

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

346 SCOMM10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

Barley use in Korea differs in one respect from that in nearly any other consuming nation—it is all used for human consumption. The barley is used as a grain staple as opposed to its more popular use for animal feed in other countries. Because of the reliance on barley as a staple in human diets, there is a significant psychological block against using it for animal feed.

There is also a persistent, though slowly changing, psychological adherence to yellow feeds (corn-based) for all livestock including hogs and cattle. The Korean meat producers have historically relied on United States corn as their feed base, and now judge a feed's worth by its yellow color. Yellow feed results in animals with the yellowish fat to which the Korean consumer is accustomed. The preference for this type of carcass will change, but only over a long period of time. One of the major feed mixers in the nation appears hamstrung by this tendency as well as the previously discussed resistance to using barley as an animal feed in Korea. They would like the freedom to substitute barley for corn and other grains if the price structure at any time favors it. Such restrictions on their operation have limited company expansion and may eventually open the door to mixing feed in other countries and shipping a complete ration to Korea.

The Korean market system reflects considerable government control. This control is exerted in an effort to balance the food requirements with national food production, not just for one crop, but for all agricultural products combined, with the long-range goal of Korean self-sufficiency in food supply. The government does the actual negotiating and buying of barley as need dictates.

Korea is improving its diet and increasing its consumption of red meats. Per capita in-

come is also rising. These factors combined indicate Korea will one day be a major market for barley.

Rapeseed

Korea also produces nearly all the rapeseed it needs for domestic consumption, principally on the island of Cheju-do. Production was 32,500 M/T in 1976 with a forecast of 36,800 in 1977. Only 31,728 M/T were imported in 1976 and none in 1975. It is highly unlikely we will ever find Korea a major importer of rapeseed. Her edible oil industry is based on soybeans. Rapeseed is imported only in event of a rapeseed crop failure. One further hurdle facing a rapeseed importer is the duty (12.5% to 30%) imposed on all rape imports to protect domestic producers.

The sole possibility for development of a large Korean market for Alaska rape would be realized only if a Korean processor were to import rape for processing and export all oil and meal.

Other Crops

Although Korean long-range plans include increased meat and animal production of some magnitude, the government hasn't yet solved the problem of finding additional sources of feed and forage to support these plans. The Koreans will face the need for more forage soon and a substantial market for cubed or pelletized forage exists. As is true in Japan, whether we can compete in forage needs to be determined. The Korean specifications for sun-cured and dehydrated forage can be found in the appendix.

There is no Korean interest in purchasing buckwheat.

Taiwan

Taiwan imports nearly all the barley it consumes with domestic production estimated to be only 500 M/T in 1977. Imports supply the remainder of her annual consumption of around 250,000 M/T and come from a variety of sources. (See Table 8.)

The Taiwanese marketing system also shows considerable government influence. Since the United States is one of only three countries recognizing Taiwan as a nation, the government goes to great lengths to support purchases from this country. At present Taiwan has a formal five year buying agreement with the U.S. calling for the purchase of 250,000 M/T of U.S. barley from July 1977 to July 1978. This agreement was further modified in November to raise this to 300,000 M/T. However, barley transactions can only be realized when the U.S. barley FOB west coast price is 12% or more below that of U.S. No. 2 corn FOB gulf port. The agreement runs through 1981, and also specifies purchase can only be made from the nine registered U.S. grain dealers. All U.S. barley imports come under this agreement. Further, all imports into Taiwan require an import permit issued by the government and must carry *ad valorem* tariffs.

Table 8

Taiwanese Barley Production and Imports
in Metric Tons

YEAR	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	U.S. IMPORTS
1973	672	263,832	125,612
1974	490	311,223	47,322
1975	450	163,334	17,504
1976	664	332,865	91,775
1977 ¹	500	250,000	25,000

¹ Estimated

Sources: U.S. Embassy, Taiwan.

The clause tying barley to corn prices severely restricts the volume sold. Barley prices rarely reach that relative price level in the rest of the United States. It appears entirely out of the realm of possibility for Alaska to achieve such a low price (compared to corn) and still support an industry. In addition, the distance from Taiwan may put Alaska at a competitive disadvantage over Australia, Canada, or the rest of United States—the reverse of the situation for Korea or Japan.

Nearly all the Taiwanese edible-oil consumption is soybean oil. No rapeseed or rapeseed oil was imported in 1975 or 1976, and it appears unlikely the situation will change.

The one bright spot for possible trade with Taiwan is for a naked or hullless variety of barley. One specific use of barley in Taiwan entails removal of the hulls, steaming, and pressing barley to make a cereal for both human and animal consumption. The hullless variety would be an advantage in this process because the lack of hulls means a consequent reduction in waste. Whether Alaska can produce this type of barley consistently and still compete needs to be determined.

It would be advisable for the State of Alaska to be involved in renegotiating the trade agreement between the United States and Taiwan when it comes up for renewal in 1981 to allow purchase from Alaska and to free the barley price from the corn price.

section 3

alternative marketing organizations

There are several types of marketing organizations which are reasonable options for grain and oilseed development projects in Alaska.⁷ In this section we will discuss the two major alternatives, including advantages and disadvantages of each. The operation of government-controlled grain marketing boards modeled after the Australian and Canadian systems will be presented. The private sector discussion will deal with independent farmer marketing and organized farmer marketing. An implicit assumption of the following analysis is that for 1980 and the following years, an efficient grain storage, handling, and transportation system will be in operation in Alaska.

MARKETING BOARD organization

A grain and oilseed marketing board is a quasi-government agency in that legislative action is necessary to create it. Powers of the board may vary but, for most cereal grain and oilseed, the board is responsible for the receiving, handling, and marketing

of commodities and for payments to growers. There are two major legislative types of grain marketing boards—one with national scope and the other with local or regional scope. Canada has a national grain marketing board organized by an act of the national parliament. The barley boards of Australia are created by acts of state parliaments. Marketing costs for both are primarily covered by reduced payments to farmers. A grain marketing board is similar to a public corporation and usually controls the product, has a marketing staff to ensure sales, goes into the capital markets to borrow funds, has limited liability to both farmers and buyers, and is controlled by the government and directly or indirectly by the farmers.

In the United States, there are presently no marketing boards functioning for agricultural commodities. There is no federal statute prohibiting formation of a marketing board by a state government. The U.S. government does provide for orderly marketing schemes, such as marketing orders. The major difference is that a grain marketing board can be given the power to purchase the entire crop; it could completely control supply. In that event, farmers must sell their grain or oilseed to the marketing board (except what they use on their own farm), and they receive partial payment at time of sale. When the crop has been completely sold by the marketing board, it makes final payments, less marketing costs, to its farmers based on grade quality and quantity.

Supply control may be limited to the export market. In Canada, farmers can sell their grain on a free-market basis for in-country sales only. In Australia, the state marketing boards control local and export sales. Whether a marketing board, if established, should control both in-state and export sales of barley and rapeseed from the Delta project is a matter of opinion.

⁷Barley and rapeseed can be sold through the same marketing system and can be expected to have similar marketing costs.

Some Alaskan farmers may prefer to sell their crop in the local market rather than to the board. This issue cannot be resolved here. To simplify the ensuing analysis, we will assume a marketing board controls both local and export sales.

cost of operation

Marketing management (administration) costs in 1976 for both the Canadian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board was less than two cents per bushel. However, in the case of Australia (and probably Canada), additional costs for handling, storage, inspection, sampling, and payment for bulk handling increase total expenditures to about 19 cents (Australian)⁸ per bushel; about 8.5% of total board receipts from sale of 1975/76 barley crop (includes no transportation charges between country and terminal elevator). Assuming efficient management, volume is the major factor in cost of operation; average cost of marketing declines as a greater volume is achieved. After some point, as volume increases, the average cost curve will level off.

Let us assume, for example, a small Alaskan board has a marketing management cost of \$100,000. In this case, an annual volume of 9,074 M/T will have an approximate cost of 23 (U.S.) cents per bushel; and an annual volume of 45,370 M/T will have an approximate cost of 4.5 (U.S.) cents per bushel.

There are other costs of marketing that an Alaska board would be responsible for—handling, storage, inspection, grading, etc. The only problem is, we do not have good data on how much these costs might be for the Delta project because the grain handling system is only in the early planning stages. Hopefully, the overall marketing costs will not be higher than 8.5% of total receipts. This is one figure which can be used to gauge performance.

marketing

An Alaskan board can make export sales in two distinct ways. It could announce an offer for sale on a specific date, for a specific quantity of a particular quality product, available at a certain location—FOB Anchorage terminal for example. Bids will then be received from all interested international grain firms. The second alternative would be for the board to use one international grain firm to market all its export sales under contract. The board might receive more aggressive service with this approach even in the low-volume years. In either case the board could begin to negotiate sales well before the crop is harvested and delivered to the elevator because it controls supply.

Farmers receive the price for their grain depending upon its quality and world market conditions. There are two markets for Alaska farmers—domestic (local) and export. A board concept allows for pooling of prices received (however, a grain pool does not require a board as we shall see later) from both of these markets. The price received by the board depends on the demand and supply of grains and oilseeds of specific quality in domestic and foreign markets. Markets differentiated by quality requirements generally provide differentiated pricing.

The individual producer would obtain a pool price for the grade of grain (or oilseed) he sold in that particular crop year. This pooling evens out the benefits from each market among all the farms. It prevents a few farmers from obtaining most, or all, of a lucrative portion of the market, while leaving the least profitable for the remaining farmers.

Advantages of Marketing Boards

(1) The farmer has a guaranteed market which provides an initial payment to cover most of the production costs with final

⁸For comparison purposes, dollar values, because of changing international exchange rates, are less meaningful than the percent of board receipts.

settlement at the end of the market year. The price he receives depends on the quality of his crop and world market conditions.

(2) The board, by its existence, establishes a local market for grains and oilseeds. This provides consumer benefits because a stable supply of a competitively priced, graded product is available to users within Alaska.

(3) Government backing provides the board with international respectability.

(4) Management of marketing is conducted by a well trained small staff whose only role is marketing—not production, then marketing.

(5) A board would provide a marketing capability early in the project, at a time when the farmers will be having numerous problems with new land development.

(6) Control of the crop should ensure highest volume movement through the market system.

(7) Marketing expertise can be obtained from private grain trading firms.

Disadvantages of Marketing Boards

(1) Strict government controlled marketing is not presently a part of United States grain and oilseed agriculture.

(2) Some farmers may view boards as a reduction in individual freedom of action.

(3) The general public may have a negative reaction to state controlled grain marketing.

(4) Occasionally a small Alaskan board may not have alternative Alaskan sources of grain for blending to meet minimum quality requirements.⁹

(5) There may be a tendency to become dependent on a government operated board.

FARMER MARKETING

Grain and oilseed produced in the Delta area can be marketed through private sector operations. The farmer can determine how

to best market his crop and then utilize the marketing system to do so. To accomplish the marketing function, the farmer may sell the crop independently or through a farmer organized marketing group.

organization

The simplest approach is for individual farmers to sell the crop to a local elevator no matter who operates it. This approach gives the farmer three options to obtain the greatest economic advantage from the crop—sell immediately after harvest, store on farm then sell later, or store at elevator and sell later.

A second approach modifies the first only slightly, the marketing at the local elevator is managed by a farmer-owned group whose goal is to obtain the greatest economic advantage for individual farmers through group action. This organized marketing group will sell its crops to the highest bidders, both domestic and export. However, adequate marketing management must be obtained to facilitate sales, and enough volume maintained to keep cost per bushel low to the farmer.

cost of operation

As long as the individual farmer retains title to his crop after harvest, he is responsible for the associated marketing (including storage) costs. Since this approach varies from farmer to farmer, it is difficult to determine what the marketing costs will be for each situation. However, farmers marketing independently often unintentionally act like a group of organized farmers.

Using information obtained from a large international grain marketing firm who markets for a group of Pacific Northwest

⁹Therefore, a higher quality grain may have to be sold with no price advantage.

farmer cooperatives, typical marketing charges for a country and terminal elevator system can be identified. On a per-bushel basis these can be broken into several parts: three cents for marketing management at the country elevator; four cents for handling at the country elevator; six cents for handling, blending and sampling at terminal elevator; and five cents for government inspection and grading. The total of 13.5 cents per bushel is 5.5% of total receipts for feed barley at tidewater.¹⁰

No direct charges were estimated for marketing management for export sales by the grain firm. International grain firms adopt marketing strategies in grain sales which (hopefully) cover their marketing management (and all other) costs and return a profit to the firm. These firms act in the same manner if they purchase grain from a marketing board.

Relating private farmer marketing to the Delta project in Alaska allows for several observations. Farmers must obtain economies of high volume marketing if they are to be competitive in the world market. Operational efficiency can be maintained only if a substantial portion of the grain and oilseed produced in the Delta project goes through one marketing system. In fact, the project may not be large enough for more than one system.

Another issue of interest to Alaskans is the cost of private sector marketing compared with a government marketing board. Two examples, the Australian Barley Board and a large private sector cooperative grain marketing system in the Pacific Northwest, have provided estimates for marketing costs. We have found the board expending 8.5% of total receipts and the private system 5.5% of total receipts at tidewater. The Pacific Northwest example included no storage costs, no transportation charges between country and terminal elevator, and no major amortization costs for new bulk handling

facilities. In the Australian example, bulk handling amortization costs account for 35% of total annual expenditures. In conclusion, the marketing costs for barley for an efficient private sector system and an efficient marketing board may not be all that different. (See page 20)

marketing

A local farmers' organization could use exactly the same procedures for export sales as a state grain board. These were described earlier and will not be repeated here. A farmer acting independently must find someone to purchase the crop. If enough independent farmers exist to establish a market, then an international grain firm may be willing to purchase grain for export at the local country elevator.

A pool arrangement could be used with farmer-owned local marketing. Since this approach was discussed in the previous section on marketing boards it will not be repeated here. One major difference can be observed. If selling the crop to the board is required, the pool arrangement works for all farmers. Private sector marketing, by allowing free choice, may mean some farmers are in the pool and others out.

