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174

# ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Frank Ferguson  
Alaska State Legislature

FROM: Eric P. Yould  
Executive Director  
Alaska Power Authority

DATE: February 11, 1981

SUBJECT: Power Production Cost  
Assistance Program

As you requested, the following information illustrates the additional funding needed to insure that the Power Production Cost Assistance Program is fully funded through the present fiscal year. The approximately \$1.4 million with which the program commenced operations was one-half of the original appropriation, due to an executive veto. The details below include the \$796,345 remaining in the fund for the calculation to determine the additional \$1,050,000 necessary to avoid discontinuance or reduction of this program before the end of the fiscal year.

1. Probable Monthly Payments to Utilities Currently Participating	\$ 273,000
2. Possible Monthly Payments to Utilities Planning to Participate, Including Nome, North Slope Borough, Manley Hot Springs, and Village of Takotna	<u>75,000</u>
3. Subtotal	\$ 348,000
4. Months Remaining	<u>5</u>
5. Funds Required	\$ 1,740,000
6. Less Funds Available *	( <u>796,345</u> )
7. Funds Presently Lacking	\$ 943,655
8. Contingency Funds 10% **	<u>94,365</u>
9. Additional Appropriation Necessary	\$ 1,038,020
	or approximately <u>\$1,050,000</u>

\* - Includes payments approved but not yet disbursed.

\*\* - Contingency for payments to utilities which might participate, but which have not yet started the application process.

AVEC (40-50 million) - 100 130  
7-11 copy of  
had  
copy  
KAT

11/11/81  
copy  
McBride  
Hansen

Unallocated -  
- Funding request.



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 9981

TO: Vic Fischer  
Chairman, Senate State Affairs Comm.

FROM: Senator Frank R. Ferguson

DATE: February 16, 1981

SUBJECT: SB 174

Attached is the back-up for SB 174.

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ENABLING ACT FOR AN  
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Prepared by:

GUY A. VAN DOREN,  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE

1981

## INTRODUCTION

to

## ENABLING ACT

In preparation for a constitutional convention, one of the first things that the Legislature must do is pass legislation providing the basis for establishing the convention. Great care should be taken in writing this act for its purpose is to enable this convention to get under way, not to control the convention. No better word of warning on this score has come than that from the Judiciary Committee of the New York Convention of 1894:

"It is of the greatest importance that a body chosen by the people of this state to revise the organic law of this state should be as free from interference from the several departments of government as the legislative executive and judiciary are from interference by each other. Unless this were so, the will of the people might easily be nullified by the existing judiciary or legislature Should the latter attempt to enact a law prohibiting the constitutional convention from restricting

the existing power of the legislature the act would be at once be recognized as an unwanted invasion of the rights of the people." <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Quoted in Walter F. Dodd, "The Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions" (Baltimore, The John Hopkins Press, 1910), pp 79 - 80.

The purpose of an enabling act is to facilitate the selection of delegates and the operation of the convention, nothing more. The following items are suggested as matters which must be settled before the convention can get under way. Decision on the following subjects must be made:

- I. Selection of delegates:
  - A. Number
  - B. Qualifications
  - C. Basis of thier selection (district, at large, etc.)
  - D. Method of their nomination an/or election
  - E. Date of the election
  - F. Administration of the election
  - G. Method of filling vacancies
- II. Date and procedure of convening the delegates
- III. Site of the Convention
- IV. Provision for pre-convention planning and accumulation of materials
- V. Appropriation (Can be a separate bill)
  - A. Amount adequate to finance all convention needs, including official pre-convention activities
  - B. Post-convention activities
  - C. Accounting practices

VI. Compensation of delegates

- A. Basis of payment, per diem, monthly or flat amount for the whole convention
- B. Amount of expenses allowed, if any, and for what purposes
- C. Any special compensation for offices

The above has usually been sufficient. Three other matters, however, might be dealt with. These should be considered inherent powers of a convention, but, if there is any doubt or if there is the possibility that critics may seek to exploit the fact of their absence from the enabling act, then they should be included.

- VII. Authority to require any officer of the state to furnish information or to appear before the convention or any committee thereof (this includes the authority to seek opinions from the attorney general or other legal officer of the state;

- VIII. Authority to use the facilities of the state or any local government when such use is not disruptive of regular governmental activities. (This becomes particularly important if hearings by committees are conducted regionally);

- IX. A schedule for the convention's work
- A. Provisions for a recess during the life of the convention
  - B. Dates of the completion of the convention's work

C. Dates for submission of the convention's  
proposal to the people

X. Immunity clause

The enabling act need not go deeply into matters of organization, procedure and personnel and generally should avoid statements that may hamper the convention in carrying out its assigned functions. The convention should be free to determine how it will organize and manage itself.

In the areas of personnel and materials, the convention should have full control over its needs. The power to hire and fire personnel and within its own budgetary limits, their rate of compensation, as well as the power to purchase material and equipment and to contract for services falls in this category. The convention needs to be free to seek its personnel where it wants. It should not be required to borrow its staff from existing state agencies, nor use existing facilities. No compromise should be made which will in any sense make the convention beholden to anyone outside itself. If the convention chooses to borrow state personnel for its staff, or to use the legislative council or the attorney general for assistance and advice, it may do so. But to require the convention to use these sources is to give an external element a role in the convention. A role potentially detrimental to the objectivity which the convention seeks to achieve.

1. Delegate selection: The first Alaska Constitutional Convention in 1955-56 had 55 delegates (the number of delegates who drafted the United States Constitution in 1787).

Unless otherwise provided by law, Article XII Sec. 3 requires that a call for a constitutional convention shall conform as nearly as possible to the Act, calling the Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955 including but not limited to. number of members, districts, election and certification of delegates.

In 1955, delegates were elected on a three level apportionment system, seven delegates were elected at large; thirty-three were elected at large within four judicial divisions; and fifteen came from newly delineated single delegate districts.

HB 117, introduced in 1971, provided for 65 delegates. Sixty delegates were to be apportioned among the election districts of both houses of the Legislature in accordance with reapportionment, pursuant to the 1970 U.S. Census. Five delegates were to be selected on a statewide basis.

