the effective date  
14 of this Act, *or within 30 months of certification of the results  
of its organization election, whichever is later.*

15 Sec. 46.35.060. REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY COUNCIL. (a) If, upon  
16 submission of a district coastal management program for approval, the  
17 council finds that the program is substantially consistent with the  
18 provisions of this chapter and the guidelines and standards adopted by  
19 the council and does not arbitrarily or unreasonably restrict or exclude  
20 uses of state concern, the council may grant summary approval of the  
21 district coastal management program, or may approve portions of the  
22 district program which are consistent. An approved district coastal  
23 management program shall take effect upon adoption by the coastal re-  
24 source district and approval by the council, except that programs pre-  
25 pared by coastal resource service areas under sec. 110 of this chapter  
26 or by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs under sec. 160  
27 of this chapter shall be submitted for review by the legislature and  
28 shall take effect 45 days after the convening of a regular legislative  
29 session unless disapproved by a concurrent resolution adopted by a

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THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

Testimony on SB 220

Submitted to Senate Natural Resources Committee on March 29, 1977,  
at the request of Sen. Kay Poland, Chairwoman.

My name is Michael H. DeMan. I am the director of the Alaska Native Foundation's Village Management Assistance Program. I am by birth and choice a coastal Alaskan, and through my position at the Foundation, and previous work in state and local government, have traveled quite extensively in rural Alaska. The Foundation's involvement -- and mine -- with the coastal zone management, and its attendant OCS development issue, began last year. While ANF has limited resources to work with -- or perhaps because of that fact -- we try to stretch dollars as far as possible. And in dealing with coastal management and OCS -- we've seen our money go pretty far. We didn't look for the CZM/OCS issue -- rather it came to us, for two reasons:

1. As an organization working with villages, we received numerous questions about CZM and OCS from village leaders which we couldn't answer; so
2. ANF, together with the Alaska Native Human Resources project, set out to determine what CZM/OCS needs were not being met. Information and discussion seemed to be needed most strongly, so an OCS Awareness seminar was held in February. Funded in part by the State, the Kellogg Foundation and the BIA, more than 80 residents from coastal communities attended. As a result of that Seminar and other work with the villages, ANF has come to the realization that CZM/OCS is only a portion of a much larger need for all of rural Alaska. The following

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outline proposes a workable solution for government -- for all rural Alaskans.

1. There is a need for regional and sub-regional planning for rural Alaska (unorganized borough), which is not filled by an existing organizational structure.
  
2. This need could be met under the service area concept (Chapter 29-03-020) but it is unrealistic to expect existing small cities and villages to deal with major forces affecting their lives on an area wide basis. City annexation of lands in question is not the answer. The planning need is of a much broader nature.
  
3. The service area concept should be rewritten to allow cluster groups of communities to share planning and zoning administration and powers outside their respective cities. This would give service areas a structure to deal with such forces and concepts as: Coastal zone management, rural energy needs, economic development, large scale agriculture projects, inter-village transportation systems and communications, and other regional or sub-regional planning needs.
  
4. State and federal governments also need certain structures to interface with to make important decisions and determine policy directions. As the saying goes, what is everyone's responsibility, is no one's responsibility. So it is with the unorganized borough and planning.

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5. The first step for rural Alaska is important. Too many times, the structure of present local governments has been super-imposed over an already totally mixed bag of organizations which evolved haphazardly to meet special situations. Although everyone agrees planning should come first, no one provides for it in a comprehensive non-burdensome way. We have that opportunity now.
  
6. Instead of forming planning structures and areas in reaction to government or private industry's ventures into rural life, which may overlap -- or which are designed for one purpose but used for another -- let's design planning structures and applications based on what is there now, in terms of inter-village relationships. All new projects emanating from without or within, then, would be able to deal with a planning organization which has defined goals, objectives, and responsibilities.
  
7. This service area should not be super-imposed, though outside guidance may be needed -- and welcomed. Rather, after careful development and pre-planning by the local people concerned, it should be voted upon by those people within the designated service area.
  
8. These service areas should then be allocated planning funds to cope with their priorities.

In order to accomplish the goal of development of a planning

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structure for rural Alaska, the following must first take place:

1. Develop the boundaries of existing geographically-homogenous planning units, i.e., the cluster groups. An example would be the Nunivak-Nelson Island group of six villages.
2. Identify existing governmental, non-governmental, economic, and other applied boundaries presently in use in rural Alaska.
3. Define the rationale and purpose for each boundary.
4. Design a "Service Area Powers" concept, which allows a step-by-step approach to governmental responsibilities starting with overall planning. These service areas should not put additional strain on limited local expertise, which is already over-extended in many locations.
5. Re-examine the existing structure of the Department of community and Regional Affairs.
6. Identify money necessary to accomplish the above on a multi-year basis.

If these service areas are designed in a sound, effective way in close partnership with the people who will administer -- and in turn, be affected by such administration -- then sound decisions can be made in planning the physical, social and economic future of rural Alaskans.

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I know this is a major proposal but coordination is vital for a rural people presently smothered by conflicting responsibilities, districts, jurisdictions, and general state overlap. Such coordination must come from you because you know the people best; you live there, and you make the laws.