If farmers find that it is to their economic advantage, a farmer-owned marketing organization could control much of the supply. This would give it much the same type of market power as for the market board concept discussed earlier. Control of quality can be maintained through strict enforcement of the grading system. This effort can be enforced by legislative action to require grading of all exported grain and oilseed crops.

¹⁰Assumes feed barley at \$2.50 per bushel at tidewater U.S. West Coast.

Advantages of Farmer Marketing

(1) Farmers have more freedom of choice than with a marketing board. Even with a cooperative organization, a member farmer can still decide to market individually. He is not bound to market through the cooperative.

(2) Local farmers have more direct control of grain marketing. This is the traditional method of marketing and its familiarity to producers may have appeal.

(3) A local market for competitively priced grain and oilseed could be established through individual and group action of farmers and willing buyers.

(4) Marketing expertise can be obtained from international grain firms outside the state.

Disadvantages of Farmer Marketing

(1) With voluntary grain marketing, there would be no control as to where farmers market grain. Some farmers would be able to obtain specific markets; others might not because market size may be limited. This could be overcome if most if not all the farmers were part of a grain pool.

(2) Farmers may find it desirable to have substantial on-farm storage which could have negative impacts on crop quality through product deterioration. Also, it may reduce through-put at local elevator, thereby reducing economic viability of this component of the infrastructure, and increase the on-farm capitalization requirements.

(3) Individual farmer marketing may lead to loss of identity of Alaska grain crops. This may eliminate the possibility of market differentiation for Alaska-grown crops to be exported, except by USDA grade standards.

(4) A farmer-owned marketing system will probably have less government backing than a marketing board system. If so, whatever market power is available to a marketing board through government involvement may be less available to a farmer-owned marketing organization.

(5) Occasionally, an Alaskan farmer marketing organization may not have alternative Alaskan sources of grain for blending to meet minimum quality standards. As a result, a higher quality grain may have to be sold.

(6) Free choice of marketing may reduce the volume of produce handled by a single marketing system, thereby raising marketing costs.

(7) In the early stages of the project, the farmers may not have the experience to make sound export market judgment nor the time to devote to acquiring it.

(8) It may be undesirable for the State to delegate completely the market responsibility to the private sector in light of the large State investment in the project.

section 4

implications & recommendations

implications of export marketing

The Japanese Food Agency has given verbal approval for shipments of Alaska barley to Japan as long as the project is competitive in price and quality. No such approval is necessary for Alaska rapeseed.

There is no question Japan is the prime Oriental market for Alaska agricultural products with Korea and Taiwan a distant second or third, respectively. The Japanese market for all the various crops on which Alaska will concentrate—barley, rapeseed, forage, and buckwheat—are such that market size will not be restricted to future growth. Percentages of those markets which Alaska can foreseeably capture will not be of such a magnitude as to cause present large producers in other regions much concern. The Japanese market is firm enough to be used as a basis for establishing an industry. Its forecasted increase in barley consumption is sufficient for a new supplier to capture this trend market yet avoid eroding Canadian and Australian quotas.

Growth in Japanese demand for rapeseed will probably not be as rapid as that for barley. However, Alaska has one major

advantage with this crop. Canada is Japan's only major supplier and the Japanese will benefit from the entry of new competition into the rapeseed market. The small quality of rapeseed to be produced in Alaska from the Delta project should have very little, if any, impact on world price.

To operate at best advantage in the Japanese market, the design of the marketing system for both barley and rapeseed should consider the following:

(1) This is a new project in an area with no past history of production. To build credibility in a market discussion, it is necessary to foster confidence that the project will enjoy government support and, therefore, will stand a sound chance of providing the desired consistent supply of quality product. Government control and backing in marketing is one way of convincing buyers of the sincerity of our efforts. This is especially important in the first few years until we reach the point where we have established a level of production and a track record.

(2) Much of Japan's present negotiations for grain and oilseed are with government agencies in the exporting countries.

(3) The Japanese buyer could work through a private trader, cooperative, or pool.

(4) Quantity and quality must be maintained.

(5) Price must be competitive.

(6) An effective market can only be developed slowly, and must begin years ahead of large-scale production. We were able to discuss market possibilities with the highest levels of government officials, principally due to contacts made by the hired consultant.¹¹ It is precisely this type of information, contacts, and track record we must continue to develop.

(7) The grain export business is highly competitive. Care must be taken that Alaska obtain and develop the best expertise available.

(8) Small marketing volumes do not appear to be a restrictive factor.

¹¹ Agritrade International, Inc.—James Hutchinson.

The Korean market for Alaska products, in contrast to that of Japan, is not substantial. A substantial Korean market should develop in the future, and there will certainly be sporadic Korean markets which Alaska could satisfy. To ignore Korea as a market because of the relatively poor immediate outlook would be shortsighted. Prudence dictates that the State needs to keep informed, to achieve and maintain possible market contacts, and to be alert to the possibility of taking advantage of any sudden Korean buying needs.

The significant points regarding the Korean market as it relates to Alaska's export market potentials are:

(1) The intermittent and sporadic nature of the Korean market makes it unwise to base development of an Alaskan agricultural industry to satisfy that market.

(2) Alaska, as part of United States, would have an inside track to such markets when they do exist because of the historical Korean reliance on the U.S.

(3) The type of marketing structure will not be a major factor in sales to Korea.

(4) The Koreans suffer from a lack of handling (dockside) and storage capabilities. Much of their grain is handled by the most rudimentary of methods.

Because of the extreme distance, the barley marketing agreement which presently is in effect and the Taiwanese lack of interest in rapeseed, it appears Taiwan can only become a market for a developed, proven, unique product such as hullless or high-protein barley.

recommendations

The major objective of a marketing structure is to create a mechanism so crops can be marketed to the best advantage of farmers. For the Delta project, a case can be made for government involvement at least in the beginning years of the development effort. Why is a government board preferred to

private sector marketing? In our opinion, private sector marketing is less desirable in the early years of the project because it does not provide for a guaranteed market, may not offer for sale identified Alaska barley or rapeseed to foreign markets, and may require substantial effort by project farmers to establish the marketing system. These would be provided by a State marketing board.

To organize a board, Delta farmers should petition the State legislature to enact a statute allowing for a quasi-government agency (public corporation) to be formed to purchase all grain not used on the producer's farm and to be responsible for handling, storage, transport, and selling of the crops. After this has been enacted into law, the affected farmers should be given the right to vote to accept the board concept. A statutory requirement should also be included in the legislation which would provide for the farmers to reconsider the marketing board approach every three to five years. Such a provision would provide the vehicle for the farmers to take over the marketing aspect as they gain expertise and confidence in their ability and as their production problems are resolved.

Governmental involvement in marketing has already begun. In the fall of 1977, a State government mission was sent to the Orient to ascertain possible acceptance of Alaska grain and oilseed crops and if possible, to arrange for test marketing for the 1978 and 1979 crop seasons. That mission resulted in a verbal agreement to test market up to 6,000 tons of Alaska barley and rapeseed in Japan from the 1978 crop. The test marketing should benefit both buyers and sellers. It establishes a market for production from both small and large farmers. This market is based on world market conditions. The most obvious major benefit of this State action is that Alaska farmers do not have to worry about marketing their crop once it has been produced. By 1980, when as many as 22 new full-time large-scale farmers associated with the Delta project begin producing grain and oilseed, a State

marketing effort might serve to reduce concern on finding markets for the crops. Test marketing also establishes Alaska as a source of supply and will identify transportation and other market difficulties before larger quantities of grain and oilseed are marketed.

After the return of the trade mission, farmers in Alaska (primarily in the Delta area) were made aware that they could receive the world market price for barley and rapeseed in 1978. We recommend that the State buy the two crops and organize transport, handling, and marketing. The Japanese purchaser would be able to procure the two commodities at specified Alaska tidewater ports. Further, we recommend a grain pool be organized so that each farmer is paid according to quality and quantity delivered.

These recommendations imply that the State of Alaska will be functioning as a marketing board for 1978 test marketing. The 1979 test marketing should operate in the same manner. The formal transition to a State marketing board by no later than 1980 would be necessary to legalize the test markets-marketing board approach to grain and oilseed sales—domestic and foreign.

After its creation, the board could work with a private grain-trading firm to sell the crops. In this manner, it could obtain access to world market information and still provide a guaranteed market for Alaska farmers.

Who will pay the marketing cost? Under any system, the price the farmers received would be a combination of domestic and foreign market prices less the cost of marketing and transportation. Unless and until the volume is large enough to enable the farmer to absorb the marketing costs, these costs may prove to be prohibitive. A partial State subsidy for marketing and transportation costs may be necessary in the first few years of the Delta project to reduce marketing costs if they are substantially above industry standards. It is our belief that the board

concept, by maximizing volume through the system, would minimize the required subsidy and hasten the arrival of that time when volume would permit such a subsidy to become unnecessary.

some final thoughts

If a marketing board concept is used for the Delta project, a major effort must be made to develop marketing expertise in the State. This effort should have four facets. First is the organization of an intelligence network and personnel-training program aimed at becoming knowledgeable about the grain trading business throughout the world. This should include studying supply and demand fluctuations and price and market trends as well as the mechanics and intricacies of international trading. The second step toward this goal, and a vital part of it, is retention of a consulting firm to give advice on international grain marketing. Third, the State should adopt a policy of sending representatives on at least one annual visit to Japan and other buying countries in order to maintain contacts and develop expertise in negotiating with those governments. Fourth, a continuing effort must also be made to explore the possibility of future arrangements with private grain traders to sell crops, to gain information, or to acquire expertise. As the first step in this direction, we suggest representatives of leading international grain-trading firms be invited to Alaska in the fall of 1978, after the test marketing is completed, for the purpose of discussing possible

marketing arrangements as well as familiarizing their representatives further with our project and plans.

Also needing attention is the investigation of transportation alternatives and respective costs. This should include analyses of alternative types of transportation, grain handling infrastructures, and possible and probable funding sources for the required components. The final stage should be development of plans for the recommended alternatives.

Another aspect related to marketing which requires action is the development of a grading and inspection system within the State. A need also exists for research into economic advantages of high-protein barley, advantages of containerized shipments to raise quality, and economics of a dehydrated forage industry as an alternative export crop. Finally, the State should continue to acquaint future buyers with Alaska products and to foster confidence in her ability to produce.

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appendix

Specifications for Dehydrated Forage for Korea

- (A) *Protein*: Minimum 17%. Discount for deficiency in protein shall be made by the following percentage of contract price:
Below 17% to 16% is subject to negotiation.
Below 16% is to be rejectable.
- (B) *Fibre*: Maximum 25%. Discount for excess in fibre shall be made at 1% of contract price for each 1% exceeding 25% with fractions in proportion.
- (C) *Moisture*: Maximum 12%. Discount for excess in moisture shall be made by the following percentage of contract price:
Excess 12% to 13% - 1%.
Above 13% is rejectable.
- (D) *Ash*: Maximum 12%. Discount for excess in ash shall be made by the following percentage of contract price:
Excess 12% to 13% - 1%
Above 13% is subject to negotiations.
Ash shall be leavings of Alfalfa Meal Pellets which is burnt continuously for 2 hours at a temperature of 550-600 degrees C.
- (E) *Vitamin A*: Minimum 125,000 units.
- (F) *Xanthophyll*: To be 25 mg per 100 grams product.

Source: Government of South Korea.

Specifications for Sun-Cured Forage for Korea

- (A) *Protein*: Minimum 15%. Discount for deficiency in protein shall be made by the following percentage of contract price. Below 15% to 15% - 3:1 with fractions in proportion. Below 14% is subject to negotiation.
- (B) *Fibre*: Maximum 28%. Discount for excess in fibre shall be made at 1% of contract price for each 1% exceeding 28% with fractions in proportion.
- (C) *Moisture*: Maximum 12%. Discount for excess in moisture shall be made by the following percentage of contract price:
 Excess 12% to 13% - 1%.
 Above 13% is rejectable.
- (D) *Ash*: Maximum 12%. Discount for excess in ash shall be made by the following percentage of contract price:
 Excess 12% to 13% - 1%.
 Above 13% is subject to negotiations.
- Ash shall be leavings of Alfalfa Meal Pellets which is burnt continuously for 2 hours at the temperature of 550-600°C.

Source: Government of South Korea.

Cost Comparison Between Market Board & Farmer Marketing for Barley Given as a Percentage of Total Receipts

MARKETING BOARD		FARMER MARKETING
.6%	Marketing Management	1.2%
4.8%	Handling, Blending, Sampling Inspection and Storage	4.2
3.1	Major Annual Bulk Handling Capital Costs	3.1
8.5%		8.5%

¹Major capital costs are assumed equal for farmer marketing and a marketing board.

Source: See Section 3

PUBLIC HEARING PARTICIPANTS

LOCATION

DELTA JUNCTION

DATE

12/15/79

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION
IF REPRESENTING SUCH

Elizabeth A. Long	Box 255	City Delta Jct.
Joan Colombo	Box 966	City - Delta
Leonard G. Hemm	Box 100	City Councilman - Delta Jct
Jane Mind	Box 186	Ind. self sent card
C. ANDERSON	BOX 453	LIFETIME RESIDENT
Wolfgang Falke	P.O. BOX 1166	FBKS, AK. 99701
Charles Doyl	MIle 276 RIGHT HWY	
Bob Pollock	MIle 1414 AK Hwy	Delta Jct
BOB CRAMER	CLUB EVERGREEN	DELTA JCT.
CLAIR M. DENNING	BOX 823	DELTA JCT.
Lee M. Fett	Box 881	Delta Jct.
Mary A. Leith	Box 505	Delta Jct
Howard Olsen	Box 322	Delta Jct
Connie J. Ott	Box 83, Delta Jct.	
Robert H. Malhado	1414 ALASKA HWY	DELTA JCT
Alvin Gillella	Box 1033 Delta	Alaska Farmers Coop
Lee R Spears	Box 1111 Delta	Delta
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December 4, 1979

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Local Government Study
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska
99811

Re: Local Government Study

Dear Senator *Arliss* Sturgulewski:

Thank you for your letter dated November 29, 1979 describing the current turn of events regarding efforts to organize the unorganized borough. I can certainly appreciate the current thinking but do hope the issues raised will not just smolder, but be addressed in the near future.