In view of the 1980 Census, it can be assumed that delegate selection will be on the basis of the 1981 apportionment plan, and that any enabling legislation should contain a provision that delegates will be selected on the basis of the new apportionment plan. The use of the 60 delegates simplifies

the job of providing a basis for delegate elections. Having five delegates elected from the state at large will provide individuals of broader experience and familiarity with conditions throughout the state.

The enabling act should stipulate that the election of delegates be non-partisan and that any registered voter who has resided in the state and in the district from which he/she is running for the same period of time required of a candidate for the Legislature, is eligible.

The method of election should be a single special election with the person receiving the largest number of votes being elected as the delegate. The only problem with this is that if a district has a large number of delegates, one person may win by a small majority or by a very small percentage of the total vote. The only solution to this problem would be a run-off, but history has shown in other states that very few people vote in a run-off of this type and it can be expensive.

The date of the special election should be during an off-general-election year and should be held early enough in order that there will be sufficient time between the election of delegates and the convening of the convention for the delegates to familiarize themselves with the issues and what they are intending to accomplish. There also should be enough time to allow staff to prepare for the convention and complete the delegate materials.

The administration of the election should be carried out by the Division of Elections under the supervision of the Lt. Governor.

HB 117 required a nominating petition to be filed with the Lt. Governor consisting of not less than 50 legally qualified voters of an election district based on a house district, 100 legally qualified voters of an election district based on a senate district and 1,000 signatures for candidates seeking election on a statewide basis. The petition of a candidate seeking election for the state at large shall be subscribed by the signatures of at least 25 qualified voters from each of the senate election districts.

2. Date and Procedure of Convening the Delegates: As with the election for delegates, there should be enough time before the convening of the convention to allow delegates to familiarize themselves with what is ahead and to have an orientation session. The date of convening should also be early enough for a 90 day session and so that the convention will not be meeting simultaneously with the legislature.

In most states, the Governor convenes the convention and then turns the convention over to the temporary presiding officer. In some states, the Lt. Governor or the Secretary of State opens the convention, but usually the Governor has done this.

Most experts in constitutional conventions have recommended that staff develop a temporary set of rules under which the convention can convene until permanent rules can be adopted by the delegates.

Provision for pre-convention planning and the accumulation of materials: SB 723 which passed both houses of the Legislature in 1980, but was vetoed by the Governor, included a provision for the establishment of a constitutional convention commission made up of persons appointed by the Governor, Legislature, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In his veto message, the Governor cited the creation of this commission as one of the reasons he vetoed the bill, claiming that the make-up of the commission violated the separation of powers. He felt the Governor should appoint members to the commission.

Most of the states who called conventions in the seventies established commissions in the way set forth in SB 723. There was usually a cooperative effort to insure a successful convention.

The legislature in Alaska feels they have the right to appoint members to any constitutional convention based on the premise that since the constitutional convention is a law-making function

and since the Legislature, by law, may provide for the calling of a constitutional convention, including procedures, it should have a say in the appointment of a preparatory commission.

Since there is disagreement regarding the commission and the appointment of its members between the two branches of government, perhaps, in order to successfully pass enabling legislation, this matter should be left out and addressed at a later date with a solution which will satisfy both parties.

Appropriation: There is no absolute formula for the funding of constitutional conventions. Conventions in the seventies ranged from \$20,000 appropriated to the Rhode Island Convention to \$3.8 million appropriated for the Texas Convention. The amount should be adequate to finance all convention needs, including official pre and post-convention activities, including but not limited to staff and consultant salaries and benefits, delegate compensation, travel, material preparation, and expenses for the functioning of the convention itself. It has been recommended that delegates be compensated at the same rate as Legislators during the legislative session.

Convention Site: The Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955-'56, following the example of the New Jersey Convention of 1947, which was convened on a college campus, held its convention on the campus of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks.

In 1971 the legislature assigned two research persons to conduct a constitutional convention site survey. After visiting the Fairbanks campus, Anchorage and Juneau, and evaluating the three sites as to location, facilities, timing and other criteria, it was recommended that the University of Alaska at Fairbanks again be the convention site.

A preparatory commission or the legislature itself, should look into all the pros and cons of each possible site including conducting a site survey similar to the one held in 1971 to determine which place would best function physically to carry out the objectives and ideals of the convention. The changing times, technological advances and public perception since the 1955-56 convention necessitates a very thorough study of the choice for a proper site.

# ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY

333 WEST 4th AVENUE - SUITE 31 - ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Phone: (907) 277-7641  
(907) 276-2715

February 25, 1981

Senator Vic Fisher  
Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fisher:

Additional information was requested on the status of the Power Production Assistance Program and supplemental funding which may be provided by SB 174. The historical experience of administering the program to date in fiscal 1981 has been used as the primary basis for these projections. A key variable in any cost projection associated with this program is the voluntary nature of utility participation in the program. With the initiation of operation of this program all eligible utilities did not immediately apply, nor have all eligible utilities applied as of this date. The gradual growth of the program is illustrated by the total of \$21,324 of payments issued in October 1980, versus the \$259,348 of payments issued in January 1981. The number of participating utilities continues to grow, from 1 in October 1980 to 12 utilities presently. Available information suggests the number of utilities participating will increase to 15 or 16 before the end of fiscal 1981. Shown below is an estimate of funding required for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1981, over and above that remaining in the original appropriation.

Probable Monthly Payments to Utilities currently participating	\$273,000
Possible Monthly Payments to Utilities planning to participate	75,000
Subtotal	<u>\$348,000</u>
Months remaining in FY 1981 (as of February 1)	5
Funds Required*	\$1,740,000
Funds Remaining** and Available	796,345
Funds Presently Lacking	<u>\$ 943,655</u>
Contingency 10%***	94,365
Additional Funding Required for FY 1981	<u>\$1,038,020</u>
or approximately	<u>\$1,050,000</u>

\*Note the lack of seasonality. It is my opinion that consumers may adjust to lower electrical rates by increasing their electrical consumption. Until this adjustment is complete, we are not likely to see definite seasonality and when we do, it will be at a higher base level. Seasonality has been taken into consideration in the FY 1982 forecast of program costs.

\*\*Payments approved but not yet disbursed have been subtracted from funds remaining.

\*\*\*Contingency for payments to utilities which might participate, but which have not yet started the application process.