# the alaska native management report

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## VILLAGERS VIEW PROBLEMS OF OCS

In meetings, over coffee and in group discussions, they said again and again how much it reminded them of "the old days during the land claims struggle." Then it was the land, and a land freeze kept the situation in abeyance until a final decision could be made. Now there is talk of a new freeze, a "sea freeze," to not allow any oil development until a final decision is made on who controls the subsistence resources of off-shore areas.

With powers provided through ANSCA, Alaska's coastal residents have a chance at succeeding with this new cause: Managing the changes inherent in the planned development of Alaska's extensive Outer Continental Shelf petroleum reserves.

Representatives from 61 village corporations, 120 people in all, gathered at Anchorage's Ramada Inn, February 4-6, for a conference on OCS, sponsored by the Alaska Native Foundation with assistance from the Kellogg Project of the University of Alaska, the Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs, the Governor's Coastal Zone Management Office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The conference, entitled the "Management of Change," focused on three major topics.

1) What changes can villages expect with OCS development?

2) What are the legal rights with regard to development which affects a community or region?

3) How can villages best use all resources to plan for and manage the change to the benefit of local residents?

Questionnaires filled out by conference partici-

*OCS, Cont. on p. 2*

## EKLUTNA NOT CLASS REPRESENTATIVE

Eklutna, Inc. is definitely not to be considered the representative of the entire class of Alaska Native village corporations, says a U.S. District court judge.

In January, Eklutna had been served with a summons from the Alaska Public Easement Defense Fund naming their village corporation as representing the class in the easement lawsuit, although an earlier order had stipulated that they are not. In response to a letter asking for clarification, Judge James A. von der Heydt issued another order on January 31, 1977 affirming that: "...any reference to Eklutna's capacity as class representative is stricken...", and ordering that the plaintiffs mail a copy of the order to all village corporations served with the amended complaint. From this point on, each village, including Eklutna, will represent only itself in the increasingly complicated easement lawsuit.

## LMAs TALK TRESPASS, NAVIGABILITY

Dan Alex of Eklutna was reelected chairman of the Land Manager's Association at its regular monthly meeting on February 4. The LMA adopted several by-laws changes designed to bring more village land managers and others directly concerned with Native land matters into the organization.

Lloyd Sutton, Native Liaison officer with BLM, reported on trespass on Native lands, and on efforts of BLM to deal with While BLM is making some creditable efforts in the matter of occupancy trespass (squatters), they fall short because of limited resources in the area of recreational trespass. Both types of trespass have become matters of grave concern to Native corporations on their land.

The complex issue of navigability and its effect on land entitlements was

discussed in some depth. Phil Wallick, land manager for Calista, said that from 18% to 22% of Calista's land selections will be under water; it is easy to see the problem if they are forced to select very much of this underwater land. The village of At-mauthluak, he said, is the classic example, with 56% of the area under water.

There is need for a test case in Alaska to determine some ground rules for navigability.

The Land Managers looked at several bills on forest practices now in the state legislature and recommended that AFN support the concept of a Division of Forestry as proposed in HB 10.

Processing of Native groups should be done under the rules which applied at the time they made application for that status, and LMA recommended that AFN take some action in support of this policy.

The Association also asked that AFN vigorously campaign for a Native representative on the Easement Task Force.

♦ ♦ ♦

OCS, Continued from page 1

pants before the meetings began indicated that people in about half the coastal communities were talking about OCS, and while the other half felt a vague unease about the subject, they didn't know enough to discuss it. Several villagers had been to other meetings on OCS; few representatives of either state or federal governments, oil companies or other organizations had visited communities to talk about the subject.

Much of the conference looked specifically at how communities already impacted by OCS have dealt with it. Most affected so far is Yakutat, and many sessions were chaired by representatives from that area, namely Byron Mallott, Sam Demmert, Attorney Dave Wolf, and Vern Wiggins and Bob Sharp from Tryck, Nyman and Hayes, land planners for Yakutat. Also prominent were Kodiak and English Bay representatives, because these three communities together form specific role models for villages not yet hit by OCS: English Bay has chosen no development at all; Kodiak wants the economic benefits of development, and has formed a partnership with its villages and the borough, and like Yakutat, is trying for the two: To minimize the impact on its lifestyle and culture, and gaining financially.

Kay Poland, State Senator from Kodiak, outlined important legislation which would emphasize the importance of local and sub-regional control over OCS development.

Saturday featured representatives from the State, Federal government and oil industry. Ed

Hoffmann, head of BLM's OCS office in Anchorage, said that new procedures may be on the way with the Carter Administration, with greater emphasis on public hearings in the affected regions.

State speakers Commissioner Guy Martin, Sandy Sagalkin, Glenn Akins, Kevin Waring and Jim Wiedeman discussed various roles of their agencies, passing on a good deal of information. But the villagers, through their questions at the sessions and in their questionnaires after the conference, had a message for the State, too. Few thought available monies should go to the State for planning for OCS (it should go to the regions and villages, they thought) and by a 4 to one margin, villagers thought the State hasn't done enough to assist local areas with OCS information and planning.

Somewhat skeptical (a few downright unfriendly) participants kept oil industry representatives Jim Hart of ARCO, Joe Homer from Exxon and Waco Shelley of Mobil, busy answering questions on all facets of their companies' activities, from the technical end of OCS development to overall policy decisions and philosophy.