You are commended for attempting to "get the ball rolling" and if I may be of any assistance in the future, please contact me.

Cordially,



Bruce Aronson
City Manager

BA/plc



STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JUNEAU

December 10, 1979

Mr. Gerald Oliver
Mile 1380 - Alaska Highway
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

Dear Mr. Oliver:

I am pleased to receive your second letter retracting your accusation that Bob Palmer, my Special Projects Coordinator, was present at Colonel Thorpe's "open house". This indicates to me that you are an intelligent and fair-minded person.

I believe that, if you look as deeply into the other charges you have made, you will find them also either incorrect or the actions done with proper objectives as their goal. For instance:

1. The final version of the Delta Land Use Plan published in April, 1977, calls for approximately 64,000 acres to be cleared at a "rapid pace of development", not 10,000, as you mentioned.

2. The University of Alaska did not ask for 2,000 acres for test planting, only approximately 65 acres and they received what they requested.

3. Tract A of the Delta Project is south of the highway because the Delta Land Use Plan in both the 1976 version and the final version dated 1977 designate tract A to be south of the highway for agricultural production. Furthermore, the Division of Lands was responsible for the layout of the tracts, not Bob Palmer.

4. Mr. Palmer was negotiating with the U.S. Army as my personal emissary. Bob Larson of ADP&G was present at the first meeting, while Larson, Bob Hinman and Bud Burris, all ADP&G biologists, were in attendance at the second and last meeting. The biologists were there specifically at Mr. Palmer's request.

Mr. Palmer was there in a policy-making role. Biologists were there to serve as sources of biological information.

Mr. Palmer initiated communication on bison management in regard to possible conflict with agricultural production with Commissioner Skoog and his staff in March of 1979 and has continued that communication since that time.

5. When Colonel Tonito offered to clear 500 acres of land on Fort Greely in an area where ADP&G biologists agreed the bison could perhaps be effectively delayed in the time of their migration and thus reduce the likelihood of conflict, then Mr. Palmer agreed to match that effort with Delta Project funds for seed and fertilizer for those areas -- subject to approval by the Alaska Agricultural Action Council. The Council officially approved this expenditure of funds.

6. The Feds will have absolutely no control over the bison. Remember-- the calving grounds and much of the bison range have always been on Fort Greely.

7. The finding creates no relationship between the Division of Agriculture and the bison.

8. The purpose of the clearing in the "pothole" area of Jarvis Creek is to determine if the migration can be delayed long enough and the bison remain in that area long enough -- to enable the grain farms to be harvested.

If a trail is cut from the pothole area of Jarvis Creek over to the area of Tract A, as requested by ADF&G, the purpose of the experiment obviously will be destroyed.

Mr. Palmer has, from the beginning, offered to extend every effort to remove the sunset clause in the refuge legislation. In fact, Mr. Palmer and Commissioner Skoog have agreed that ADF&G clearings on the refuge will be much further south than those originally cleared by ADF&G. Had this been done from the beginning, none of this disturbance would have occurred.

I was with Bob when we first saw how near (less than 1/5 mile) the ADF&G clearings had been located to Tract A, and thus, the rest of the agricultural development. Certainly such close proximity could be expected to increase rather than decrease the conflict between bison and agriculture.

9. Once more, the statement is simply incorrect. Bob has said that detaining the buffalo on tracts several miles away from the farming area would leave open the option of agricultural development on those agricultural soils some years in the future if such development is then determined to be the wisest thing to do.

10. As has been stated at meeting after meeting and repeated in the press many times, to produce grain at a competitive price per bushel and therefore have feed grain available for local consumption through beef, pork, dairy and poultry herds and flocks, large-scale, family farms are required and at least 50,000 acres in production.

Most, if not all, of present Alaskan needs can be met by one or two of the farms. But can one or two of the farms get bulk rates on fertilizer? On seed? On freight shipments? Can one of two farms justify the expense of drying facilities and an elevator? The answers obviously are "NO".

From the beginning, it has been recognized by all who took the effort to investigate that a "critical mass" of at least 50,000 tons of production is necessary to make the project feasible.

For the surplus over domestic needs, until the livestock industry can be built up, we must rely on the export market. Thus, the initial shipment to the Orient approved by the legislature to gain experience in overseas marketing.

11. For the past five months, the time you seem most concerned with, the Delta Project has been the responsibility and under the control of the Alaska Agricultural Action Council. This group is composed of two farmers, Paul Huppert and Steve Hamilton; and Charles Webber, Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development; Nick Carney, Director of the Division of Agriculture; as well as Mr. Palmer, in my office. Should I fire all of them?

12. Once more, you are completely in error in either your facts or your interpretation of them. Burning permits as well as fire control efforts are now and have been completely the responsibility of the Forestry Section, Alaska Division of Lands. Mr. Palmer has had absolutely nothing to do with it. After October 1 of each year, burning permits are no longer required by ADL and several farmers began burning their berm piles. It became obvious that even though ADL had not required a burning permit, conditions were too dry for burning. When the fire conditions became dangerous and the Division of Lands did not move to halt the starting of more fires, Mr. Palmer did. He had no authority to halt burning and could not have made the ban stick if it had been challenged, but he felt that someone had to act, and so he did. In all fairness, I believe you and all the community owe him your thanks rather than your complaints.

13. Mr. Palmer did not show up at the October 17 meeting in Delta Junction because he was not notified of the meeting.

14. Mr. Palmer was invited to the annual meeting of the Alaska Farmers' Cooperative, to which the public was invited, on November 10 in Delta Junction. He attended that meeting, gave the keynote address and specifically requested any and all questions regarding bison management, fires, or any other problems. Charlie Forck, Charlie Boyd and others discussed the bison issue at length with Bob.

Since that meeting, and Bob's presence there was widely known ahead of time, I am surprised that you did not avail yourself of the opportunity to become better informed.

You charged that Bob "showed up" at Colonel Thorpe's "open house" and then later you retracted your statement when you found something so easily checked out was indeed false.

I hope that you have the integrity to check your facts in the future before leveling charges at others.

As Governor of Alaska, my philosophy is thus: I am convinced that with a little cooperation from all concerned, the bison and agriculture can remain in Delta Junction for decades to come without undue restraints or damage to either. I can guarantee you that Bob Palmer shares that philosophy completely.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor


Mile 1380 - Alaska Highway
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

November 6, 1979

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

In my November 2, 1979 letter regarding Bob Palmer, I retract my last sentence in the last paragraph of page 2, "Why did Palmer show up at Col. Thorpe's open house at Fort Greely, and who payed his way?" I was misinformed.

Sincerely,


Gerald Oliver

RECEIVED
NOV - 8 1979

GO:sh

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

cc: The Delta Paper
The Fairbanks News Miner
The Anchorage Times
The Anchorage Daily News
The Southeast Alaska Empire
Bob Larson, Game Biologist, Delta Department of Fish and Game
Charlie Boyd, Delta Area Fish and Game Advisory Board

RECEIVED
NOV - 6 1979

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Mile 1380 - Alaska Highway
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

November 2, 1979

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

I am requesting that you fire Bob Palmer!

You are in an elected office to do the best for the people of Alaska. Bob Palmer is your appointed mistake. I didn't vote for him. The people of Delta Junction, in the Land Use Planning Committee, stated that they wanted large scale agricultural development ONLY under good leadership, sensible actions, and at a rate of no more than 10,000 acres a year. Also, to give the University of Alaska 2,000 acres, at Milepost 1408 Alaska Highway, to test the feasibility of large scale grain production. But before the test land was even planted, the 60,000 acre Agricultural Project was given away by lottery. Why?

Land north of the AlCan was classified Agricultural Land, south of the Alcan was classified Wildlife Habitat. Why is Tract A of the Agricultural Project on the south side of the AlCan? It has become a defeating point against the Bison Range before the Range has a chance to start. Retract Tract A and put it on the north side of the AlCan.

The Department of Fish and Game is supposed to be the caretakers of the bison. Why is Palmer making "behind the door, under the table" deals with Fort Greely about the Bison without the knowledge of the Department of Fish and Game being in charge of the deals? As a matter of fact, the Department of Fish and Game was not even asked to attend these meetings. Why? Why aren't Palmer and the Department of Fish and Game working together to do the peoples' wishes?

Palmer is giving the Feds \$30,000 for seed and fertilizer! Where did the money come from? Why wasn't it given to the Department of Fish and Game? What control will the Feds have over our Alaska bison? Also, if \$30,000 of Agricultural funds are used for maintenance of the bison, what relationship does this create between the bison and the Division of Agriculture?

November 2, 1979

In this Palmer/Fort Greely deal, is a trail from the bison's summer range to the Bison Range going to be made? If the bison don't get a trail to the Bison Range and they then stop and stay at the Buffalo Drop Zone clearing Fort Greely is considering developing, will Palmer then attempt to show that the Bison Range is ineffective? Will he then take the Bison Range land for his Agribusiness farms against the wishes of the people, the Legislature, and the bison?

A statement by Palmer in the Fairbanks Daily News Miner stated that he wants 23,000 acres of the Bison Range. Why?

Palmer also made a grain deal with Taiwan. He will be responsible for exporting the grain Alaskan farmers will have to import to supply their needs. Why? The biggest point for a large scale agricultural project in Alaska was for Alaskan farmers to become more self-sufficient in grain production and less dependent on imported grains. Why is it going to Taiwan?

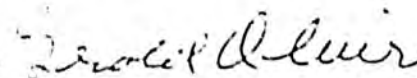
If the Agricultural Project makes it, it should make it without the artificial state-supported market.

Remember, we are still in a democratic, capitalistic, supply and demand system. Not a Palmer-do-as-he-damn-well-pleases system, with no regard to the peoples' wishes. He is employed by the State of Alaska, which is the People of Alaska, and I say, fire him!

Why did it take Palmer until October to make a statement saying "no fires" on the Agricultural Project? Where was his "no fire" statement in April and May?

Why didn't Palmer show up for the October 17, 1979, public meeting at Delta Junction regarding the bison and the Agricultural Project? Why did Palmer show up at Col. Thorpe's open house at Fort Greely, and who payed his way?

Sincerely,


Gerald Oliver

GO:sh

cc: The Delta Paper
The Fairbanks News Miner
The Anchorage Times
The Anchorage Daily News
The Southeast Alaska Empire
Bob Larson, Game Biologist, Delta Department of Fish and Game
Charlie Boyd, Delta Area Fish and Game Advisory Board



STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JUNEAU

December 10, 1979

Ms. Sharon Maney
P. O. Box 644
Delta Junction, Alaska 99827

Dear Ms. Maney:

I am told by persons who know you that you are not only an intelligent individual but also a rational one. I am therefore more troubled by your letter than if it came from a recognized "crank".

Bob Palmer served as a colleague in the Alaska State Senate for many years; he is a graduate zoologist with long experience in Alaska, served as a member and chairman of the Senate Resources Committee for several terms and has worked ceaselessly throughout his public life to try to do what is best for the Alaska he has known for over 30 years.

Bob was my campaign chairman in 1974 and has been one of the closest members of my staff since that first campaign. I tell you these things only to emphasize that I have known the man long and well, and he is in nearly all cases just the opposite of the picture that you have painted.

Because you have raised many of the same complaints that a Mr. Gerald Oliver has raised whose letter I have already answered, I am going to take the liberty of sending you a copy of his letter and my point-by-point response to him.

You do raise some additional questions, however, to which I will respond below:

1. My letter of September 5, containing the language about an "open meeting", was handcarried by Mr. Palmer to Colonel Bonito on the day of the meeting and therefore was first seen by Colonel Bonito at that meeting. Please do not blame Bob Palmer for your exclusion. He was never notified that you requested attendance and certainly did not deny access to anyone. In fact, Mr. Lee Fett of the public sector did attend both meetings.
2. You state "It is no secret that Palmer would love to have that land south of the highway". You simply are misinformed. Bob has thought it wise and I agree that the state not deliberately foreclose future options for the use of the lands unless it is necessary to do so. There is no reason for Mr. Palmer to care personally about that land going into agriculture if the people of the area do not want it to. It is not needed to make the Delta Project viable.
3. I don't really believe that 500 acres of fertilized grass and grain on Fort Greely will have a negative impact of any substance on the winter moose range in the area.

December 10, 1979

Moose do eat grass and grain, too, you know; they are not browsers all of the time.

4. Do you have evidence that Bob ever called his critics in Delta Junction a "pack of liars" as you allege? He did state that some lies were being told deliberately. There is a considerable difference.

5. I have no financial data to provide concerning my phrase "considerable economic loss". I have, however, flown over the area near harvest time and seen herds of buffalo not only standing in and eating but bedded now and wallowing in the standing crops. How do you define "considerable" under such circumstances? The point, of course, is that when conflict can reasonably be avoided, it should be.

6. Tract A, south of the highway, was specifically approved in both the 1976 and 1977 official reports of the Delta Land Use Plan for agricultural purposes. The Delta Project tract layout was the responsibility of and carried out by the Alaska Division of Lands, who along with the citizens of the area, developed the Delta Land Use Plan. Bob Palmer had absolutely nothing to do with that decision. The Land is privately owned, the owner is unalterably opposed to selling, and there is no other land available at this time.

7. The selection of tractholders was carried out by a committee of state agencies, private farmers and university agricultural experts. Those who felt they were dealt with unfairly by the committee had by law an opportunity to appeal to Ted Smith, Director of the Division of Forestry, Lands and Water Management, for redress. Several appealed and they were allowed into the lottery. Bob Palmer was not a member of the selection team nor of the appeal process.

8. One more time you place blame without doing your research. The Forestry Section of the Division of Lands has complete control over the issuance of burning permits and the fighting of fires that get out of control. Bob acted to stop the burning when no one else did.