Senator Vic Fisher

February 25, 1981

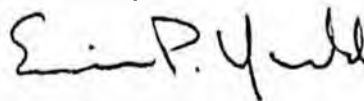
Page 2

If this program is continued in FY 1982, the cost will be significantly increased, as all utilities currently participating will continue to participate from the beginning of the FY 1982. It is likely to continue to grow, but the exact number of participating utilities cannot be determined due to the voluntary nature of participation in the program. To determine a forecast, I have estimated that the growth in utilities and eligible kwh's will continue at the same rate in FY 1982, as in 1981. The resulting participation of 22 utilities is well within the possible number of eligible utilities in the State. I have included an assumption of a 15% increase in power production cost, which is due to the high reliance on diesel generation in participating utilities. The resulting estimate for FY 1982 cost for the Power Production Cost Assistance Program is \$4,800,000. Seasonality of participants in the program has been difficult to assess, as some evidence exists that the resulting lower cost electricity is stimulating consumption and temporarily producing a greater than normal seasonal demand for electricity, but I have attempted to consider both seasonality and possible upward demand tendencies in the forecast.

Utilities currently participating in the Program include the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, the Copper Valley Electric Association, the Cordova Electric Cooperative, Haines Light and Power Company, Kodiak Electric Association, Kotzebue Electric Association, Matanuska Electric Association (Unalakleet), the Tlingit Haida Electric Association, and McGrath Light and Power Company. Utilities planning to participate include Nome, North Slope Borough, Manley Hot Springs, the Village of Takotna, and other villages unknown at this time. The attached memo indicates disbursements through January 1, 1981.

If you desire any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Yould  
Executive Director

Attachment: As stated

cc: Senator Colletta  
Senator Bradley  
Senator Eliason  
Senator Stimson

Also consider \$ 2.54m  
supplem. to Sars. study

---

Eric Youdel - By April 1.

- do deal w/ high cost in rural areas  
- short-term, while long-range  
solution

\$ 2.08 m initial / capex is 1/2 by Gov's  
Veto - Gov. prop. legis changes

1.6 m req'd
7. available
<hr/>
2.9
Need 7.05

Next year \$ 4.2

Antic, 5 more counties on line

---

DAVE HUTCHINSON

By APR. 1

A. Power Auth - Susitna assessment

30m - 2 1/2 yrs prep work → mid '82

Leg did not fully fund.

# ~~12.45~~<sup>54</sup> mi short for FY @ specific  
- need by April

Costs off sympathetic

Fuel cost issue

why not stage project

Requ.

Tachetts Creek

TAKATZ LAKE

#50K. loan <sup>appropriate</sup> for fiscal. survey  
- other funds not available

GA

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED  
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

1 NAU-SB174

Rural Alaska Community Action Program  
Energy Department

Report to the Governor and the Alaska State Legislature  
Results of the \$1.5 Million Appropriation for  
Emergency Fuel Loans to Alaska Villages



JAY S. HAMMOND  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

January 25, 1980

Mr. Phil Smith  
Executive Director  
Rural Alaska Community  
Action Program, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3-3908  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed please find a copy of Senate Bill No. 125, which I signed January 25.

This is just one week after receiving your request to myself and to the Legislature. I believe it is a fine example of cooperation between the Executive and Legislative branches of State Government.

You are being charged to carry forward this program. I pledge the cooperation of the State of Alaska and feel assured you will do your utmost to meet the needs of the people of rural Alaska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jay S. Hammond".

Jay S. Hammond  
Governor

Enclosure

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3-3908  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
907-279-2511

Cover Photograph by Rob Stapleton (Stapleton/RurAL CAP Photos)

## RurAL CAP Energy Department

### Report to the Governor and the Alaska State Legislature Results of the \$1.5 Million Appropriation for Emergency Fuel Loans to Alaskan Villages

#### State Responsive Action 1980

The Governor's Office and the Alaska State Legislature, in an outstanding example of cooperation and commitment to the needs of rural Alaskans, passed HCSSB 125 in a record seven days. This bill, titled "An Act making a special appropriation for an emergency fuel supply assistance program for Alaska villages", appropriated \$1.5 million to address the emergency fuel supply problems in rural Alaska.

Of this amount, RurAL CAP has committed \$1.4 million to a revolving fuel loan account. By recirculating this money as villages repay loans, RurAL CAP has been able to loan more than \$2 million in less than a year. The following map and list of communities assisted gives some sense of the program's impact.

*\*Villages received emergency and up front loans*

Kipruk	Karam	Pilot Station	White Mountain
Kartuk	Karna	Pedro Bay	Wales
Ilanua	Kanuk	Cuzimbic	Upper Kalskag
Huslia	Hooper Bay	Nalato (grant only)	Tyonek
Colovin	Gambell	Nondaton	Tununak
Emmonak	Emmonak	Noatak	Tunuvlak
Elim	Nikolski	Nikolski	Toksook Bay
Eek	Nipmorc	Nipmorc	Togak
Eagle	Newhalen	McGrath	Teller
Deering	McGrath	Minto	Takona
Chetornak	Marshall	Mekeoryuk	Stebbins
Brevig Mission	Lower Kalskag	Sheldon's Point	Shungnak
Beaver	Kwigillingok	Shaktoolik	Shishmaref
Atka	Kwetchuk	Selawik	Sheldon's Point
Anvik	Kotik	Seannor Bay	Shaktoolik
Amber	Kongiganak	Savoonga	Selawik
Akiak (grant only)	Kivallina	St. Mary's	Seannor Bay
		Russian Mission	Savoonga
		Ruby	St. Mary's
		Quinhagak	Russian Mission



## The Rural Fuel Supply Paradox

Securing a winter's fuel supply is much more difficult and expensive in rural Alaska than it is for urban residents -- especially for villages located in the Western, Northern, and Interior regions of the state. There is no road system connecting rural Alaska, and air charter for fuel deliveries is prohibitively expensive. Most villages which are accessible by barge may be reached only in the summer months (June through September). Thus, the entire village's winter fuel supply must be brought in during the few months that the rivers are navigable.

Orders for fuel supplies must be placed in early spring for several reasons. If villages were to wait any longer, most barge companies would have committed their space to more lucrative contracts for construction projects, canneries, and local school districts. Low water or early freeze-up may close rivers to barge navigation so early so that barge companies may not be able to complete their scheduled deliveries.