Speaking more directly to the questions of cultural impact and subsistence lifestyles were Anthony Vaska from KCC in Bethel, Linda Ellanna from Anchorage Community College and Pat Wennkens from the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

Two view points on planning came during the banquet speeches: Eben Hopson, Sr., mayor of the North Slope Borough, urged closer

planning and international legislation for peoples along the Arctic coasts, so they can control what happens off their shorelines. John Hope from the Juneau BIA office outlined funding available through the Indian Self Determination Act to villages for OCS planning.

During the three days, special "closed" sessions allowed only those people from affected areas to sit down together and discuss in depth specific information and ask questions about planning for their individual villages or areas. Nearly all participants found this to be an extremely effective method of dealing with the complicated and often-emotional OCS issue.

The questionnaires at the meetings' end showed villagers felt their communities were not ready to make any decisions on OCS yet, needing more information before deciding on any course of action. And they want to know more about OCS: It was unanimous that follow-up activities are needed, such as meetings and workshops in the villages and/or regions; additional funding for local areas to plan together and then develop the resources to carry out those plans. The goal is to manage-successfully the changes that OCS development means for the lifestyles and futures of coastal village residents.

ANF plans follow-up information on the conference in the form of newsletters and a final report. If you are interested in receiving this material, let us know: Write ANF—OCS Information, 515 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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**Editor's Note:** The following tables show Village Corporations (including those under appeal and in litigation, and also those merged with their regions), their 14(a) entitlements, and figures for the regional allocations under 12(b) and 14(h)(8). These figures were published in the *Federal Register* on Feb. 2, 1977. They are subject to appeal to ANCAB for thirty days after that date.

# Village Corporations

## Acreage Entitlements; Enrollments; Regional 12(b) and 14(h)(8)

### SECTION 14(a)

Under provisions of ANCSA, the surface estate of 22 million acres will go to the village corporations. The original selection by the villages will be on the basis of provisions of Section 14(a) of the Act, which gives them land in accordance with the village's enrollment as of December 18, 1970. It is therefore important to know the exact enrollment of each village as of that date. The Act gave BIA till December 18, 1973 to come up with the figures, which it did but the figures were conditional on the correction of errors, results of enrollment appeals, etc. In mid-January final figures were sent to the regions by the Acting Director, along with the resultant entitlement figures for Section 14(a).

### SECTION 12(b)

After selection of 14(a) entitlements by the villages, the balance of the 22 million acres is to be conveyed to eleven regions (excluding Sealaska and the 13th), on the basis of population, to be reconveyed to the villages on the basis of historic use, subsistence needs and population. The 12(a) acreage is also computed in the following tables.

### SECTION 14(h)(8)

2 million acres were set aside by Section 14(h) for such purposes as cemeteries, historic sites, group selections, etc. The balance of the 2 million acres is to go to the regions on the basis of population, and these figures are computed in the following tables.

<i>Ahtna, Inc.</i> <i>Drawer G</i> <i>Copper Center, Ak. 99573</i>	Section 12(h)		
	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
	1,090	1.811142682	33,325

Section 14(h)		
Initial Share-- Acres		
Percentile	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)
1.415418977	2,831	14,625

	Pop.	Acres
Cantwell Yedatene-Na Corp., Cantwell, Ak 99729	72	69,120
Cheesh-Na Inc., Chistochina, Ak 99586	32	69,120
Chitina Native Corp., P.O. Box 206, Glenallen, Ak 99588	237	115,200
Kluti-Kaah Corp., Drawer G, Copper Center, Ak 99573	258	115,200
Gakona Corp., Gakona, Ak 99586	35	69,120
Sta-Ken Corp., Gakona, Ak 99586	106	92,160
Mentasta Inc., Mentasta Lake, via Tok, Alaska 99780	97	69,120
Tazlina Inc., Box 225, Glenallen, Ak 99588	121	91,160

<i>Aleut Corporation</i> <i>833 Gambell St.</i> <i>Anchorage, Ak. 99501</i>	Section 12(b)		
	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
	3,361	5.584633534	102,757

Section 14(h)		
Initial Share-- Acres		
Percentile	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)
4.364424937	8,729	43,986

	Pop.	Acres
Akutan Corp., Akutan, Ak	106	92,160
Atxam Corp., Atka, Ak	145	91,160
Attu Corp., Attu, Ak	11	0 *
Belkofski Corp., Belkofski, Ak	33	69,120
False Pass Corp., False Pass, Ak	66	69,120
King Cove Corp., King Cove, Ak	345	115,200
Nelson Lagoon Corp., Nelson Lagoon, Ak	54	69,120
Chaluka Corp., Nikolski, Ak	74	69,120
Sanak Corp., Pauloff Harbor, Ak	26	69,120
Tanag Corp., St. George, Ak	223	115,200
Tanadgusix Corp., St. Paul, Ak	540	138,240
Shumagin Corp., Sand Point, Ak	401	138,240
Ounalashka Corp., Unalaska, Ak	269	115,200
Unga Corp., Unga, Ak	54	69,120

*\* Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary Decision of December 17, 1974. Would not meet minimum population of 25 for minimum entitlement of 69,120 acres.*

<i>Arctic Slope Region</i> <i>Box 129</i> <i>Barrow, Ak. 99723</i>	Section 12(b)		
	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
	3,911	6.498512869	119,537