I, too, as does Bob, strongly desire a wild, free-ranging herd of bison in the Delta area. Every effort taken has been devoted to that purpose. Clearing, seeding and planting of approximately 500 acres in the most feasible area off Fort Greely, which will hopefully delay their migration until the domestic crops have been harvested, would seem to me to be an important step in the right direction.

I hope that you will give these facts serious and unbiased consideration. In the meantime, I remain thoroughly convinced that Bob has acted with the best of motives in all cases and with quite good results in most if not all.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Enclosure

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1979P.O. Box 644
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

November 21, 1979

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor, State of Alaska
Governor's Mansion
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

At a time when Alaskans are eager to throw off the yoke of federal intervention in state concerns, it is impossible to comprehend the recent "deal" made by W.I. "Bob" Palmer with the U.S. Army regarding habitat manipulation of Fort Greely lands for maintenance of the Delta bison herd. This non-elected official who is nearly totally non-responsive to the majority will of the people of Delta is certainly not winning you any political advantage in this valley. You would do well to investigate his faulty administration of the Delta Agricultural Project and his interference with the management of the Delta bison herd to further his own ends.

It is curious, is it not, that while the Legislature granted only \$20,000 to the Bison Range this year, Palmer is able to negotiate a \$30,000 deal with the Army to create habitat on Fort Greely lands for the buffalo. Where did those funds originate? What legal implications of herd management responsibility can be drawn by the Division of Agriculture contributing funds to a federal agency for regulation of a Department of Fish and Game-managed public resource?

Again, at a time when Alaskans seek separation from federal controls and intervention, Bob Palmer has clearly acted, and is acting, in opposition to the will of a majority of the people in the state, not to mention the majority feeling here in Delta as regards the bison. I direct your attention to public testimony regarding bison taken at recent hearings in Delta, Fairbanks and Anchorage, which overwhelmingly favors a free-ranging herd controlled by Fish and Game, not manipulated by the Division of Agriculture or the Special Projects Coordinator, and favoring permit hunts to cull "surplus" animals as opposed to the Division of Agriculture and Representative Hoyt Moss's proposal to release some animals into private ownership as a means of diminishing the local conflict between farmers and buffalo.

Though your letter to Colonel Louis J. Bonito of September 5 declared that the meetings held between Palmer and the military were to be open to the public, I was expressly denied access to the September 6 meeting as a member of the public. Enclosed is a copy of an affidavit attesting to that fact which I wrote after over eight weeks had elapsed since the meeting, and at a time when Thursdays were beginning to run together in my memory. Further, the public was not notified of the September 24

November 21, 1979

meeting, to the best of my knowledge. Regardless of this suppression of information, I have learned "through the grapevine" that Palmer offered the \$30,000 to the military on the condition that they NOT clear a trail from Fort Greely lands to the Bison Range, presumably so that Palmer will be able to show that the buffalo will not use the Bison Range and therefore it should go to (his) agricultural development. It is no secret that Palmer would love to have that land south of the Alaska Highway for development as he has stated so in print (Fairbanks Daily News-Miner). His collaboration with the military to prepare Fort Greely lands as buffalo habitat under the guise of keeping bison west of the Ag Project is seen locally as a ploy to gain the Bison Range; an additional problem with his "deal" is the fact that those Fort Greely lands represent the last major moose winter range remaining in the valley since the Ag Project took up the center of the valley. Unless the state proposes to make a farce of the Delta Land Management Planning Study, wherein a majority of the people stated a preference to preserve lands south of the Alaska Highway for wildlife refuge, it will keep all agricultural development north of the highway. X

The Delta Land Management Planning Study clearly states that an overwhelming majority of the people of this valley want the land on the south side of the Alaska Highway set aside as a wildlife refuge (76% of the general public agreed with the Planning Team's recommendations, 18% disagreed, and 6% held no opinion). They not only approved the recommendation for a wildlife refuge on the south side of the highway, they approved three bison range proposals as well, two of which are to the south of the highway on either side of Fort Greely lands. Somehow, Tract A of the Agricultural Project was allowed to slip in on the south side unnoticed. Since agricultural development is traditionally incompatible with wildlife preservation, this state (Division of Lands? Fish and Game?) blunder is difficult to understand.

Enclosed are copies of various letters and documents produced so far in this matter. Since Bob Palmer sees fit to pay heed primarily to the special interest groups in the valley rather than to the majority opinion, I intend to pursue his dealings in order to bring things to a more balanced, less lopsided outcome. Though Palmer recently described his critics here as a "pack of liars" to a local resident, he is mistaken. We number more than a "pack" and some are 30-years-plus residents of this valley. What is more, we realize that what Bob Palmer says is not nearly as important as what he does not say. We intend to pursue our own ends with logic, statistics, and an open ear to the voice of the majority. X

I intend to request an investigation of the administration of the Agricultural Project and the buffalo "problem" by the Ombudsman, as well as an investigation into the legal ramifications of the "Letter of Understanding" drawn up by Palmer for the State of Alaska and the U.S. Army cooperative effort to create bison habitat on Fort Greely lands. I also respectfully request that you supply financial data to support the contention in your letter of September 5 to Colonel Bonito that there has been "very considerable economic loss to the farmers of the area." I further request X

November 21, 1979

that all lands being offered as agricultural lands in Lottery Offering #2 and Homesite Offering #3 on the south side of the Alaska Highway be withdrawn, since creation of additional agricultural lands on the south side of the highway will further undermine the success of the Bison Range. Additionally, I hereby request that Tract A of the Agricultural Project be removed to the north side of the highway and the farmer compensated for the state's blunder. X

I am opposed to Palmer's acquisition of any more lands for agricultural development in this valley until a competent administration of the project is in effect. The questionable selection of tractholders, the funky manipulation of the bison herd by the Division of Agriculture, the Special Projects Coordinator, and the military in direct confrontation with the Department of Fish & Game, and the scandalous project wildfires should proscribe Palmer's acquiring any more acreage prior to a full investigation into his competence as an administrator. X

Those of us who live here realize that there are inconsiderate, ignorant tractholders who, because of ineffective regulation by an incompetent administration, are causing general hostility towards responsible tractholders who can make a successful go of their tracts. Perhaps if your child had spent several months coughing from smoke, you would be questioning the Ag Project as I am doing. I only hope that a competent administration can be developed before the above-mentioned tractholders begin using pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharon Haney
Sharon Haney

:sh

Attachments: Letter to Col. Louis Bonito from Governor Hammond, 9/5/79
Letter to Governor Hammond from Col. Bonito, 10/5/79
Letter to Col. Bonito from W.I. "Bob" Palmer with "Letter of Understanding", 10/19/79
Affidavit of Sharon M. Haney, 11/2/79
Freedom of Information Act request letter and response between Sharon Haney and Col. Lee Thorp, 11/15 and 11/16/79
Delta Land Management Planning Study maps, pages 6, 23 & 27

cc: The Ombudsman (with attachments)
Greg Cook, Board of Game, Juneau (with attachments)
Sam McDowell, President, Izaak Walton League (with attachments)
The Delta Paper (with attachments)
The Fairbanks Daily News-Miner (w/o attachments)
The Anchorage Times (w/o attachments)
The Southeast Alaska Empire (w/o attachments)

AFFIDAVIT OF SHARON M. HANEY

I, Sharon M. Haney, do hereby state that the following reflects, as accurately as my memory will allow (unfortunately, I disposed of my phone pad notes), the occurrence of events leading up to and following my "non-invitation" to a meeting held between Fort Greely military higher-ups and Bob Palmer regarding the Delta buffalo, a meeting which Bob Palmer has since stated (in the Fairbanks News Miner) was open to anyone wishing to attend.

About two days prior to the meeting, I was informed by Charles Champaine, Game Technician for the Delta Department of Fish and Game, that a meeting was to be held between Palmer and the military regarding the bison. I then phoned Bob Larson, Game Biologist for the Delta Department of Fish and Game, who informed me that he was aware that a meeting was going to be held, but that he had not been invited and had no idea of where or when. After telephoning Bob Pollock, Overseer of the Agricultural Project, who informed me that he knew a meeting was to be held at 10:00 a.m. (on August 22 or 23rd, if I recall correctly) at Fort Greely, though he wasn't sure of where on Post, I phoned Loretta Nistler, Editor of the Delta Paper, to see what she knew about the meeting. She had no information whatsoever and asked that, should I attend the meeting, I not do it as a representative of the Delta Paper (I am a freelance writer who writes a regular column, "Out & About", for the Delta Paper).

On the day of the meeting, I attempted to contact Lee Fett at his home via phone and was given his office number at Fort Greely by the person who answered. He was not in his office at Fort Greely, however, and when I explained my concerns to the person who answered his phone, they went and got a Major McKee, Engineer Officer, whose office is apparently next to Fett's, who informed me that the meeting was not being held at 10:00 a.m., but 11:00 a.m., and when I stated that I was a freelance writer who desired to attend the meeting so that the public might be informed, he said he was sorry but the public was not invited. I then hung up and phoned Loretta Nistler and told her I was being excluded from the meeting. She was not surprised. Then I telephoned Kent Sturgis, Editor of the Fairbanks News Miner, and asked him if they could, in fact, exclude me from the meeting and he informed me that the way the laws are currently written, public officials can hold meetings which are closed to the public.

And further affiant sayeth naught.

DATED at Delta Junction, Alaska, this 2nd day of November, 1979.

Sharon M. Haney

11/3/79
Notary: Kenneth Anderson
Commission Expires: 12/29/82



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, SPECIAL TROOPS, FORT GREELY
APO SEATTLE 98733

AFZT-STG

16 November 1979

Ms. Sharon Haney
P. O. Box 644
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

Dear Ms. Haney:

I have received your letter of 11/15/79 and have forwarded it to the appropriate office for a direct response to you.

The office which maintains the records and information of the type you have requested is:

Office of the Facility Engineer
172d Infantry Brigade (Alaska)
Fort Richardson, Alaska 99505

If additional information of this nature is required, correspondence should be addressed to that office for a more rapid response.

If I may be of further help to you in this matter, feel free to contact me direct.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lee L. Thorp", is positioned above the typed name.

LEE L. THORP
COL, IN
Commanding

CF:
DFAE, FR

P.O. Box 644
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

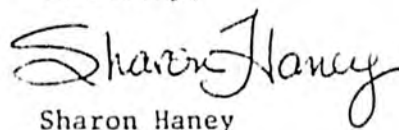
November 15, 1979

Colonel Lee Thorp
Post Commander
Fort Greely
Delta Junction, Alaska APO 98733

Dear Colonel Thorp:

I am writing to request information under the Freedom of Information Act. I would like copies of the minutes taken at the meetings held on 6 September and 24 September at Fort Greely regarding the Delta buffalo. Though the meetings were supposedly open to the public, I was specifically denied access to the 6 September meeting by Major McKee when I telephoned the morning of the meeting to see if I could attend as a member of the public. Therefore, I am now requesting copies of the meeting minutes for both meetings and anticipate that you will fulfill this request promptly.

Sincerely,


Sharon Haney

:sh

cc: The Honorable Jay S. Hammond, Governor
The Delta Paper
The Fairbanks Daily News-Miner
The Anchorage Times
The Southeast Alaska Empire



Alaska State Legislature

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

FAIRBANKS LEGISLATIVE
INFORMATION OFFICE
Room 250, Building F
101 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 452-4448

December 6, 1979

Gene Walsh
Administrative Assistant
Community & Regional Affairs
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Gene:

Enclosed is a copy of the press release and xerox copy of your text that I sent out to the following:

Jeff Day	KFAR Radio & TV	Fairbanks
Peter Van Nort	KIAK Radio	Fairbanks
Anne Spink	KFRB Radio	Fairbanks
News Dept.	KJNP Radio	Fairbanks
Tom Snapp	All-Alaska Weekly	Fairbanks
Delta Paper		Delta Jct.
Sharon Tolle	New River Times	Fairbanks
F. N. S. Borough,	Ben Harding, Dir.	Fairbanks
Sec.	Chamber of Commerce	Fairbanks
Dermot Cole	News Miner	Fairbanks

If there is anything further that I can do, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Maxine".

Maxine Walton
LIO, FBKS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY COMMITTEE, CO-CHAired BY SENATOR STURGULEWSKI AND REP. BILL PARKER WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE SUBJECT OF CREATING REGIONAL BOUNDARIES IN THE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. THE HEARING WILL BE HELD IN THE LOBBY OF THE DELTA JCT. HIGH SCHOOL. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, AT 2:00 P.M. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT GENE WALSH AT 465-3712 OR THE FAIRBANKS LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE PHONE 452-4448.

Legislative Information Office
101 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska
Phone 452-4448

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY COMMITTEE WILL BE HOLDING A PUBLIC HEARING IN DELTA JUNCTION, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, ON THE SUBJECT OF CREATING REGIONAL BOUNDARIES IN THE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. THE HEARING WILL BE HELD IN THE LOBBY OF THE DELTA JUNCTION HIGH SCHOOL AT 2 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE WILL BE DISCUSSING THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

CREATION OF REGIONAL UNITS

GEOGRAPHIC, REGIONAL BOUNDARY LINES WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING PURPOSES. THE BILL WILL PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF THE STATE'S SINGLE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH INTO UNORGANIZED BOROUGHES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS AFTER PUBLIC HEARINGS IN THE AREAS AFFECTED. THE REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AREAS, AND/OR COMBINATIONS THEREOF, WILL BE CONSIDERED THE REGIONAL UNITS SUBJECT TO PUBLIC HEARING MODIFICATION.

HOME RULE

LEGISLATION WILL PROVIDE THAT REGIONAL UNITS MAY INCORPORATE AS HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT PRIOR INCORPORATION AS A FIRST CLASS MUNICIPALITY. THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION WOULD BE INVOLVED IN DETERMINING THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE REGIONAL UNIT BOUNDARIES AND THE COMPLIANCE OF SUCH BOUNDARIES WITH BOROUGH INCORPORATION STANDARDS.

IN ADDITION, LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED WHICH ALLOWS FOR THE RECLASSIFICATION OF SECOND CLASS BOROUGHS AS HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT FIRST ADOPTING FIRST CLASS STATUS.