Unfortunately, Alaskan villages must pay cash at the time of their order, but village residents usually receive wage income (through fishing, cannery work, local construction projects or firefighting) only at the end of the summer.

Of course, air charter transportation of fuel is a possibility; such transportation often triples the delivered cost of fuel. Consider the cost that three villages presently face:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Price (\$ Per Gallon)</u> As of December, 1980: Heating Fuel Oil #1		
	Barge (Bulk)	Air (Bulk)	Air (Drum)
Mekoryuk	\$1.366	\$3.406	\$4.261
Kongiganak	\$1.316	\$2.271	\$2.771
Nightmute	\$1.426	\$2.776	\$3.371

The problem of adequate fuel supplies for rural communities became especially acute after the 1973 Arab Oil Embargo. Each petroleum price hike hits rural residents harder than urban residents. Anchorage, for example, has been insulated from major disruption by price increases because of old contracts for natural gas.

Village residents are actually hit twice by price increases, paying first for increases in the basic product price and then for transportation costs which are driven higher by rising fuel prices. Transportation costs may add approximately 35% to the price of the heating fuel brought to the village by barge.

Another major problem is fuel storage in the village. The

bulk fuel storage facilities in rural Alaska are generally inadequate, and although the Department of Community and Regional Affairs has recently established a program authorized by Senate Bill 438 to assist rural communities to upgrade bulk fuel storage facilities, funding is not yet adequate to meet the pressing need.

Thus villages, already struggling to produce funds to pay for economical barge delivery of fuel, are further hampered by storage that may be inadequate for an entire winter's heating fuel.

## RurAL CAP's Response to Rural Energy Problems

RurAL CAP is committed to assisting low-income rural Alaskans in their efforts to increase the degree of control that they exercise over their lives. High energy costs and the lack of a reliable supply are at the heart of many of rural Alaska's problems. RurAL CAP's energy department was organized in January, 1975 to help rural Alaskans deal with suddenly rising energy problems.

Rural energy problems must be addressed in at least three stages. The first and most immediate is the crisis in energy supplies, to which the emergency fuel loan program is addressed.

The second and equally crucial stage is energy conservation. The RurAL CAP weatherization program insulated and retrofitted over 900 homes statewide during 1980, producing a savings of 100,000 gallons of fuel this winter alone.

The third phase is advocacy for long-range energy planning and policy coordination responsive to the needs of rural Alaskans. Some of RurAL CAP's most significant efforts in this area include the annual energy profile, which documents the actual delivered cost of energy in over 300 communities statewide. RurAL CAP provides funds and technical

assistance to the Alaska Regional Energy Association (AREA), which represents the energy-related concerns of fourteen non-profit Regional Associations. The Rural Energy Department is also involved in research and implementation of alternative energy strategies for energy self-sufficiency.

### The Loan Process.

To obtain an emergency or up-front loan for Rural CAP, each village must provide the following information:

1. The reason for the shortage or loan requirement
2. Estimated date when the community is expected to run out of fuel in an emergency
3. The availability of bulk storage
4. The length and condition of the airstrip if fuel must be flown in.

The exact amount of fuel has to be determined through a house-by-house survey of the community.

Once the information is compiled, the village schedules a council meeting with the Fuel Loan Administrator or staff member. Such council meetings are often attended by interested village residents whose concerns focus on transportation problems, the lack of bulk storage facilities and exorbitant capital costs in setting up such bulk storage, the rising cost of fuel, and their increasing inability to pay for the product.

The Rural CAP staff member explains the fuel loan program to the council at the meeting, including their responsib-

ility for repayment. The approximate amount of funds required to purchase the fuel supply is determined and entered on the loan papers. Council members vote on whether they wish to enter into a loan agreement with RurAL CAP. If the vote is affirmative, the Council will pass the Borrowing Resolution. The repayment schedule is calculated over the period remaining until the next regular barge shipment is due to arrive, and may not exceed one year on up-front loans. The promissory note is then executed by the designated council officers.

RurAL CAP makes arrangements for the purchase and transportation of the fuel. Because the cost of flying fuel to a village under an emergency loan is considerably higher than bringing it in by barge, RurAL CAP has been able to make grants to the community for the difference between the regular barge costs and air transportation costs. However, the availability of such grant funds is limited, and once current CSA grant funds are expended, there is no possibility of continuing this assistance.

## Summary

To date, the RurAL CAP Fuel Loan Program has fully responded to village fuel loan emergencies, and it has proven to be the only effective way to deal with the increasingly serious fuel supply problems in rural Alaska. During 1980, RurAL CAP made 82 loans totalling more than \$2 million to 64 communities which had experienced or anticipated fuel shortages. This volume of loans was possible from a \$1.4 million fund because the program recirculated payments as they came in.

Administrative costs of the program have been minimal: to date, less than \$60,000 of the state funds have been expended for this purpose. However, the loan fund is almost fully committed at this time, and RurAL CAP's ability to make additional loans depends on repayment of loans presently outstanding.