Section 14(h)		
Initial Share-- Acres		
Percentile	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)
5.078627173	10,157	51,184

	Pop.	Acres
Nunamiut Corp., Anaktuvuk Pass, Ak 99721	132	92,160
Atkasook Corp., Atkasook/Mead River, Ak	71	69,120
Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corp., P.O. Box 427 Barrow, Ak 99723	2,031	161,280
Kaktovik Inupiat Corp., Kaktovik, Ak 99747	112	92,160
Kuugvik Corp., Nooiksut, Ak	212	115,200
Tigara Corp., Point Hope, Ak 99766	498	138,240
Cully Corp., Point Lay, Ak	89	69,120
Olgoonik Corp., Wainwright, Ak 99782	369	115,200

<b>Bristol Bay Native Corp.</b>	<b>Section 12(b)</b>		
<b>P.O. Box 198</b>	<b>Pop.</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	<b>Acres</b>
<b>Dillingham, Ak. 99576</b>	5,525	9.180333317	168,918

<b>Section 14(h)</b>		
<b>Initial Share-- Acres</b>		
<b>Percentile</b>	<b>43 CFR 2653.1</b>	<b>Sec. 14(h)(8)</b>
7.174486099	14,349	72,307

	Pop.	Acres
Aleknagik Natives, Ltd., Aleknagik, Ak 99555	231	115,200
Far West, Inc., Chignik, Ak 99564	286	115,200
Chignik Lagoon Native Corp., Chignik Lagoon, Ak 99565	102	92,160
Chignik River, Ltd., Chignik Lake, Ak 99564	104	92,160
Saguyak Inc., Clark's Point, Ak 99569	111	92,160
Chogging Ltd., Dillingham, Ak 99576	931	161,280
Becharof Corp., Egegik, Ak 99579	170	92,160
Ekuk Natives Ltd., Ekuk, Ak 99576	39	69,120
Ekwok Natives Ltd., Ekwok, Ak 99850	112	92,160
Igiugig Native Corp., Igiugig, Ak 99613	37	69,120
Iliamna Natives Ltd., Iliamna, Ak 99606	75	69,120
Bay View, Inc., Ivanof Bay Ak 99502	47	69,120
Kokhanok Native Corp., Kokhanok, Ak 99606	105	92,160
Koliganek Natives Ltd., Koliganek, Ak 99576	131	92,160
Levelock Natives Ltd., Levelock, Ak 99625	100	92,160
Manokotak Natives Ltd., Manokotak, Ak 99628	226	115,200
Paug-Vik Inc., Ltd., Naknek, Ak 99633	293	115,200
Newhalen Native Corp., Newhalen, Ak 99633	74	69,120
Stuyahok Ltd., New Stuyahok, Ak 99636	229	115,200
Nondalton Native Corp., Nondalton, Ak 99640	257	115,200
Pedro Bay Corp., Pedro Bay, Ak 99647	105	92,160
Oceanside Corp., Perryville, Ak 99648	130	92,160
Pilot Point Native Corp., Pilot Point, Ak 99649	147	92,160
Ohsenakale Corp., Portage Creek, Ak 99576	77	69,120
Meshik Corp., Port Heiden, Ak 99648	70	69,120
Qinuyang Ltd., South Naknek, Ak 99607	180	92,160
Togiak Natives Ltd., Togiak, Ak 99678	399	115,200
Twin Hills Native Corp., Twm Hills, Ak 99678	61	69,120
Ugashik Native Corp., Ugashik, Ak 99683	31	69,120

<b>Bering Straits Native Corp.</b>	<b>Section 12(b)</b>		
<b>P.O. Box 1008</b>	<b>Pop.</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	<b>Acres</b>
<b>Nome, Ak. 99762</b>	6,919	11.496602030	211,537

<b>Section 14(h)</b>		
<b>Initial Share-- Acres</b>		
<b>Percentile</b>	<b>43 CFR 2653.1</b>	<b>Sec. 14(h)(8)</b>
8.984664130	17,969	90,550

	Pop.	Acres
Brevig Mission Native Corp., Brevig Mission, Alaska 99785	135	92,160
Council Native Corp., Council, Ak 99762	66	69,120
Elim Native Corp., Elim, Ak 99762	234	0 *
Golovin Native Corp., Golovin, Ak 99762	171	92,160
Inalik Native Corp., Diomedes, Ak 99762	104	92,160
King Island Native Corp., Box 188, Nome, Ak 99762	205	115,200

Koyuk Native Corp., Koyuk, Ak 99753	184	92,160
Mary's Igloo Native Corp., Teller Ak 99778	109	92,160
Sitnasuak Native Corp., Box 905, Nome Ak 99762	2,054	161,280
Savoonga & Gambell Native Corps. Box 142, Savoonga, Ak 99769	842	0 *
Shaktoolik Native Corp., Shaktoolik, Ak 99771	207	115,200
Shishmaref Native Corp., Shishmaref, Ak 99772	310	115,200
Solomon Native Corp., Solomon, Ak 99762	38	69,120+
St. Michael Native Corp., St. Michael, Ak 99659	255	115,200
Stebbins Native Corp., Stebbins, Ak 99671	273	115,200
Teller Native Corp., Teller, Ak 99778	274	115,200
Unalakleet Native Corp., Box 100, Unalakleet Ak 99684	840	161,280
Wales Native Corp., Wales, Ak 99684	168	92,160
White Mountain Native Corp., White Mountain Ak 99784	202	115,200

\* These village corporations elected the option provided by section 19 of the ANCSA, thus they are ineligible to receive lands or other interests under sections 12 and 14 (a) of the ANCSA.

† Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Oct. 3 1974; case is in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if finally found ineligible.

<b>Calista Corporation</b>	<b>Section 12(b)</b>		
<b>516 Denali St.</b>	<b>Pop.</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	<b>Acres</b>
<b>Anchorage, Ak. 99501</b>	13,444	22.338534138	411,029

<b>Section 14(h)</b>		
<b>Initial Share-- Acres</b>		
<b>Percentile</b>	<b>43 CFR 2653.1</b>	<b>Sec. 14(h)(8)</b>
17.457699749	34,915	175,945

	Pop.	Acres
Akiachuk, Ltd., Akiachuk, Ak 99551	332	115,200
Kokarmuit Corp., Akiak, Ak 99552	211	115,200
Alakanuk Native Corp., Alakanuk, Ak 99554	467	138,240
Nerklumte Native Corp., Andreafski, Ak 99658	84	69,120
Aniak Ltd., Aniak, Ak 99557	249	115,200
Atmautluak Ltd., Atmautluak, Ak 99559	119	92,160
Bethel Native Corp., Bethel, Ak 99559	1,726	161,280
Kongnikilnomuit Yuita Corp., Bill Moore's Slough via Kotlik, Ak 99620	46	69,120
Chefarumute Inc., Cheformak, Ak 99561	162	92,160
Chevak Corp., Chevak, Ak 99563	422	138,240
Chuloonawiek Corp., Chuloonawiek via Emmonak, Alaska 99581	27	69,120
Kipehaugbuk Ltd., Crooked Creek, Ak 99575	128	92,160
Igijouag Corp., Eek, Ak 99578	200	115,200
Emmonak Corp., Emmonak, Ak 99581	477	138,240
Georgetown Corp., Georgetown via Red Devil, Ak 99656	45	69,120
Knitsarak, Inc. Goodnews Bay, Ak 99589	224	115,200

## CALISTA, Continued....

Nunapigllurag Corp., Hamilton via Kotlik, Ak 99620	35	69,120
Sea Lion Corp., Hooper Bay, Ak 99604	623	161,280
Kasigluk Inc., Kasiglik, Ak 99609	309	115,200
Kugkaktlik Ltd., Kipnuk, Ak 99614	360	115,200
Qemirtalek Coast Corp., Kongiganak, Ak 99695	248	115,200
Kotlik Yupik Corp., Kotlik, Ak 99620	220	115,200
Kwethluk Inc., Kwethluk, Ak 99621	450	138,240
Kwik Inc., Kwigillingok, Ak 99622	229	115,200
Lime Village Corp., Lime Village via Sleetmute, Ak 99668	26	69,120
Lower Kalskag, Inc., Lower Kalskag, Ak 99626	170	92,160
Masereulik, Inc., Lower Kalskag, Ak 99626	215	115,200
Nima Corp., Mekoryuk, Ak 99630	306	115,200
Azachorok Inc., Mountain Village, Ak 99632	488	138,240
Napaimute Ltd., Napaimute via Aniak, Ak 99557	47	69,120
Napakiak Corp., Napakiak, Ak 99559	260	115,200
Napaskiak Inc., Napaskiak via Bethel, Ak 99559	220	115,200
Newtok Corp., Inc., Newtok, Ak 99559	126	92,160
NGTA, Inc., Nightmute, Ak 99690	99	69,120
Nunapitchuk Ltd., Nunapitchuk, Ak 99641	325	115,200
Ohog, Inc., Ohogamiut via Russian Mission, Alaska 99567	22	0 *
Oscarville Native Corp., Oscarville, Ak 99559	53	69,120
Paimiut Corp., Paimiut via Hooper Bay, Alaska 99690	22	0 *
Pilot Station, Inc., Pilot Station, Ak 99650	321	115,200
Pitka's Point Native Corp., Pitka's Point, Ak 99658	89	69,120
Arvig, Inc., Platinum, Ak 99651	68	69,120
Quanirtuug, Inc., Quinagak, Ak 99655	346	115,200
Red Devil, Inc., Red Devil, Ak 99656	35	69,120
Chauthbaluk Corp., Chauthbaluk via Aniak, Ak 99557	115	92,160
Russian Mission Native Corp., Russian Mission, Ak 99657	128	92,160
St. Mary's Native Corporation, St. Mary's, Ak 99658	297	115,200
Askinut Corp., Scammon Bay, Ak 9962	192	92,160
Swan Lake Corp., Sheldon's Point, Ak 99666	131	92,160
Sleetmute Ltd., Sleetmute, Ak 99668	163	92,160
Stony River Ltd., Stony River, Ak 99673	81	69,120
Nunakaniak Yupik Corp., Toksook Bay, Ak 99637	281	115,200
Tulkisarmute Inc., Tuluksak, Ak 99679	183	92,160
Tuntutuliak Inc., Tuntutuliak, Ak 99680	211	115,200
Tununarmiut Rinit Corp., Tununak, Ak 99681	295	115,200
Umkumiute Ltd., Umkumiute via Nightmute, Ak 99581	27	69,120
Upper Kalskag Inc., Upper Kalskag, Ak 99607	159	92,160

\* These villages have insufficient population to be entitled to patent to any acreage under section 14 (a). Upon request, village eligibility status would be reconsidered and opportunity provided for the place to be considered as a group under section 14 (b) (2) of the ANCSA.