REGIONAL STRATEGY STUDY FUND

THE REGIONAL STRATEGY STUDY FUND WOULD PROVIDE MONIES TO BE USED FOR REGIONAL STUDIES WHICH WOULD ADDRESS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL FACTORS PRESENT IN THE REGIONAL UNIT. THE STUDIES WOULD ALSO ADDRESS THE FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FORMATION. THE FUND WOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS WHICH WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSALS FOR A STUDY AFTER HAVING BEEN PETITIONED BY A REPRESENTATIVE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE REGIONAL UNIT.

FOUNDATION APPROACH

THE FEASIBILITY OF A FOUNDATION APPROACH FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES (I.E. PUBLIC SAFETY, HEALTH AND SANITATION, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, THIS APPROACH WOULD ESTABLISH A BASIC LEVEL OF SERVICE DELIVERY FOR ALL RESIDENTS OF ALASKA, IN ADDITION TO EDUCATION, WHICH IS ALREADY COVERED.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS Second Session-Eleventh Legislature

* CREATION OF REGIONAL UNITS

Geographic, regional boundary lines will be developed for the collection of data for planning and programing purposes. The bill will provide for the division of the state's single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs after public hearings in the areas affected. The Regional Educational Attendance Areas, and/or combinations thereof, will be considered the regional units subject to public hearing modification. The Dept. of C&RA will have a four-month period of time during which to conduct the necessary hearings and to implement the creation of the regional units.

* HOME RULE

Legislation will provide that regional units may incorporate as home rule municipalities without prior incorporation as a first class municipality. The Local Bounday Commission would be involved in determining the acceptability of the regional unit boundaries and the compliance of such boundaries with borough incorporation standards.

In addition, legislation will be introduced which allows for the reclassification of second class boroughs as home rule municipalities without first adopting first class status. (MIGHT INCLUDE 2nd CLASS CITIES AS WELL?)

* REGIONAL STRATEGY STUDY FUND

The Regional Strategy Study Fund would provide monies to be used for regional studies which would address economic, social and physical factors present in the regional unit. The studies would also address the feasibility and viability of local government formation. The Fund would be administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs which would consider proposals for a study after having been petitioned by a representative segment of the population of the regional unit.

The Department of C&RA will select the proposal which best meets the standards and criteria contained in the legislation. The Study will be conducted during the prescribed time period. Funding for the studies will be determined using the per capita formula contained in the legislation.

* SUPPORT OF AND COORDINATION WITH DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

DPDP will develop and conduct a study and assessment of the feasibility of using the regional units established by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for planning and for the coordination and delivery of services provided by the Federal and State governments. This study will include an overview of capital facilities and colocation of such facilities for efficiency and recommendations on coordination of delivery of services. The Division will report to the Legislature in January, 1981 with its plan for delivery of services taking into consideration the regional unit boundaries.

* REVENUE SHARING

Legislation will provide that the minimum entitlement for organized municipalities be \$25,000 plus cost of living plus per capita entitlements.

* FOUNDATION APPROACH

The feasibility of a foundation approach to delivery of the basic services will be explored.

* FISCAL NOTES RE IMPACT ON MUNICIPALITIES

Legislation will be introduced which will require that the fiscal impact on municipalities of all bills introduced be determined in a fiscal note.

* MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF STATE LAND

Legislation will be developed which would return platting power to the municipalities.

* ELIMINATION OF THE THIRD CLASS BOROUGH

Legislation would eliminate the third class borough but allow Haines to exist as presently incorporated.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
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Address all
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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

December 7, 1979

*Sent to all Jt. Com. Mbrs.
as well as attached list.*

The Local Government Study Committee will be holding a public hearing in Delta Junction, Saturday, December 15, on the subject of creation of regional boundaries in the unorganized borough. The hearing will be held in the lobby of the Delta Junction High School at 2 p.m.

The Committee will be discussing the following proposed legislation:

Creation of Regional Units

Geographic, regional boundary lines will be developed for the collection of data for planning and programming purposes. The bill will provide for the division of the State's single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs after public hearings in the areas affected. The Regional Educational Attendance Areas, and/or combinations thereof, will be considered the regional units subject to public hearing modification.

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local government formation. The Fund would be administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs which would consider proposals for a study after having been petitioned by a representative segment of the population of the regional unit.

Foundation Approach

The feasibility of a foundation approach for the delivery of basic services (i.e., public safety, health and sanitation, and public assistance). This approach would establish a basic level of service delivery for all residents of Alaska, in addition to education, which is already covered.

Sincerely,

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Co-Chairman

Representative Bill Parker
Co-Chairman

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*Dec. 15, 1979
Delta Junction
Public Hearing
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Senator Don Bennett
Box 2801
Fairbanks, AK 99707

on return call Tom

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR
WILLIAM R. NIX
COMMISSIONER

DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS POUCH N - JUNEAU 99811

P. O. Box 6188 Annex
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

November 14, 1979

Arliss Sturgulewski, Local Government Committee
Alaska State Legislature
2957 Sheldon Jackson Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mrs. Sturgulewski:

There is no doubt as to the cause and effect relationship of alcohol abuse and the need for Public Safety services. The resulting problems may be law enforcement related, an accidental fire, a drowning or an injury requiring medical response. There further is no question that rural villages in Alaska suffer an extremely disproportionate number of public safety problems that stem from alcohol abuse, a per capita basis compared to the rest of the United States or even the balance of the Western World.

The problem is thus well defined; the solution is not.

One possible approach is to enable villages, by local ordinance, to determine the amount, if any, of alcoholic beverages permitted in the village and further to prescribe non-criminal sanctions by the village council, sitting as a judgement board as may be permitted by AS 29.48. This approach would place the decision-making process in the hands of local government, enabling them to structure ordinances to their own local conditions. The non-criminal sanctions would benefit the village and not increase the caseload of the Court System.

However, a State statute would be required to provide the enabling legislation for such an approach.

To discuss this concept, and related concerns, the Division of State Troopers is hosting a meeting of representatives from State Criminal Justice System agencies, on December 3, 1979, at 9:00 a.m., in Room 402 at the State Court Building located at 3rd and K Streets. We hope you will be able to join us. Others being invited represent Native Regional corporations, the Legislature, State Troopers, Department of Law, the Court System, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, University of Alaska, Public Defender Agency and others.

*11/17/79 called to Tom. Found session of D.A. - some
initials req. Get support for changes in local and
class more to all and more "wildlife justice". In Juneau
12-L4LH of Sen. Callahan Callahan said "he thought could pass" Tom
apparently wants to get Ray's 2nd 4 sessions. while some want*

*11/29/79 16 will send me info. of local
from 9 people. 11/29/79*

Mrs. Arlis Sturgulewski

- 2 -

November 14, 1979

Although the problems caused by alcohol abuse in rural areas are of long standing, we think the approach has significant potential, and if successful, will pay dividends to the rural citizens and the justice system alike.

Please join us for an informal assessment of this concept.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T R Anderson", with a stylized, sweeping underline.

Colonel T. R. Anderson
Director
Alaska State Troopers

STATE OF ALASKA

12/14
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS

P. O. BOX 6188, ANNEX
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

November 30, 1979

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
2957 Sheldon Jackson St.
Anchorage, AK 99504

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

On Friday, December 14, 1979 at 4:00 PM the first group of Village Public Safety Officers - 19 from the Bethel area - will finish their week-long training session in fire protection. They earlier completed training in law enforcement, emergency medical training, search and rescue procedures for promulgating local ordinances in support of their Village Public Safety Program. Village officers from other areas are in earlier phases of training. I foresee the Village Officers fulfilling a wide variety of Public Safety services heretofore unavailable at the village level.

We would very much appreciate you joining us for an informal coffee in honor of this occasion and to meet the Village Officers and other guests. Certificates will be presented as well as a Commendation of Merit to one Village Officer who is credited with saving the life of a gunshot victim only six days after completing the emergency medical portion of his training.

Ceremonies will occur in the main training room of the new Southcentral Regional Fire Training Center located on Airport Heights Drive between the fire station and the Teamsters Mall. Our Village Officers represent the first class in the new training center, which is the first of five such facilities being built throughout the State, resulting from a recent State bond issue. Tours of the facility are planned.

Please join us on December 14th.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Colonel T.R. Anderson
Director
Alaska State Troopers

ph
264-5641

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Delta Junction, Alaska
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*Delta Junct.
Public Hq
Mailing list
Dec. 15, 1979*

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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

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Address all
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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

December 7, 1979

*This letter sent to
the attached mailing
list.*

The Local Government Study Committee will be holding a public hearing in Delta Junction, Saturday, December 15, on the subject of creation of regional boundaries in the unorganized borough. The hearing will be held in the lobby of the Delta Junction High School at 2 p.m.

The Committee will be discussing the following proposed legislation:

Creation of Regional Units

Geographic, regional boundary lines will be developed for the collection of data for planning and programming purposes. The bill will provide for the division of the State's single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs after public hearings in the areas affected. The Regional Educational Attendance Areas, and/or combinations thereof, will be considered the regional units subject to public hearing modification.

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The feasibility of a foundation approach for the delivery of basic services (i.e., public safety, health and sanitation, and public assistance). This approach would establish a basic level of service delivery for all residents of Alaska, in addition to education, which is already covered.

Sincerely,

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Co-Chairman

Representative Bill Parker
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*Dec. 15, 1979
Delta Junction
Public Meeting*

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Representative Bill Parker

Address all
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: PAT COSTELLO
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch
RE: Public Hearing Reimbursements
DATE: 10/9/79

Pat,

The attached receipts are for expenditures incurred by myself on behalf of the Local Government Study during the public hearings held in Bethel, Hooper Bay, Dillingham, and New Stuyahok from Sept. 28/Oct. 2, 1979.

Food for meals while at New Stuyahok and Hooper Bay purchased for committee members and to be deducted from the per diem paid to each of those who attended.

\$ 52.66
30.36
17.25
100.27

Charges for meals provided by the Hooper Bay personnel and paid for my myself by check were:

\$210.00 (check made out to City of Hooper Bay)

Charges for use of the school at Hooper Bay (Lower Yukon School District) were

\$180.00 (This check for lodging was made out to the Hooper Bay School)

As meals were provided in Hooper Bay, the above purchased food was used exclusively in New Stuyahok.

The fee charged by the New Stuyahok School for lodging amounted to \$45 - (\$5 per person) and was paid for by Senator Arliss Sturgulewski.

Therefore, a total of \$535.27 was expended on behalf of the group and should be subtracted from the per diems of those who attended. \$490.27 of that amount was paid directly by myself and \$45 by Senator Sturgulewski (I ran out of checks!)



Official Business

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Those who attended the public hearings were as follows:

Senator Sturgulewski
Senator Kelly
Senator Mulcahy
Rep. Parker
Rep. Carney
Rep. Branson

Marjorie Gorsuch
Gene Walsh
Palmer McCarter (C&RA)

(All of the above attended all of the public hearings)

Additional, Jan Erickson (of Coastal Zone Management Office) attended all of the hearings with the group except New Stuyahok. Therefore, Jan should have the \$17.50 paid for food at Hooper Bay and the \$15 paid for lodging deducted from per diem.

Hooper Bay
Food - 210.00
Lodging - 180.00

VISITORS

WELCOME TO THE LOWER YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT. WE HOPE THAT THIS VISIT WILL BE BOTH EDUCATIONAL AND ENJOYABLE.

IF YOU ARE NOT ONE OF OUR FREQUENT VISITORS, YOU WILL WANT TO KNOW HOW TO COMPENSATE YOUR HOSTS FOR THE COSTS OF ROOM AND BOARD.

MOST OF OUR VILLAGES ARE WITHOUT HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES, RESTAURANTS OR OTHER FACILITIES. OUR TEACHERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES ARE THUS FREQUENTLY CALLED UPON TO PROVIDE ROOM AND BOARD FOR VISITORS. THE COST OF PROVIDING SUCH SERVICE QUICKLY BECOMES A BIG BURDEN, IF THE GUESTS DO NOT COMPENSATE THEIR HOSTS FOR THOSE COSTS.

YOUR HOST IS USUALLY HAPPY TO HAVE YOUR COMPANY, AND IN THE ALASKAN TRADITION, WOULD NOT ASK FOR COMPENSATION. HOWEVER, IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE, I AM INSTRUCTING ALL TEACHERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES TO POST THIS NOTICE IN A PROMINENT LOCATION, SUCH AS THE BATHROOM, OR ABOVE THE HONEY BUCKET IN EACH UNIT OF HOUSING, AND IN AT LEAST TWO PROMINENT LOCATIONS IN EACH SCHOOL.

THE USUAL RATES FOR MEALS ARE:

17.50
12

3 580
17.50

210.00

Breakfast-----\$4.50
 Lunch-----5.50
 Dinner-----7.50

LODGING IS \$15.00 PER NIGHT.

17.50
15.00

32.50

MOST GUESTS LEAVE A CHECK OR CASH ON THE REFRIGERATOR. THE FREQUENT AND THOUGHTFUL VISITOR OFTEN BRINGS FRESH PRODUCE OR FRUIT OF EQUAL VALUE, IN LIEU OF PAYING FOR ROOM AND BOARD. SUCH GUESTS ARE TWICE AS WELCOME!