DATE 12/31/80

## VILLAGE FUEL LOANS

VILLAGE/CORP.	TOTAL COMMITMENT	GRANT AMOUNT	LOAN AMOUNT	TOTAL LOAN PAYMENTS	LOAN BALANCE	DATE LOANED	TERM OF LOAN	LOAN NUMBER
AKIAK CITY COUNCIL	5,000.00	5,000.00	.00	.00	.00	0/00/00	0 MONTHS	FL148
AMBLER TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	8,520.00	3,032.00	5,488.00	5,488.00	.00	4/08/80	4 MONTHS	FL125
ANIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	20,088.00	9,680.00	10,408.00	10,408.00	.00	3/18/80	2 MONTHS	FL118
ANIAK CITY COUNCIL	49,988.20	.00	49,988.20	.00	49,988.20	9/17/80	10 MONTHS	FL178
INGALIK, INC. - ANVIK	5,004.00	2,404.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	.00	4/11/80	4 MONTHS	FL126
ATKA I.R.A. COUNCIL	44,834.40	.00	44,834.40	7,472.40	37,362.00	10/28/80	12 MONTHS	FL180
BEAVER INNUIT CO-OP	6,225.97	.00	6,225.97	2,490.97	3,735.00	9/05/80	10 MONTHS	FL173
BREVIK MISSION COOP ASSN	23,763.38	.00	23,763.38	3,963.38	19,800.00	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL163
CHEFORNAK CITY COUNCIL	26,109.00	12,815.00	13,294.00	13,294.00	.00	3/10/80	5 MONTHS	FL112
DEERING IRA COUNCIL	46,728.00	.00	46,728.00	11,682.00	35,046.00	7/14/80	12 MONTHS	FL146
EAGLE VILLAGE COUNCIL	2,440.00	1,110.00	1,330.00	1,330.00	.00	2/09/80	5 MONTHS	FL109
EAGLE VILLAGE	4,696.00	.00	4,696.00	.00	4,696.00	9/15/80	12 MONTHS	FL176
IGFIJOUAO CO, INC. - EEK	6,600.00	1,840.00	4,760.00	4,760.00	.00	3/23/80	5 MONTHS	FL122
ELIM IRA COUNCIL-C/O ANIC	50,357.57	357.57	50,000.00	16,672.00	33,328.00	5/26/80	12 MONTHS	FL138
EMMONAK CITY COUNCIL	46,251.11	.00	46,251.11	19,713.34	26,537.77	6/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL143
GAMBELL IRA COUNCIL	11,560.00	4,286.30	7,273.70	7,273.70	.00	4/25/80	5 MONTHS	FL132
GAMBELL I.R.A. COUNCIL	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	16,664.00	33,336.00	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL157
OLSON & SONS - GOLOVIN	37,795.21	.00	37,795.21	16,000.00	21,795.21	8/12/80	10 MONTHS	FL156
SEALION CORP.- HOOPER RAY	12,049.10	5,640.66	6,408.44	6,408.44	.00	3/04/80	5 MONTHS	FL115
SEALION CORP. - HOOPER BA	50,003.00	.00	50,000.00	8,330.00	41,670.00	9/23/80	12 MONTHS	FL181
HUSLIA CITY COUNCIL	42,720.00	.00	42,720.00	14,240.00	28,480.00	8/06/80	12 MONTHS	FL153
ILIAMNA VILLAGE COUNCIL	55,520.40	18,262.00	37,258.40	37,258.40	.00	2/28/80	6 MONTHS	FL110
ILIAMNA VILLAGE COUNCIL	48,780.00	.00	48,780.00	16,664.00	32,116.00	8/18/80	12 MONTHS	FL155
KARLUK TRIBAL COUNCIL	30,000.00	.00	30,000.00	3,060.87	26,939.13	11/06/80	12 MONTHS	FL185
KIANA IRA COUNCIL	48,120.00	15,346.00	32,774.00	32,774.00	.00	3/13/80	5 MONTHS	FL116

FUEL LOAN PROGRAM  
DATE 12/31/80

VILLAGE FUEL LOANS

VILLAGE/CORP.	TOTAL COMMITMENT	GRANT AMOUNT	LOAN AMOUNT	TOTAL LOAN PAYMENTS	LOAN BALANCE	DATE LOANED	TERM OF LOAN	LOAN NUMBER
KIANA CITY COUNCIL	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	16,664.00	33,336.00	7/15/80	12 MONTHS	FL147
KIPNUK VILLAGE COUNCIL	53,978.24	25,090.91	28,887.33	28,887.33	.00	2/04/80	7 MONTHS	FL102
KIVALINA I.R.A. COUNCIL	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	10/14/80	0 MONTHS	FL183
KOLIGANEK VILLAGE COUNCIL	26,218.05	14,458.75	11,759.30	11,759.30	.00	4/17/80	5 MONTHS	FL128
KONGIGANAK TRAD. COUNCIL	29,269.80	13,593.00	15,676.80	15,676.80	.00	2/04/80	7 MONTHS	FL101
KONGIGANAK TRAD. COUNCIL	10,954.02	4,874.10	6,079.92	.00	6,079.92	12/23/80	5 MONTHS	FL160
KOTLIK CITY COUNCIL	8,586.50	.00	8,586.50	6,000.00	2,586.50	6/12/80	12 MONTHS	FL144
KWETHLUK IRA COUNCIL	14,030.46	1,140.00	12,890.46	12,890.46	.00	3/04/80	5 MONTHS	FL114
KWETHLUK I.R.A. COUNCIL	47,366.51	.00	47,366.51	.00	47,366.51	9/30/80	10 MONTHS	FL182
KWIGILLINGOK IRA COUNCIL	62,475.76	29,264.40	33,211.36	29,976.26	3,235.10	2/05/80	5 MONTHS	FL103
LOWER KALSKAG CITY COUNCIL	7,584.50	3,570.00	4,014.50	4,014.50	.00	4/27/80	3 MONTHS	FL130
MARSHALL CITY COUNCIL	9,737.00	.00	9,737.00	4,433.00	5,304.00	6/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL142
MC GRATH CITY COUNCIL	18,652.07	5,563.08	13,088.99	13,120.80	31.81	3/31/80	3 MONTHS	FL123
NIMA CORP. - MEKORYUK	12,428.00	7,380.00	5,048.00	5,048.00	.00	5/14/80	2 MONTHS	FL136
NIMA CORPORATION	17,575.00	10,425.00	7,150.00	.00	7,150.00	1/01/81	5 MONTHS	FL187
SETH-DE-YA-AH CORP. MINT	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	16,656.00	33,344.00	7/23/80	12 MONTHS	FL149
NEWHALEN CITY COUNCIL	29,270.30	9,238.20	20,032.10	5,294.60	14,737.50	2/28/80	6 MONTHS	FL108
NIGHTMUTE CC/NGTA-OMKUMUT	28,611.00	14,795.00	13,816.00	13,816.00	.00	2/19/80	5 MONTHS	FL106
NIGHTMUTE CITY COUNCIL	11,842.20	.00	11,842.20	.00	11,842.20	10/13/80	6 MONTHS	FL186
NIKOLAI CITY COUNCIL	11,296.65	4,366.65	6,930.00	6,930.00	.00	4/01/80	2 MONTHS	FL124
NIKOLSKI I.R.A. COUNCIL	29,456.82	.00	29,456.82	9,824.82	19,632.00	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL152
NUATAK IRA COUNCIL	12,510.00	3,984.00	8,526.00	8,526.00	.00	3/08/80	5 MONTHS	FL119
NUATAK I.R.A. COUNCIL	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	10/17/80	0 MONTHS	FL184
NONDALTON VILLAGE COUNCIL	39,664.00	11,020.00	28,644.00	11,580.00	17,064.00	2/13/80	6 MONTHS	FL105
• GANA-A'YOD LTD. - NULATU	5,268.00	5,268.00	.00	.00	.00	0/00/00	0 MONTHS	FL113