<i>Doyon, Ltd.</i>		Section 12(b)	
<i>Doyon Bldg., 1st &amp; Halt Fairbanks, Ak. 99701</i>	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
Section 14(h)			
Initial Share-- Acres			
Percentile	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)	
12.003791765	24.008	120,978	
		Pop.	Acres
Alatna Endeavors, Inc., Alatna, Ak 99720		30	69,120
Aala Kaa Ka' Inc., Allakaket, Ak 99720		147	92,160
Central Native Corp., Anvik, Ak 99558		129	92,160
Beaver Kwitichin Corp., Beaver, Ak 99724		190	92,160
Tihteet 'Aii Inc., Birch Creek, Ak 99790		52	69,120
Chalkyitsik Native Corporation, Chalkyitsik, Alaska 99788		90	69,120
Danzhit Hanlani Corp., Circle, Ak 99733		101	92,160
Dot Lake Native Corp., Dot Lake, Ak 99737		45	69,120
Hungwitchin Corp., Eagle, Ak 99738		100	92,160
Evansville, Inc., Evansville, Ak 99726		82	69,120
Gwitehyaaazhee Corp., Fort Yukon, Ak 99740		737	161,280
Notaagheedid Ltd., Galena, Ak 99741		344	115,200
Hee Ya Lindge Corp., Grayling, Ak 99590		178	92,160
Mendas Cha-Ag Native Corporation, Box 667, Delta Junction, Ak 99737		27	69,120
Deloycheet Inc., Holy Cross, Ak 99602		429	138,240
Hadohdlee Koga Inc., Hughes, Ak 99745		88	69,120
Bin Googa Inc., Huslia, Ak 99746		225	115,200
Takathlee-tondie Inc., Attag, Ak 99748		251	115,200
Mineelghaadza Ltd., Tyukuk, Ak 99754		163	92,160
Chamai, Inc., McGrath, Ak 99627		176	92,160
Bean Ridge Corp., Manley Hot Springs, Ak 99756		12	69,120
Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corp., Minto, Ak 99758		286	115,200
Toghotthele Corp., Nenana, Ak 99760		452	138,240
Donkee Corp., Nikolai, Ak 99691		93	69,120
Northway Natives Inc., Northway, Ak 99764		207	115,200
Nik'aghun Ltd., Nulato, Ak 99765		392	115,200
Baan o yeel kuo Corp., Rampart, Ak 99767		173	92,160
Dineega Corp., Ruby, Ak 99768		289	115,200
Zho-Tse Corp., Shageluk, Ak 99665		186	92,160
Dinyea Corp., 150 A St., No. 1, Fairbanks Alaska 99701		166	92,160
Gold Creek Ltd., Takotna, Ak 99675		38	69,120
Tanacross Inc., Tanacross, Ak 99776		167	92,160
Tozima, Ltd., Tanana, Ak 99777		590	138,240
Sesent, Inc., Tetida, Ak 99627		25	69,120
Tetlin Native Corp., Tetlin, Ak 99779		125	0 *
Venetie Indian and Neets'ai Corp., Venetie, Ak 99781		303	0 *

\* These villages elected the option provided by section 19 of the ANCSA, thus they are ineligible to receive lands or other interests under section 12 and 14 (a).

Koniag, Inc. P.O. Box 746 Kodiak, Ak 99615	Section 12(b)		
	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
	3,394	5.639466294	103,756

Percentile	Section 14(h) Initial Share-- Acres	
	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)
4.407277072	8,815	44,418

Natives of Afognak, Inc., Box 14, Kodiak, Ak 99615	402	138,240	
Aiakialik Inc., Box 1423, Kodiak, Ak 99615	28	0	(1)
Natives of Akhiok, Inc., Akhiok Rural Station, Akhiok, Ak 99615	93	69,120	
Anton Larsen, Inc., Box 134, Kodiak, Alaska 99615	(2) 32	69,120	
Ayakulik Inc., Box 746, Kodiak, Ak 99615	(3) 27	69,120	
Bells Flats Natives Inc., Box 794, Kodiak, Alaska 99615	(4) 27	69,120	
Kaguyak, Inc., Box 2694, Kodiak, Ak 99615	54	69,120	
Karluk Native Corp., Box 746, Kodiak, Ak 99615	187	92,160	
Nu-Nacht-Pit, Inc., Larsen Bay, Ak 99624	203	115,200	
Litnik Inc., Box 86, Kodiak, Ak 99615	(5) 37	69,120	
Kitoi Inc., Box 1423, Kodiak, Ak 99615	(6) 0	0	
Old Harbor Native Corp., Old Harbor,	334	115,200	
Ouzinkie Native Corp., Ouzinkie, Ak 99644	334	115,200	
Port Lions Native Corp., Box 266, Port Lions, Ak 99550	115	92,160	
Shuyak Inc., Box 733, Kodiak, Ak 99615	(7) 44	69,120	
Uganik Natives Inc., Box 2521, Kodiak Ak	(8) 31	69,120	
Uyak Natives Inc., Box 1321, Kodiak Ak	(9) 34	69,120	
Leisnoi Inc., Box 641, Kodiak, Ak 99615	309	115,200	

(1) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Sept. 9, 1974. If, through litigation, were to be found eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres.