15
15

30
15

45
15

60
15

75
15

90
15

105
15

120

Walter Brown (P)
 Walter E. Brown, Superintendent
 Lower Yukon School District

Mr. Richard Anderson, Pres.
P.O. Box 806
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Mr. William Haslem
P.O. Box 624
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Mr. Jack Adams
P.O. Box 587
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Ms. Doris Fales
P.O. Box 47
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Ms. Cleeta Barger
P.O. Box 106
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Mr. Marvin Fogelsong
P.O. Box 415
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Mr. Glen Chowning
P.O. Box 527
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Mayor Elizabeth Leng
P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Fran Colombo
City Council Member
P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, AK 99737

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Hoyt Moss
Advisory School Board
P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Marion Zagolsonf
Advisory School Board
P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, AK 99737

*Delta Junction
Public Hearing
Dec. 15, 1979
Meeting List*

Estelle Schrupf
Clerk/Treasurer
P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Marge
Charles Rees
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK. 99701

Robert Parsons
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Ted Lehne
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Joseph Marshall
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Wally Droz
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Robert Sundberg
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Norman Wallis
Tok Chamber of Commerce
Box 439
Tok, Alaska 99780

Dave Brennan
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Kevin Harun
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Mike Ribar
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Senator Bettye Fairrenkamp
4016 Evergreen
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Joseph D. Marshall
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

H. Pappy Moss
State Representative
P.O. Box 182
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Andy Karella
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Robert H. Bettisworth
State Representative
Box 80288
College, AK 99708

Harry Reimer
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Fred E. Brown
State Representative
Box 1718
Fairbanks, AK 99707

William J. Stringer
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Sarah J. Smith
State Representative
321 Church Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Phil Younker
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Brian Rogers
State Representative
P.O. Box "K", College Branch
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

Lee Wareham
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Richard L. Randolph
State Representative
Box 123
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Wally Droz
Assembly Member
P.O. Box 1267
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Charles H. Parr
State Representative
S.R. Box 50599
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Jerry Smetzer, Ex. Dir.
Fairbanks Town & Village
Assoc. for Devel., Inc.
P.O. Box 74080
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Senator John C. Sackett
P.O. Box 65
Galena, AK 99741

Ray Kent
Tanana Chiefs Conference
First and Hall
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Senator Glen Hackney
1136 Sunset Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Chris Anderson
Tanana Chiefs Conference
209 First and Hall
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Senator Don Bennett
Box 2801
Fairbanks, AK 99707

TELEPHONE: 895-4656
(City Hall)
ZIP CODE: 99737

Tanana/Yukon Canada
Sub-Region
November, 1978

DELTA JUNCTION

LOCATION: Delta Junction is located along the Delta River at the junction of the Alaska and Richardson Highways. It is 96 road miles southeast of Fairbanks.

DESCRIPTION: The community sits north of the Alaska Range, near the confluence of the Delta and Tanana Rivers. The climate is continental with the average summer temperature ranging from 40°F to 69°F and the average winter temperatures from -14°F to 26°F. Extremes of -63°F and 92°F above have been recorded. Precipitation measures .1 inches per year. It is recorded calm 15% of the time, indicating frequent wind which has gusted up to 64 knots.

Permafrost occurs sporadically here. In some locations wells have been drilled to a depth of 300 feet without encountering permafrost. Stream overflow may cause slight flooding.

HISTORY: Delta Junction was originally established as a construction camp in 1919, and was named Buffalo Center in 1927 when the bison herd was established there. During World War II, defense-related activities spurred additional growth. Fort Greely was established nearby and the Alcan Highway was constructed to its junction with the Richardson Highway. The completion of the highway project made Delta Junction one of the important transportation hubs in the Alaska Highway system and the community has experienced continuous growth since that time.

INCORPORATION CLASSIFICATION: Second Class City

COMMUNITY OFFICIALS

Liz Leng, Mayor
Marvin Hinsley, Mayor Pro Tem
Estelle Schrump, City Clerk
Linda Harding; Ed Crutchfield, Magistrates

POPULATION

	1970 Census	1976	1978
Total	703	950*	1000*
Native	12		
White	662	903*	
Other	29	35*	

HOUSING

	1976	1978
Total Units	300*	340*
Owner Occupied	100*	
Renter Occupied	180*	
Vacant	20*	
Seasonal	0	

*Community supplied estimates

VILLAGE CORPORATION

None

EDUCATION FACILITIES

SCHOOLS: Delta Junction School; Fort Greely School PRINCIPALS: Ron Beck, Delta School; Frank Brocato, Ft. Greely

REAA: Delta/Greely School District SUPERINTENDENT: Glen Chowning

NUMBER OF STUDENTS: 848 STUDENT CAPACITY: 1,000
(Delta, 475; Ft. Greely, 848)

EDUCATION LEVEL: K-12 NUMBER OF TEACHERS: 62

POWER SOURCE: Golden Valley Electric Association, 2 military

WATER/SEWAGE SYSTEMS: 115 foot well; sewage treatment plant

PLANNED EXPANSION OF FACILITIES: No new construction is planned. There was some remodeling of the Delta School last summer.

HEALTH CARE

LOCAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER: Kenneth Ryther, Physician's Assistant

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE: Mary Feiszli, Delta Junction

LOCAL HEALTH CARE FACILITY: Delta Medical and Surgical Clinic

MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS: Telephone; VHF Emergency Medical Network

NEAREST HOSPITAL: Fort Greely Dispensary

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEPHONE: Glacier State Telephone Company

VHF/HF RADIO: BLM; State Highways; FAA; State Fish & Game; State Troopers; City Fire Department; State EMS

AM/FM RADIO: KJNP; AFRN Ft. Greely

TELEVISION: All Fairbanks stations

NEWSPAPER: Delta Junction Newspaper; Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

WATER/SEWER/WASTE DISPOSAL

Individual wells, cesspools, and a few septic tanks.

ELECTRIC POWER

Power is supplied by Golden Valley Electric Association. Some private generators.

BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES

Fuel trucked from Fairbanks on Alaska Highway System; local distributors

TRANSPORTATION

AIR SERVICE:

Local Charter: Delta Aviation at BLM strip

Carrier: Polar Airways

Origin of Flight: Fairbanks

Days of Service: Wednesday

Origin of Flight: Anchorage

Days of Service: Wednesday

AIRCRAFT LANDING FACILITIES:

Military, Allen AAF
Elevation: 1,266 feet
Length and Width: 7,500 x 150 feet
Surface: Asphalt
Services: Beacon, runway lights

BLM Airstrip (leased to city)
Surface: Turf
Plans for Expansion: Construction of an expanded apron will begin in 1979.

TRUCK SERVICE:

Carrier: Lynden
Frequency of Service: Daily to
Anchorage. Scheduled stops
once a week.

Carrier: Snoball
Frequency of Service: Daily
except Sundays

BUS SERVICE:

Carrier: Alaska Coachways
Frequency of Service: Winter, twice
a week; Summer, every other day

Carrier: Sturgeon Bus Lines
Frequency of Service: Daily
from Ft. Greely to Fairbanks

LOCAL SERVICE ROADS: The Department of Highways has plans for construction of local service roads in the core area and the 8 mile Tanana Loop Road in 1979. In 1977, DOT paved Jack Warren Road.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Fort Greely (Army)

OTHER FACILITIES OR SERVICES

FAA (Big Delta Station)
State (Delta Fire Station)
Post Office
State Highways

State Public Safety (Troopers)
State Fish and Game
Magistrate

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

Delta has 27 businesses including three grocery stores, six hotels and lodges, two restaurants, five gas station and secretarial, janitorial and transportation businesses as well as fuel sales and gift shop.

CHURCHES/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

First Baptist Church
Assembly of God
Catholic Church
Baha'i
Pentecostal Church

Church of Christ
Presbyterian Church
Lutheran Church
Latter Day Saints (Ft. Greely)

Chamber of Commerce
Jaycees
Lions Club
Farmers Co-op
Delta Ladies Community Club

Future Farmers of America
4-H
Homemakers
VFW

LA21 2405 13.29 JA01 0043 13.29 12/03/79

LORENE FROM MAXINE. FBX

WOULD YOU PLEASE DELIVER THIS MESSAGE TO GENE WALSH IN SEN.
COMM. & REGIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICE?

MESSAGE:
HAVE CONTACTED CAR RENTAL AGENCY AND SEEKING FORD IS ONLY ONE
AVAILABLE WITH 12 PASSENGER VAN. RATES ARE \$18 PER DAY, 10 CENTS
PER MILE AND \$5. PER DAY INSURANCE = APPROX 33 DOLLARS PER DAY.
CONTACTED AIR NORTH CHARTER SERVICE, AND PRICE TO FLY 10 PASSENGERS
TO DELTA IS \$442.00 PLUS 8% TAX PER FLIGHT.

AM AWAITING THE PRESS RELEASE TEXT FROM YOU VIA OUR #200 COPIER TO

LA21 2498 13.40 JA01 0047 13.40 12/03/79

#####

LORENE FROM MAXINE

THE LAST SENTENCE WAS:

AM AWAITING THE PRESS RELEASE TEXT FROM YOU VIA OUR #200
COPIER TO CALL THE DELTA PAPER AND FBX NEWS MEDIA. ALSO,
NEED TO KNOW HOW MANY DAYS YOU PLAN TO BE IN DELTA FOR THE
RENTAL PURPOSES. MAXINE (FBX LIO)

#####

DELTA JUNCTION

P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 895-4656

INCORPORATION DATE: December 1960
POPULATION: 892
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: None
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First and Third Tuesdays of each month

MAYOR: Elizabeth Leng 1980

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Fran Colombo	1980
Leonard Lemon	1981
Doug Parsons	1979
Ken Ryther	1980
Marvin Hinsley	1979

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Richard Anderson
Hoyt Moss
Doris Zales
Bill Haslem
Marion Zagolsonf
Jack Adams
Cleta Barger

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Bob Carpenter, Chrm.
Sig Bergstad
Hilda Smith
Henry Brewis
Richard Faircloth
Don Kobierowski
Chaddie Kelly

CLERK/TREASURER.....	Estelle Schrumpf
ATTORNEY.....	Joseph Sheehan
FIRE CHIEF.....	Steve Dewar
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....	Ken Ryther
PARKS & RECREATION CHAIRMAN.....	Fran Colombo
MAGISTRATE.....	Ed Crutchfield
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Glen Chowning

DELTA JUNCTION
December 15, 1979
26 Participants

GENERAL CONCERNS

Service Delivery

Self-sufficiency of residents living in the surrounding areas of Delta Junction noted. They live in the hinterland by choice, realize their situation and are prepared to provide their own basic services, or are able and willing to do without them.

Expressed concern related to how to resolve the question of service delivery cost equity. Where you have an area with a regional center surrounded by a sparsely populated areas over considerable distances, they felt the quality/quantity of services decreases as the distance increases from the center and there should be a cost equity factor built into the service area concept to recognize these factors.

Land

Getting land into private ownership was seen as a top priority. Control of land is seen as the basis of power and economic survival and the basis of our capitalistic system. Very opposed to government control of land which they feel is contrary to the system. Interested in seeing the 10 percent selection entirely reinstated.

Comments Re Proposed Legislation

Generally opposed to the formation of a borough. The pipeline was seen as only a temporary vehicle for funding local government. There was concern that the oil companies would "die" and they would be responsible for supporting the established bureaucracy. They recognized that while they have an incorporated city in Delta Junction, it is a state supported local government. They impose no sales or property tax upon themselves.

Opposed to elimination of the third-class borough.

There was concern that Delta/Greely REAA could possibly be consumed by another area in the formation of local government. The REAA boundary as presently delineated is artificial and should have related to natural watersheds.

They objected to the Tanana Chiefs planning proposal, but they did not object if it only affected Native interest and their land.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY COMMITTEE WILL BE HOLDING A PUBLIC HEARING IN DELTA JUNCTION, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, ON THE SUBJECT OF CREATING REGIONAL BOUNDARIES IN THE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. THE HEARING WILL BE HELD IN THE LOBBY OF THE DELTA JUNCTION HIGH SCHOOL AT 2 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE WILL BE DISCUSSING THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

CREATION OF REGIONAL UNITS

GEOGRAPHIC, REGIONAL BOUNDARY LINES WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING PURPOSES. THE BILL WILL PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF THE STATE'S SINGLE UNORGANIZED BOROUGH INTO UNORGANIZED BOROUGHES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS AFTER PUBLIC HEARINGS IN THE AREAS AFFECTED. THE REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AREAS, AND/OR COMBINATIONS THEREOF, WILL BE CONSIDERED THE REGIONAL UNITS SUBJECT TO PUBLIC HEARING MODIFICATION.

HOME RULE

LEGISLATION WILL PROVIDE THAT REGIONAL UNITS MAY INCORPORATE AS HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT PRIOR INCORPORATION AS A FIRST CLASS MUNICIPALITY. THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION WOULD BE INVOLVED IN DETERMINING THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE REGIONAL UNIT BOUNDARIES AND THE COMPLIANCE OF SUCH BOUNDARIES WITH BOROUGH INCORPORATION STANDARDS.

IN ADDITION, LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED WHICH ALLOWS FOR THE RECLASSIFICATION OF SECOND CLASS BOROUGHES AS HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT FIRST ADOPTING FIRST CLASS STATUS.

REGIONAL STRATEGY STUDY FUND

THE REGIONAL STRATEGY STUDY FUND WOULD PROVIDE MONIES TO BE USED FOR REGIONAL STUDIES WHICH WOULD ADDRESS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL FACTORS PRESENT IN THE REGIONAL UNIT. THE STUDIES WOULD ALSO ADDRESS THE FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FORMATION. THE FUND WOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS WHICH WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSALS FOR A STUDY AFTER HAVING BEEN PETITIONED BY A REPRESENTATIVE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE REGIONAL UNIT.

FOUNDATION APPROACH

THE FEASIBILITY OF A FOUNDATION APPROACH FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES (I.E. PUBLIC SAFETY, HEALTH AND SANITATION, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, THIS APPROACH WOULD ESTABLISH A BASIC LEVEL OF SERVICE DELIVERY FOR ALL RESIDENTS OF ALASKA, IN ADDITION TO EDUCATION, WHICH IS ALREADY COVERED.