## VILLAGE FUEL LOANS

VILLAGE/CORP.	TOTAL COMMITMENT	GRANT AMOUNT	LOAN AMOUNT	TOTAL LOAN PAYMENTS	LOAN BALANCE	DATE LOANED	TERM OF LOAN	LOAN NUMBER
OUZINKIE CITY COUNCIL	42,971.73	.00	42,971.73	10,743.00	32,228.73	8/20/80	12 MONTHS	FL175
PEDRO BAY VILLAGE COUNCIL	19,017.60	.00	19,017.60	3,417.60	15,600.00	9/02/80	12 MONTHS	FL166
PILOT STATION, INC.	4,342.00	2,190.00	2,152.00	2,152.00	.00	4/23/80	1 MONTHS	FL131
PLATINUM TRAD. COUNCIL	21,668.00	9,400.00	12,268.00	12,268.00	.00	4/17/80	5 MONTHS	FL127
PORT HEIDEN CITY COUNCIL	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	20,838.00	29,162.00	5/22/80	12 MONTHS	FL137
QUINHAGAK IRA COUNCIL	43,690.61	21,248.48	22,442.13	6,691.36	15,760.77	2/20/80	6 MONTHS	FL107
RUBY CITY COUNCIL	31,060.09	.00	31,060.09	6,633.19	24,426.90	6/18/80	12 MONTHS	FL145
RUSSIAN MISSION VILL COUN	8,468.00	3,380.00	5,088.00	5,088.00	.00	3/19/80	3 MONTHS	FL120
RUSSIAN MISSION	32,047.20	.00	32,047.20	.00	32,047.20	8/29/80	10 MONTHS	FL174
ST. MARY'S NATIVE CORP.	49,999.06	.00	49,999.06	8,340.00	41,659.06	4/15/80	12 MONTHS	FL129
SAVCONGA IRA COUNCIL	23,120.00	11,624.00	11,496.00	11,496.00	.00	4/25/80	6 MONTHS	FL133
SAVOONGA I.R.A. COUNCIL	49,999.40	.00	49,999.40	16,564.00	33,335.40	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL158
SCAMMON BAY CITY COUNCIL	11,074.00	.00	11,074.00	3,000.00	8,074.00	8/07/80	12 MONTHS	FL154
SELAWIK IRA COUNCIL	22,096.00	11,520.00	10,576.00	10,576.00	.00	5/06/80	3 MONTHS	FL135
SHAKTOOLIK NATIVE CORP.	14,796.00	.00	14,796.00	3,699.00	11,097.00	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL161
SWAN LAKE CORPORATION	42,784.30	.00	42,784.00	8,330.00	34,454.00	7/30/80	12 MONTHS	FL151
SHISHMAREF CITY COUNCIL	5,535.80	634.60	4,901.20	4,901.20	.00	5/27/80	3 MONTHS	FL139
SHISHMAREF CITY COUNCIL	25,000.00	.00	25,000.00	.00	25,000.00	5/27/80	12 MONTHS	FL140
SHISHMAREF IRA - C/O ANIC	25,000.00	.00	25,000.00	4,170.00	20,830.00	5/27/80	12 MONTHS	FL141
SHUNGNAK IRA COUNCIL	24,276.00	10,430.00	13,846.00	13,846.00	.00	3/08/80	5 MONTHS	FL117
SHUNGNAK I.R.A. COUNCIL	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	16,664.00	33,336.00	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL159
STEBBINS NATIVE CORP.	24,996.00	.00	24,996.00	8,332.00	16,664.00	8/11/80	12 MONTHS	FL162
TAKOTNA VILLAGE ASSOC.	18,810.00	7,380.00	11,430.00	4,762.50	6,667.50	8/07/80	12 MONTHS	FL164
TELLER CITY COUNCIL	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,000.00	8/27/80	12 MONTHS	FL167
TELLER NATIVE CORPORATION	24,250.00	.00	24,250.00	8,100.00	16,150.00	8/08/80	12 MONTHS	FL168

## VILLAGE FUEL LOANS

VILLAGE/CORP.	TOTAL COMMITMENT	GRANT AMOUNT	LOAN AMOUNT	TOTAL LOAN PAYMENTS	LOAN BALANCE	DATE LOANED	TERM OF LOAN	LOAN NUMBER
TELLER COMMERICAL COMPANY	24,250.07	.00	24,250.07	.00	24,250.07	8/08/80	12 MONTHS	FL169
TOGIAK NATIVES, LTD.	58,115.53	10,809.75	47,305.78	33,357.36	13,948.42	4/23/80	12 MONTHS	FL134
TOKSOOK BAY CITY COUNCIL	21,966.85	11,921.25	10,045.60	10,045.60	.00	3/20/80	4 MONTHS	FL121
TOKSOCK BAY CITY COUNCIL	8,406.74	.00	8,406.74	2,106.74	6,300.00	9/10/80	12 MONTHS	FL177
TUNTUTULIAK LAND LTD.	19,564.35	6,636.00	12,928.35	12,928.35	.00	3/04/80	4 MONTHS	FL111
TUNTUTULIAK LAND LTD.	46,652.35	.00	46,652.35	15,548.35	31,104.00	8/03/80	12 MONTHS	FL172
TUNUNRMIUT RINIT CORP.	38,862.92	.00	38,862.92	6,751.42	32,111.50	7/31/80	12 MONTHS	FL150
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TYONEK	22,408.86	.00	22,408.86	8,964.00	13,444.86	8/21/80	10 MONTHS	FL165
UPPER KALSKAG CITY COUNCI	5,067.24	393.90	4,673.34	.00	4,673.34	10/01/80	5 MONTHS	FL179
WALES IRA COUNCIL	30,997.50	16,427.20	14,570.40	14,570.40	.00	1/04/80	5 MONTHS	FL104
WALES I.R.A. COUNCIL	40,670.00	.00	40,670.00	10,160.00	30,510.00	9/05/80	12 MONTHS	FL170
WHITE MOUNTAIN IRA COUNCI	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	12,497.00	37,503.00	9/05/80	12 MONTHS	FL171