(2) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Oct 23, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

(3) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Oct. 3, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

(4) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Sept. 20, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

(5) Found ineligible as a village by Secretary decision of Oct 3, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

(6) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Aug. 29, 1974. Withdrew 12(a) application in June, 1975.

(7) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Nov. 1, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

(8) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of Nov. 1, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

(9) Found ineligible as a Village by Secretary decision of June 18, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. 1211 W. 27th Ave. Anchorage, Ak. 99503	Section 12(b)		
	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
	6,275	10.426532*99	191,848

Percentile	Section 14(h) Initial Share-- Acres	
	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)
8.148398239	16,297	82,122

	Pop.	Acres
	Alexander Creek Inc., Box 1011, Eagle River, Ak 99577	37
Chick Moon Moose Creek Native Assoc., Inc., 155 Primrose Street, Anchorage, Ak 99504	42	69,120
Eklutna Inc., Chugiak, Ak 99567	126	92,160
Knikatu Inc., Box 1011, Eagle River, Ak 99577	28	69,120
Ninilechik Native Assoc., Inc., Box 173, Ninilechik, Ak 99639	207	115,200
Point Possession Inc., 1420 I Street, Anchorage	36	0 †
Salamatoff Native Assoc., Inc., Box 2582, Kenai, Ak 99611	129	92,160**
Seldovia Native Assoc., Inc., Box 185, Seldovia Ak 99663	255	115,200
Tyonek Native Corp., Tyonek, Ak 99682	303	115,200

\* Found ineligible as a village by Secretary decision of Nov. 1, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally determined eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

† Found ineligible as a village by Secretary decision of Nov. 1, 1974. If, through litigation, were to be found eligible, entitlement would be 69,120 acres.

\*\* Found ineligible as a village by Secretary decision of June 18, 1974, case now in litigation. If finally found eligible, entitlement would be 92,160 acres; no entitlement if ineligible.

Chugach Natives, Inc. 912 E. 15th Ave. Anchorage, Ak. 99501	Section 12(b)		
	Pop	Percentile	Acres
	2,106	3.499327053	64,388

Percentile	Section 14(h) Initial Share-- Acres	
	43 CFR 2653.1	Sec. 14(h)(8)
2.734745290	5,470	27,569

Chenega Corp., Box 340, Cordova, Ak 99574	68	69,120
English Bay Corp., English Bay via Homer, Ak 99603	71	69,120
Eyak Corp., Box 111, Cordova, Ak 99574	327	115,200
Port Graham Corp., Port Graham via Homer, Ak 99603	190	92,160
Tatitlek Corp., Box 758, Cordova, Ak 99574	215	115,200

<i>NANA Regional Corp.</i>		Section 12(b)	
<i>P.O. Box 49</i>	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
<i>Kotzebue, Ak. 99752</i>	4,914	8.165096456	150,238

Section 14(h)		
Percentile	Initial Share-- Acres	Sec. 14(h)(8)
6.381072342	43 CFR 2653.1 12,762	64,310

Ivisaapaagmitt Corp. *, c/o NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	166	92,160
Buckland Nunachiak Corp. *, do	159	92,160
Derring Ipnatchiak Corp. * do	162	92,160
Kaiyaak Corp. * do	341	115,200
Kivalina Sinuckmeut Corp. * do	191	92,160
Koovukmeut Corp. * do	63	69,120
Kikiktagruk Inupiat, Box 33, Kotzebue,	1,986	161,280
Noatak Napaaktukmeut Corp. * c/o NANA Regional Corp., Inc.	288	115,200
Putoo Corp. * do	486	138,240
Akuliak Inc. * do	478	138,240
Ininmaqmeut Inc. * do	163	92,160

\* Pursuant to section 6 of the Act of Jan. 2, 1976 (89 Stat. 1148) these village corporations have merged with the NANA Regional Corp., Inc. For purposes of entitlements they are shown individually.

<i>Sealaska Corporation</i>		Section 12(b)	
<i>811 W. 12th St.</i>	Pop.	Percentile	Acres
<i>Juneau, Ak. 99801</i>	16,826	D/E	0/A

Section 14(h)		
Percentile	Initial Share-- Acres	Sec. 14(h)(8)
21.849394227	43,688	220,206

Cape Fox Corporation, Saxman, Ak	620
Haida Corporation, Hydaburg, Ak	570
Huna Totem, Hoonah, Ak	868
Kake Tribal Corporation, Kake, Ak	552
Kavilko, Inc., Kasam, Ak	121
Klawock Heenya, Klawock, Ak	597
Klukwan Corporation, Klukwan, Ak	251
Kootznoowoo, Inc., Angoon, Ak	620
Shaan-Seel, Inc., Craig, Ak	317
Yak-Tat-Kwaan, Inc., Yakutat, Ak	334

Under section 16 of the ANCSA, village corporations in the Sealaska Region receive an entitlement of 23,040 acres each. For the ten villages, this amounts to a total of 230,400 acres which will be applied in the entitlement formula under section 12(c) of the ANCSA.