Mr. Richard Anderson, Pres.
P.O. Box 806
Delta Junction, Alaska
99737

Ken Ryther
City Council Member
P.O. Box 229
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Charles Rees
City Council Member
410 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, AK. 99701

Mr. William Haslem
P.O. Box 624
Delta Junction, Alaska
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Marvin Hinsley
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Fairbanks, AK 99701

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Box 439
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Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
4016 Evergreen
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321 Church Street
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P.O. Box "K", College Brnch
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

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P.O. Box 1267
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Richard L. Randolph
State Representative
Box 123
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Charles H. Parr
State Representative
S.R. Box 50599
Fairbanks, AK 99701

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P.O. Box 1267
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P.O. Box 65
Galena, AK. 99741

Ray Kent
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1136 Sunset Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Chris Anderson
Tanana Chiefs Conference
209 First and Hall
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Senator Don Bennett
Box 2801
Fairbanks, AK 99707

on return call Tom

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR
WILLIAM R. NIX
COMMISSIONER

DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS POUCH N - JUNEAU 99811

P. O. Box 6188 Annex
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

November 14, 1979

Arliss Sturgulewski, Local Government Committee
Alaska State Legislature
2957 Sheldon Jackson Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mrs. Sturgulewski:

There is no doubt as to the cause and effect relationship of alcohol abuse and the need for Public Safety services. The resulting problems may be law enforcement related, an accidental fire, a drowning or an injury requiring medical response. There further is no question that rural villages in Alaska suffer an extremely disproportionate number of public safety problems that stem from alcohol abuse, a per capita basis compared to the rest of the United States or even the balance of the Western World.

The problem is thus well defined; the solution is not.

One possible approach is to enable villages, by local ordinance, to determine the amount, if any, of alcoholic beverages permitted in the village and further to prescribe non-criminal sanctions by the village council, sitting as a judgement board as may be permitted by AS 29.48. This approach would place the decision-making process in the hands of local government, enabling them to structure ordinances to their own local conditions. The non-criminal sanctions would benefit the village and not increase the caseload of the Court System.

However, a State statute would be required to provide the enabling legislation for such an approach.

To discuss this concept, and related concerns, the Division of State Troopers is hosting a meeting of representatives from State Criminal Justice System agencies, on December 3, 1979, at 9:00 a.m., in Room 402 at the State Court Building located at 3rd and K Streets. We hope you will be able to join us. Others being invited represent Native Regional corporations, the Legislature, State Troopers, Department of Law, the Court System, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, University of Alaska, Public Defender Agency and others.

Mrs. Arlis Sturgulewski

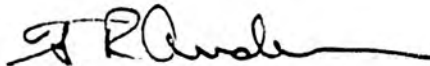
- 2 -

November 14, 1979

Although the problems caused by alcohol abuse in rural areas are of long standing, we think the approach has significant potential, and if successful, will pay dividends to the rural citizens and the justice system alike.

Please join us for an informal assessment of this concept.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T. R. Anderson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Colonel T. R. Anderson
Director
Alaska State Troopers

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS

12/14
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

P. O. BOX 6188, ANNEX
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

November 30, 1979

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
2957 Sheldon Jackson St.
Anchorage, AK 99504

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

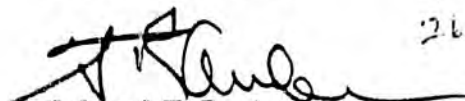
On Friday, December 14, 1979 at 4:00 PM the first group of Village Public Safety Officers - 19 from the Bethel area - will finish their week-long training session in fire protection. They earlier completed training in law enforcement, emergency medical training, search and rescue procedures for promulgating local ordinances in support of their Village Public Safety Program. Village officers from other areas are in earlier phases of training. I foresee the Village Officers fulfilling a wide variety of Public Safety services heretofore unavailable at the village level.

We would very much appreciate you joining us for an informal coffee in honor of this occasion and to meet the Village Officers and other guests. Certificates will be presented as well as a Commendation of Merit to one Village Officer who is credited with saving the life of a gunshot victim only six days after completing the emergency medical portion of his training.

Ceremonies will occur in the main training room of the new Southcentral Regional Fire Training Center located on Airport Heights Drive between the fire station and the Teamsters Mall. Our Village Officers represent the first class in the new training center, which is the first of five such facilities being built throughout the State, resulting from a recent State bond issue. Tours of the facility are planned.

Please join us on December 14th.

Sincerely yours,



Colonel T.R. Anderson
Director
Alaska State Troopers

#01:27

www.com



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

9/27/79

LATEST ITINERARY - BETHEL/HOOPER BAY/DILLINGHAM/NEW STUYAHOK

Friday, September 28

Depart Anchorage 7:20 A.M. Wien, #27

Arrive in Bethel 8:35 A.M.

The group will be met by Nancy Kraning, Assistant City Manager of Bethel who will take the Committee on a tour of the city.

11:30 A.M. Lunch at the Kuskokwim Inn with Carl Jack of AVCP, Nancy Kraning, and Donald Elliott, Mayor.

2:00 P.M. Senator Sturgulewski and Rep. Parker will have an interview with Corey Flintoff of KYUK for a show to be aired at 5:55 P.M.

Late afternoon - The Committee will meet together to review the proposed action proposals. (Time and place to be decided upon by the group)

7:00 P.M. Public Hearing at the Kuskokwim Community College.

Accommodations in Kuskokwim Inn.

Saturday, September 29

10:00 A.M. Charter on SEA Air to Hooper Bay

The public hearing time was to be set by Richard Nanuk, Mayor of Hooper Bay.

Accommodations in the school.

Sunday, September 30

10:00 A.M. Charter SEA Air to Dillingham

Public Hearing 1:30 P.M. Youth Center

Dinner with Rep. and Mrs. Nels Anderson, David Carlson, Mayor, and Laura Schroeder, City Manager.

Accommodations at Dillingham Hotel

Monday, October 1

2:30 P.M. Charter Yutt Air to New Stuyahok

6:00 P.M. Public Hearing

Multipurpose Room/ School

Accommodations in School

Tuesday, October 2

10:00 A.M. Charter Yutt Air to Dillingham

2:25 P.M. Wien Flight #5 to Anchorage

3:30 P.M. Arrive in Anchorage



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Adelheid Herman
FROM: Marjorie Gorsuch
DATE: 9/14/79
RE: Public Hearings

Adelheid--

Attached is an outline of the subject matter for the public hearings. Please fill in the place and time on the New Stuyahok information when you have confirmed it with the mayor. I have sent extra copies of that one so that might be able to get the information to the outlying villages. ^h

I would appreciate it if you would get a copy to Laura Schroeder as she said she would put it on the back of the TV Guide. Also please get a copy to KDLG.

Thank you for all your help. I'll be talking with you on Monday.

I hope the maps reprint alright. We will bring large ones with us when we come.

Marjorie

DILLINGHAM -- SUNDAY, SEPT. 30

842-5319

Adelheid Herman-Leg. Info. Office
* Dorothy Larson (temporary)

1:30 - 2:00

*KODG 842-5281
List on Monday*

Bristol Bay Native Corp.

- * Don Neilson, Vice Pres. Operations (Suggested that we go to Port Hieden. Also suggests Bobby Clark, BBHC 842-5266, 5267) and Kay Larsen 842-5558 with the Native Assn. Mentions Laura Schroeder as contact. Dillingham Hotel.

Southwest REAA #6

Robert Clark, President
P.O. Box 16
Clark's Point, Ak. 99569

Gregory Moxie
New Stuyahok, Alaska 99636

Stanley Active, Sr.
P.O. Box 16
Togiak, Ak. 99678

X Joe Hiratsuka
Ikuk via
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Keefa Moxie
P.O. Box 47
Aleknagik, Ak. 99555

X Bob Van Slyke, Supt.
P.O. Box 196
Dillingham, Ak. 99576

X Andrew Franklin
Box 196
Dillingham, Ak. 99576

X Darrell Offt.
Box 196
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

KEY PEOPLE

Fred Angasan, Ex. Director
Don Neilson, Vice Pres. Operations
Harvey Samelson

Alaska State Legislature
DILLINGHAM INFORMATION OFFICE
Pouch 229 842-5319
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

September 19, 1979

Marge Gorsuch
c/o Local Government Study
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Marge:

Talked to Randy Swenson, Principal at New Stuyahok and gave him information you sent me. Also gave him the same information to give to William Gumlickpuk. He's going to tell William that CRA is willing to hold their meeting at nite or sometime after 4:00 p.m.. William will call me to confirm.

If it is a night meeting you can - instead of chartering up at 10:00 a.m. that morning, have lunch in Dillingham, shop and possibly have an early supper then charter up to New Stuyahok in time to set up for the meeting.

Randy wanted to know how many people would be attending so he would know if they could just use a classroom or if they would have to use the multi-purpose room. I told him I had no idea of how many people would be attending. The reason he wanted to know was because it would take some time to set up the multi-purpose room with chairs and I said you would be willing to do that??

That's all for now.

Sincerely,

Adelheid Herrmann

Adelheid Herrmann

Alaska State Legislature
DILLINGHAM INFORMATION OFFICE
Pouch 229 842-5319
Dillingham, Alaska 99578

September 19, 1979

Mr. Luki Akelkok
Ekwok, Alaska

Dear Luki:

Enclosed is information on upcoming meetings in Dillingham and New Stuyahok for your information.

Please attend if at all possible. The meeting in New Stuyahok would be most accessible to your village but if anyone happens to be in Dillingham or can make it to Dillingham they are welcome to attend there.

Please inform as many people as possible. People can attend by whatever means they have but no transportation costs will be available from the state.

Please call me at 842-5319, collect, when you receive this information.

Thank you,

Adelheid Herrmann

Adelheid Herrmann
Information Officer

P.S. - A time and a place will be announced on KDLG at a later date when they are confirmed.

cc: Marge Gorsuch
c/o Local Government Study
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Alaska State Legislature
DILLINGHAM INFORMATION OFFICE
Pouch 229 842-5319
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

September 19, 1979

Mr. Wassillie Petla, Jr.,
Portage Creek, Alaska

Dear Wassillie:

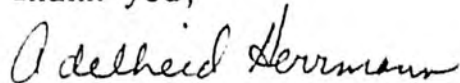
Enclosed is information on upcoming meetings in Dillingham and New Stuyahok for your information.

Please attend if at all possible. Whatever place that would be most accessible to your village please have your village attend that meeting.

Please inform as many people as possible. People can attend by whatever means they have available but no transportation costs will be available from the state.

Please call me at 842-5319, collect, when you receive this information.

Thank you,



Adelheid Herrmann
Information Officer

P.S. - A time and a place will be announced on KDLG at a later date when they are confirmed for New Stuyahok.

: Marge Gorsuch
c/o Local Government Study
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

1. Dillingham City Hall
P.O. Box 191
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5211
Laura Schroeder, City Manager
Dave Carlson, Mayor
Vivian Braswell, Secretary
2. Bristol Bay Native Association
P.O. Box 179
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5257
Kay Larson, Deputy Director
Ted Angasan, Executive Director
Andy Colia, Bristol Bay
Regional Development Council
Planner
3. Bristol Bay Native Corporation
P.O. Box 198
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5261
Harold Samuelson, President
William Johnson, Lands Dept.
4. Dave Snyder
Alaska Legal Services
P.O. Box 181
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5653 or 5654
5. Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
P.O. Box 233
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5266 or 5291
Robert Clark, Executive Director
Steve Levinson, Deputy Director
6. Choggiung, Limited
P.O. Box 247
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5218 or 5219
J.P. Godfrey, Manager
Tom Hawkins, Land Man
Leon Braswell, President of
the Board
7. Southwest Region Schools
P.O. Box 196
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5287
Robert VanSlyke, Superintendent
of Schools.
8. Department of Labor
P.O. Box 261
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5579
Anecia Johnson, Office Manager
9. Ak. State Dept. of Public Works
Division of Communications
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5379
Carl Larson
10. Jeri Nelson, President
Dillingham School Board
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5251 or 5252 ask
for Jeri Nelson

11. Nushagak Advisory Board
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 199
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5227
Leon Braswell, President
Jeff Skrade, Secretary
12. Dillingham City Planning Commission
P.O. Box 191
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5201
Dan O'Brien, Chairman
13. Lloyd Hermanson, Service Unit Director
Kanakanak Service Unit
PHS Kanakanak
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: 842-5201
-



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

subject
Address all
correspondence to:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

September 18, 1979

*This form letter
sent to everyone
on attached
mailing list.*

Ms. Kay E. Larson
Deputy Director
Bristol Bay Native Association
P.O. Box 179
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Dear Ms. Larson:

The Local Government Study Committee will be holding a public hearing in Dillingham, Sunday, September 30, on the subject of creation of regional governmental units in the unorganized borough. The hearing will be held at the Youth Center at 1:30 p.m..

The Committee will be discussing proposed legislation which would:

1. Divide the single unorganized borough into unorganized boroughs generally following Regional Educational Attendance Area boundaries, or combinations of two or more REAAs, but not extending beyond the boundaries of more than one Native regional corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;
2. Authorize the election of not more than eleven (11) member unorganized borough assemblies, defining the powers and duties of these assemblies: review, comment and recommendations in a clearinghouse approach to proposed State projects and services under the States fiscal procedures and facilities procurement acts;
3. Authorize assemblies of unorganized boroughs to initiate a process by which a charter for a home rule borough may be prepared;
4. Name the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as the State agency responsible for lending assistance to unorganized borough assemblies;
5. Retain intact the powers and responsibilities of existing REAA school boards for management of school functions, of coastal service area boards in the preparation of plans for the resources of the State's coastal zone, and of existing cities of the unorganized borough.

Ms. Kay E. Larson

-2-

September 18, 1979

We are eager to receive your comments on this proposal and hope that you will be able to attend the public hearing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arliss Sturgulewski".

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Co-Chairman

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bill Parker".