2,453,389.22\*

367,799.80\*

2,085,589.42\*

797,776.44\*

1,287,812.98\*

TOTAL LOAN FUND \$1,400,000.00

AVAILABLE LOAN AND GRANT FUND \$ 255,612.70\*\*

## VILLAGE FUEL REQUIREMENTS

VILLAGE OR CORPORATION	HEATING OIL	GASOLINE	OTHER FUELS	FUEL COST	TRANSPORTATION COST	TOTAL COST	LCAN NUMBER
AKIAK CITY COUNCIL	.0	.0	.0	.00	.00	.00	FL148
AMBLER TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	.0	4,000.0	.0	4,208.00	4,312.00	8,520.00	FL125
ANIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	.0	8,000.0	.0	9,408.00	10,680.00	20,088.00	FL118
ANIAK CITY COUNCIL	40,707.0	.0	.0	43,597.20	6,391.00	49,988.20	FL178
INGALIK, INC. - ANVIK	.0	2,000.0	.0	2,088.00	2,916.00	5,004.00	FL126
ATKA I.R.A. COUNCIL	30,000.0	5,500.0	120.0	35,534.40	9,300.00	44,834.40	FL180
BEAVER INNUIT CO-OP	.0	2,200.0	530.0	5,216.95	1,009.02	6,225.97	FL173
BREVIK MISSION COOP ASSN	19,100.0	.0	109.0	17,651.38	6,112.00	23,763.38	FL163
CHEFORNAK CITY COUNCIL	3,000.0	8,000.0	.0	10,704.00	15,405.00	26,109.00	FL112
DEERING IRA COUNCIL	36,000.0	.0	.0	31,212.00	15,516.00	46,728.00	FL146
EAGLE VILLAGE COUNCIL	.0	1,000.0	.0	1,250.00	1,190.00	2,440.00	FL109
EAGLE VILLAGE	4,000.0	.0	.0	4,376.00	320.00	4,696.00	FL176
IGFIJCUAQ CO, INC. - EEK	3,000.0	1,000.0	.0	3,860.00	2,740.00	6,600.00	FL122
ELIM IRA COUNCIL-C/O ANICA	20,000.0	23,855.0	690.0	45,634.24	4,723.33	50,357.57	FL138
EMMONAK CITY COUNCIL	33,829.0	.0	.0	38,971.11	7,280.00	46,251.11	FL143
GAMBELL IRA COUNCIL	.0	4,000.0	4,907.0	5,233.00	6,327.00	11,560.00	FL132
GAMBELL I.R.A. COUNCIL	53,533.0	.0	.0	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	FL157
OLSON & SONS - GOLOVIN	23,549.0	10,000.0	.0	40,000.00	.00	40,000.00	FL156
SEALION CORP.- HOOPER BAY	.0	4,000.0	495.0	5,263.80	6,785.30	12,049.10	FL115
SEALION CORP. - HOOPER BAY	53,533.0	.0	.0	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	FL181
HUSLIA CITY COUNCIL	5,000.0	20,000.0	.0	29,275.00	13,445.00	42,720.00	FL153
ILIAMNA VILLAGE COUNCIL	27,700.0	6,500.0	.0	30,418.40	25,102.00	55,520.40	FL110
ILIAMNA VILLAGE COUNCIL	31,500.0	6,000.0	.0	39,780.00	9,000.00	48,780.00	FL155
KARLUK TRIBAL COUNCIL	13,615.0	1,212.0	204.0	17,723.52	4,513.95	22,237.47	FL185
KIANA IRA COUNCIL	18,000.0	8,000.0	.0	26,794.00	21,326.00	48,120.00	FL116

DATE 12/31/80

## VILLAGE FUEL REQUIREMENTS

VILLAGE OR CORPORATION	HEATING OIL	GASOLINE	OTHER FUELS	FUFL COST	TRANSPORTATION COST	TOTAL COST	LOAN NUMBER
KIANA CITY COUNCIL	35,674.0	.0	.0	40,471.19	9,528.81	50,000.00	FL147
KIPNUK VILLAGE COUNCIL	21,973.0	3,500.0	.0	24,302.19	29,676.05	53,978.24	FL102
KIVALINA I.R.A. COUNCIL	.0	.0	.0	.00	.00	.00	FL183
KOLIGANEK VILLAGE COUNCIL	3,525.0	5,101.0	.0	8,634.13	17,583.92	26,218.05	FL128
KONGIGANAK TRAD. COUNCIL	13,800.0	.0	.0	13,192.80	16,077.00	29,269.80	FL101
KONGIGANAK TRAD. COUNCIL	4,620.0	.0	.0	5,202.12	5,751.90	10,954.02	FL160
KOTLIK CITY COUNCIL	6,500.0	.0	.0	7,156.50	1,430.00	8,586.50	FL144
KWETHLUK IRA COUNCIL	7,195.0	4,800.0	.0	11,630.46	2,400.00	14,030.46	FL114
KWETHLUK I.R.A. COUNCIL	18,382.0	18,022.0	675.0	42,156.20	5,210.31	47,366.51	FL192
KWIGILLINGOK IRA COUNCIL	17,560.0	12,000.0	.0	28,038.36	34,437.40	62,475.76	FL103
LOWER KALSKAG CITY COUNCIL	.0	3,500.0	.0	3,612.00	3,972.50	7,584.50	FL130
MARSHALL CITY COUNCIL	7,000.0	.0	.0	7,707.00	2,030.00	9,737.00	FL142
MC GRATH CITY COUNCIL	11,522.0	.0	.0	11,015.03	7,637.04	18,652.07	FL123
NIMA CORP. - MEKORYUK	.0	4,000.0	.0	4,288.00	8,140.00	12,428.00	FL136
NIMA CORPORATION	.0	.0	.0	.00	.00	.00	FL187
SETH-DE-YA-AH CORP. MINTO	8,000.0	18,000.0	1,850.0	32,179.00	2,687.60	34,866.60	FL149
NEWHALEN CITY COUNCIL	11,300.0	6,000.0	.0	15,707.10	13,563.20	29,270.30	FL108
NIGHTMUTE CC/NGIA-OMKUMUTE	11,000.0	.0	.0	10,510.00	18,095.00	28,611.00	FL106
NIGHTMUTE CITY COUNCIL	.0	.0	.0	.00	.00	.00	FL186
NIKOLAI CITY COUNCIL	5,000.0	.0	.0	5,092.50	6,204.15	11,296.65	FL124
NIKOLSKI I.R.A. COUNCIL	22,000.0	1,100.0	116.0	22,636.82	6,820.00	29,456.82	FL152
NOATAK IRA COUNCIL	6,000.0	.0	.0	6,126.00	6,384.00	12,510.00	FL119
NOATAK I.R.A. COUNCIL	.0	.0	.0	.00	.00	.00	FL184
NONDALTON VILLAGE COUNCIL	15,200.0	4,800.0	.0	19,044.00	20,620.00	39,664.00	FL105
GANA-A'YOD LTD. - NULAYO	7,815.0	.0	.0	.00	5,268.00	5,268.00	FL113