**BANKER'S COMMENTS**

*Editor's Note: Written by Arnold Gietz, President and Chief Executive Officer of United Bank Alaska, this series tries to address not only the needs of companies and corporations, but of individuals also.*

*Management of a Business Enterprise*

A prerequisite to success of a business enterprise is that it be growing, profitable, and well managed. This is valid whether the enterprise is a proprietorship, partnership, or corporation. This article will address only the area of management and further limit its scope to financial management.

Many new as well as established enterprises encounter serious difficulties through lack of adequate financial management. Probably the greatest single factor causing failure in new enterprises is the underestimating of the cost to be incurred prior to the business becoming profitable. When a business commences it has only an investment, expenses, and no income. It takes time to have income exceed expenses and this should be planned prior to opening a business. If this is not done, the business will falter and fail unless investors are willing to put up more money before any profits are realized.

United Bank Alaska lost over \$300,000 during its first six months of operations and this was planned prior to opening the bank. In the second six months it recouped the loss and ended the year with a profit. This is cited only as a typical example of a new business. Had not the loss for the first six months been anticipated, the investors would have been

requested to add additional capital to cover the loss. Generally an awkward situation, to say the least.

After a business has passed the break-even point and is profitable it will probably continue to grow. With growth comes a need for a larger investment in inventory, receivables, and possibly fixed assets. If retained earnings are inadequate to meet these needs, the business must look to borrowing and/or additional investment to finance the growth. Another alternative is leasing where capital is conserved and use of the equipment is possible without cost of ownership. Not all companies are eligible for leasing, but where eligible, it may be used on a sale-lease back basis which makes funds available for inventory and receivables or for acquiring new equipment.

Discuss your plans and forecasts with your banker and/or financial advisor before a problem exists and thereby avoid crisis and embarrassment.

## ALASKA NATIVE MANAGEMENT REPORT

515 D Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

### ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

#### DEC. 18, 1976 TO BE EASEMENT DATE

December 18, 1976 will be the cutoff date for the consideration of public easements across Native lands, according to a press release from the Bureau of Land Management. A directive from Ronald G. Coleman, Assistant Secretary of Interior, says that the reservation of streamside and periodic lakeside easements for recreational access to these waters will be based on use prior to that date, rather than the December 18, 1971 date desired by most Natives.

Most Natives believe that easements should be based on use at the time of the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, inasmuch as the Secretary of Interior was directed by that Act to "immediately" convey Native-selected lands.

Exceptions to Coleman's directive are: the 25-foot coastal easement,

"present and future access to all public lands and resources", and in areas where Native land selections have not yet been made.

BLM is still actively seeking public information on access needs over Native-selected lands, according to the release.

Commented Byron Mallott, president of Alaska Federation of Natives, "It is just another erosion of our rights under the Act and points up the need to complete the interim conveyances as soon as possible."

#### IN BRIEF...

\* *Correction:* Last issue we reported on the merger of four village corporations in the Doyon region, and mistakenly gave the name of the new corporation as MPNT, United. Its correct title is MTNT, Limited.

\* Burton W. Silcock, co-chairman of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, will be leaving his post on the commission within a few weeks, due to his upcoming retirement from federal service.

\* North Pacific Rim, the non-profit arm of Chugach Natives, Inc., has moved to a new location at 433 W. 9th Ave., Suite 200. This is at 9th and E streets. The phone number remains the same: 276-2121.

\* On the subject of non-profits, Aleut League now goes by a new name: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. Its office is located at 430 C Street, Suite 303, and the phone number is 278-3567.

#### PAYROLL TAX WORKSHOP

The Internal Revenue Service and the Small Business Administration will co-sponsor an Employer's Payroll Tax Workshop on Wednesday, March 2nd, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the former City Council Chambers located in the basement of the Loussac Library at 427 'F' Street in Anchorage.

The purpose of this workshop is to help employers understand payroll withholding record keeping. Detailed instructions and explanations will be given on how to prepare the various employer's tax forms and comply with depository requirements. Payroll recordkeeping systems will also be demonstrated.

Employers, bookkeepers and the general public are urged to attend. To register call IRS at 277-8741.

#### SOME DATES TO REMEMBER

- February 23 Lower Cook Inlet Oil Lease Sale cancelled.
- March 1 Cook Inlet Native Assn. (CINA) General Membership Meeting, election of five board members, CINA Bldg., 670 W Fireweed, Anchorage
- March 2. Payroll Tax Workshop. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Former City Council Chambers, basement of Loussac Library, 4th and F, Anchorage.
- March 4: Toghaththele Corp. (Nenana) Annual Shareholders Meeting.
- March 12. Sitanasuk Native Corporation (Nome) Annual Shareholders Meeting. Nome Public School Multi-purpose room, 2 p.m.
- March 19: Doyon, Ltd. Annual Shareholders Meeting, Traveler's Inn, Fairbanks.
- March 25: Alaska Board of Fisheries meet begins. Juneau.
- March 29: Alaska Board of Game meet begins. Juneau.
- April 2. Nome. Bering Straits Native Corporation Annual Meeting.