## VILLAGE FUEL REQUIREMENTS

VILLAGE OR CORPORATION	HEATING OIL	GASOLINE	OTHER FUELS	FUEL COST	TRANSPORTATION COST	TOTAL COST	LOAN NUMBER
OUZINKIE CITY COUNCIL	30,010.0	.0	.0	29,471.73	13,500.00	42,971.73	FL175
PEORO BAY VILLAGE COUNCIL	7,583.0	3,150.0	5,126.0	15,019.94	3,997.66	19,017.60	FL166
PILOT STATION, INC.	2,000.0	.0	.0	3,942.00	400.00	4,342.00	FL131
PLATINUM TRAD. COUNCIL	2,000.0	8,000.0	.0	10,168.00	11,500.00	21,668.00	FL127
PORT HEIDEN CITY COUNCIL	.0	.0	41,000.0	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	FL137
QUINHAGAK IRA COUNCIL	5,180.0	14,225.0	.0	19,143.28	24,547.33	43,690.61	FL107
RUBY CITY COUNCIL	24,986.0	.0	.0	24,311.38	6,748.71	31,060.09	FL145
RUSSIAN MISSION VILL COUNC	.0	4,000.0	.0	3,968.00	4,500.00	8,468.00	FL120
RUSSIAN MISSION	20,000.0	.0	.0	22,740.00	9,307.20	32,047.20	FL174
ST. MARY'S NATIVE CORP.	36,737.0	.0	.0	40,232.16	9,766.90	49,999.06	FL129
SAVOONGA IRA COUNCIL	.0	8,000.0	.0	8,336.00	14,784.00	23,120.00	FL133
SAVOONGA I.R.A. COUNCIL	.0	35,000.0	3,145.0	43,637.40	6,362.00	49,999.40	FL158
SCAMMON BAY CITY COUNCIL	7,000.0	.0	.0	8,036.00	3,038.00	11,074.00	FL154
SELAWIK IRA COUNCIL	.0	8,000.0	.0	8,756.00	13,340.00	22,096.00	FL135
SHAKTOOLIK NATIVE CORP.	4,500.0	.0	500.0	5,356.00	9,449.00	14,796.00	FL161
SWAN LAKE CORPORATION	10,000.0	15,000.0	6,380.0	35,777.80	7,006.20	42,784.00	FL151
SHISHMAREF CITY COUNCIL	.0	.0	6,000.0	3,415.00	2,120.80	5,535.80	FL139
SHISHMAREF CITY COUNCIL	19,260.0	.0	.0	18,066.26	6,933.74	25,000.00	FL140
SHISHMAREF IRA - C/O ANICA	27,533.0	.0	.0	25,000.00	.00	25,000.00	FL141
SHUNGNAK IRA COUNCIL	4,000.0	6,000.0	.0	10,396.00	13,880.00	24,276.00	FL117
SHUNGNAK I.R.A. COUNCIL	21,784.0	20,774.0	172.0	47,426.20	2,573.80	50,000.00	FL159
STEBBINS NATIVE CORP.	2,000.0	19,000.0	.0	23,476.00	1,520.00	24,996.00	FL162
TAOTNA VILLAGE ASSOC.	9,000.0	.0	.0	8,460.00	10,350.00	18,810.00	FL164
TELLER CITY COUNCIL	1,319.0	.0	.0	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	FL167
TELLER NATIVE CORPORATION	21,124.0	.0	.0	24,250.00	.00	24,250.00	FL168

## VILLAGE FUEL REQUIREMENTS

VILLAGE OR CORPORATION	HEATING OIL	GASOLINE	OTHER FUELS	FUEL COST	TRANSPORTATION COST	TOTAL COST	LOAN NUMBER
TELLER COMMERCIAL COMPANY	21,710.0	.0	.0	24,250.07	.00	24,250.07	FL169
TOGIAK NATIVES, LTD.	8,790.0	28,150.0	.0	36,531.28	21,584.25	58,115.53	FL134
TOKSOOK BAY CITY COUNCIL	.0	8,250.0	.0	8,395.60	13,571.25	21,966.85	FL121
TOKSOOK BAY CITY COUNCIL	.0	.0	5,000.0	.270.00	4,136.74	8,406.74	FL177
YUNTUTULIAK LAND LTD.	11,850.0	.0	.0	11,328.60	8,235.75	19,564.35	FL111
TUNTUTULIAK LAND LTD.	24,022.0	14,019.0	.0	41,060.33	5,592.02	46,652.35	FL172
TUNUNRMIUT RINIT CORP.	22,082.0	7,205.0	.0	31,540.90	7,322.02	38,862.92	FL150
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TYONEK	8,000.0	7,660.0	2,200.0	17,892.22	4,516.64	22,408.86	FL165
UPPER KALSKAG CITY COUNCIL	2,200.0	.0	450.0	4,099.20	969.04	5,067.24	FL179
WALES IRA COUNCIL	10,400.0	.0	.0	10,618.40	20,379.20	30,997.60	FL104
WALES I.R.A. COUNCIL	22,000.0	7,000.0	275.0	29,270.70	11,400.00	40,670.00	FL170
WHITE MOUNTAIN IRA COUNCIL	23,000.0	12,500.0	480.0	37,012.60	12,987.40	50,000.00	FL171

1,614,060.75\*

684,220.13\*

2,298,280.88\*

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