Representative Bill Parker
Co-Chairman



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

September 18, 1979

Subject

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

*This form letter
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P.O. Box 179
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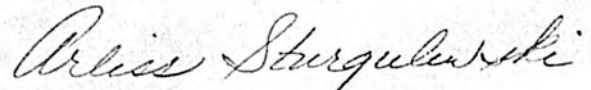
Ms. Kay E. Larson

-2-

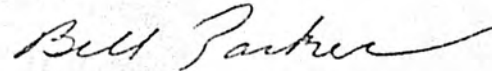
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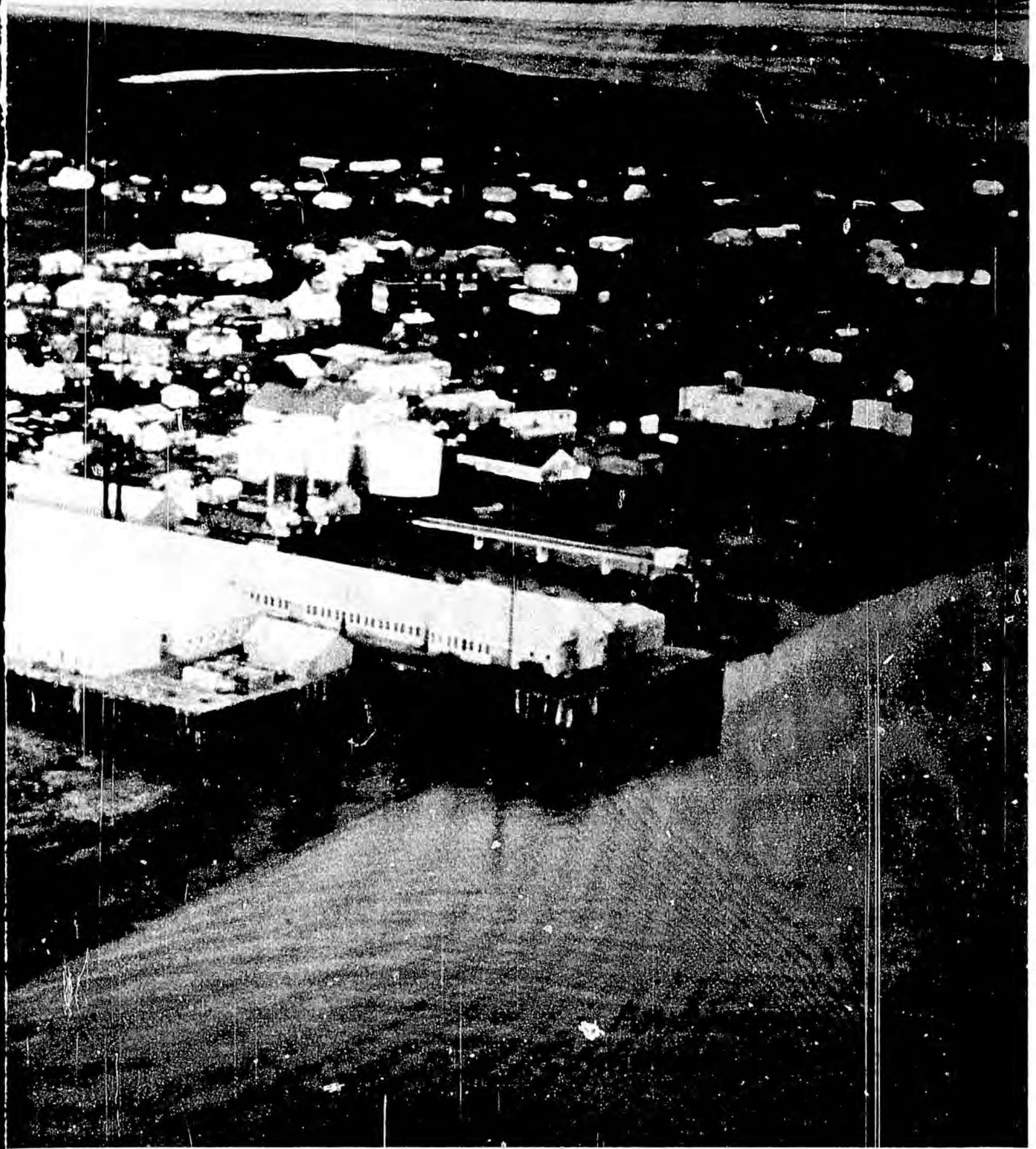
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arliss Sturgulewski".

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Co-Chairman

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bill Parker".

Representative Bill Parker
Co-Chairman

dillingham



dillingham

Location

Dillingham is located in Western Alaska at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. It is on the northern shores of Bristol Bay and the Ahklun Mountains, a spur of the Alaska Range, lie to the west. By air, Dillingham is 8 hours from Seattle and 7 hours, 20 minutes from Juneau, including stopovers. Flight time from Anchorage is 50 minutes.

Population

Greater Area	3,200
Within City Limits	1,200

Transportation

Rail: None

Truck: None

Air: Wien Consolidated Airlines has daily flights to Anchorage. Local air service is available from Armstrong Air Service, Harris Air Service, Kodiak and Western Alaska Airlines Inc.

Water: Four barge lines make scheduled trips from Seattle. There are dock facilities provided by the City. Lighterage service is available to nearby villages.

Climate

Average Temperature

Period	Min.	Mean	Max.
January	8.5	15.7	22.9
July	45.6	55.1	64.7
Annual	25.7	34.1	42.5

Average Annual Precipitation 25.8 inches

Elevation Sea level to 40 feet

Prevailing Wind Direction North

Mean Hourly Speed N/A

Community Facilities

Medical/Dental: One private clinic staffed by one medical doctor; and two PHS nurses located in Dillingham; 29-bed USPHS hospital located at Kanakanak, six miles by road, with four doctors and two dentists, 13 nurses, a pharmacist and a social worker.

Number of Number of Number of Education: Classrooms Pupils Teachers

Elementary	11	180	12
High School	13	236	17
Private	1	7	1

Communications: Radio station KDLG. Weekly Newspaper: Bristol Bay By-Lines. TV from King Salmon Air Force Base.

Recreation: School gymnasium is the center of activity which include movies, bingo, dances, wrestling, basketball games and community use. In season, skiing, boating, skating, camping, hunting and fishing.

Other: Five church denominations, one public library and one financial institution.

Housing

1 bedroom apartment rental	\$250/month
1-2 bedroom house rental	\$150-200/month

There are few houses for sale in Dillingham.

Hotels/Motels: Dillingham Hotel.

Industry

Dillingham is the principal settlement and source of supply to the important fishery of the Bristol Bay area.

Estimated Area Employment

Agriculture	0
Construction	30
Finance	10
Government	350
Mining	0
Manufacturing/Processing (High 2,000 - Low 30)	300
Service	50
Trade	60
Transp., Comm., Utilities	100
Other (Fishing Included)	425
Total	1,325

Industrial Sites Available

Excellent sites are available. Interested persons should write directly to the City Manager, P.O. Box 191, Dillingham 99576

Industrial Utilities Available

Water/Sewer:

Water Supplier: City of Dillingham
Source: Drilled wells
Maximum Water Capacity: 100,000 gallon storage tank
Size of Water Mains: 6 inches
Average Daily Consumption: 31,000 gallons
Size of Sewer Lines: 8 inches
Method of Treatment: Primary

Electricity

Electricity:

Supplier: Nushagak Electric Co-operative, Inc.

Installed capacity: 2900 KW
Type: Diesel Internal Combustion

Range of Electrical Rates

Residential

Minimum 50 KWH/MO@\$.220/KWH
Next 50 KWH/MO@\$.150/KWH
Next 400 KWH/MO@\$.115/KWH
Over 500 KWH/MO@\$.105/KWH
Plus: Fuel Surcharge

Commercial

A. When billing demand is less than 20 KW
Minimum 50 KWH/MO@\$.220/KWH
Next 50 KWH/MO@\$.150/KWH
Next 2900 KWH/MO@\$.120/KWH
Over 3000 KWH/MO@\$.105/KWH

B. When billing demand is 20 KW or more, demand charge all KW@ \$3.50/KW and
First 5000 KWH/MO@\$.115/KWH
Next 20000 KWH/MO@\$.105/KWH
Over 25000 KWH/MO@\$.95/KWH
Plus: Fuel Surcharge for A & B above.

Telephone:

Supplier: Nushagak Telephone Co-operative, Inc. REA financed, subscriber owned telephone utility.

Rates: Business 1 party: \$24/MO
Residential 1 party: \$16/MO

Labor

The labor force drawn from Western Bristol Bay and Nushagak Bay from Togiak to Koliganek, includes a large number of available workers in all months except July.

Local Government

City: First-class city with city council and City Manager form of government.

	Property Tax	Valuation
Real Property	17 mills	\$9,659,245
Personal Property	17 mills	\$5,588,379

City Sales Tax: 3%

Police Department: One Police Chief, three city patrolmen and one State Trooper. Resident magistrate handles misdemeanors.

Fire Department: 20 volunteer members

Insurance Classification: 9

Borough: Dillingham is not within a borough.

*For further
information
contact:*

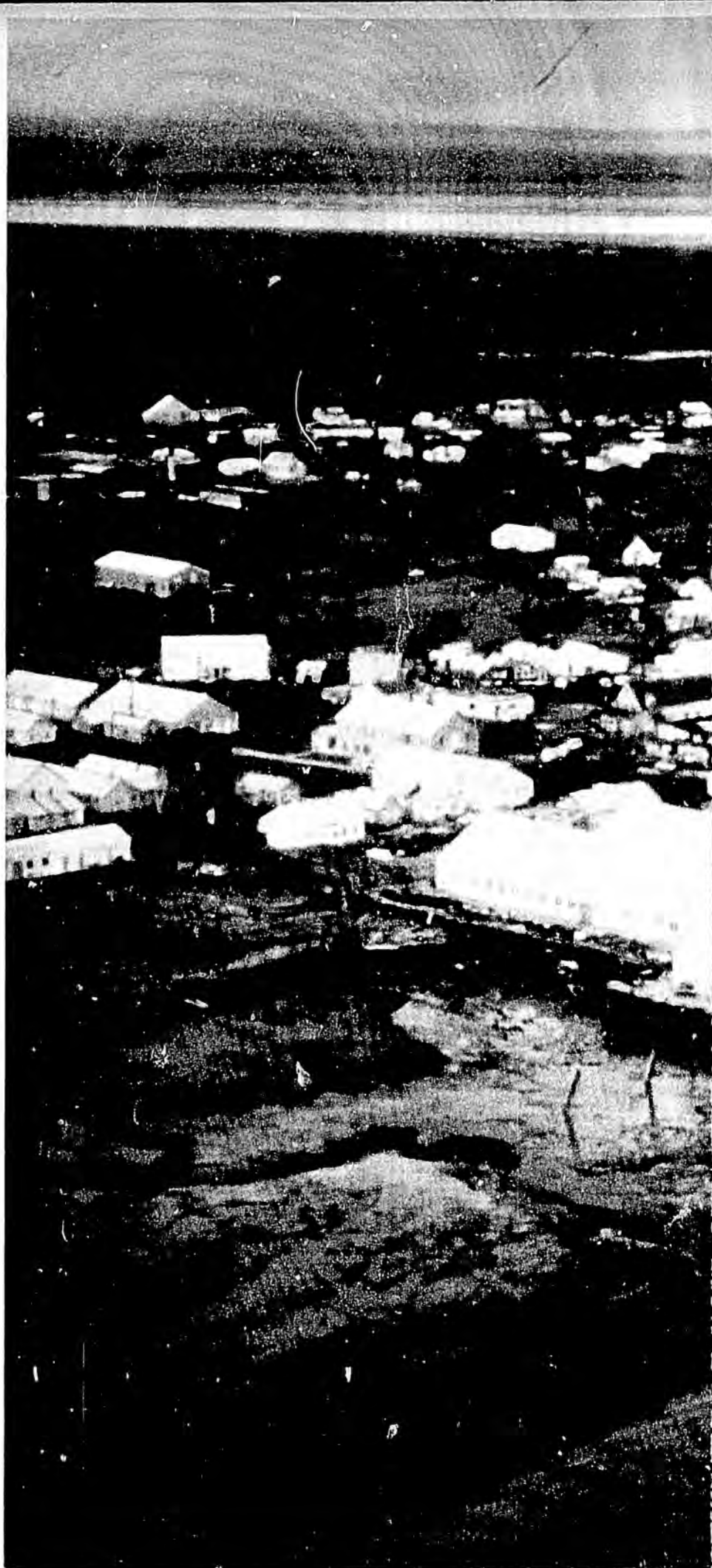
City Manager
City of Dillingham
P.O. Box 191
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

State of Alaska
Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
Division of Economic Enterprise
Pouch EE
Juneau, Alaska 99811



Produced by:

City of Dillingham
and
State of Alaska
Division of Economic Enterprise



DILLINGHAM

P.O. Box 191

Dillingham, Alaska 99576

First Class City

Phone: (907) 842-5211

INCORPORATION DATE: July 12, 1963
POPULATION: 1,360
GENERAL ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 3%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First and third Thursdays of each month

MAYOR: David Carlson 1981

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

B. Sue Lowy 1981
Orris Welch 1981
William Johnson 1981
Duane Bell 1979
Kenneth Wren 1979
Jim Bingman 1979

SCHOOL BOARD

Jeri Nelson, Pres. 1980
Judi Nelson 1979
Vi Hasti 1981
Daniel O'Connell 1979
Richard Clark 1980

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

Dan O'Brien, Chrm. 1979
Lyman Smith 1980
John Pearson 1980
Andrew Golia 1980
William Johnson 1979
Jim McConnell 1981
Leon Braswell 1981

MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES

Water
Sewer
Dock

CLERK.....Lois Hermansen
TREASURER.....Lila Tubbs
CITY MANAGER.....Laura Schroeder
ATTORNEY.....Gary Thurlow
CHIEF OF POLICE.....Harry Brink
FIRE CHIEF.....William Darling
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DIRECTOR.....Harry Brink
PUBLIC WORKS FOREMAN.....Lester Lines
PORT DIRECTOR.....Lester Lines
PUBLIC UTILITY MANAGER.....David Bouker
WATER & SEWER SUPERINTENDENT.....Lester Lines
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....Herbert Oba
PURCHASING AGENT.....Laura Schroeder
ASSESSOR.....David McCabe

DILLINGHAM

September 30, 1979

16 Participants

Generally, Dillingham was described by the participants as a well knit one with fishing being the unifying ingredient. Subsistence and commercial fishing is the backbone of the outlying village economy.

GENERAL CONCERNS

More tax on fishing boats needed and dock facilities need to be improved. It is anticipated that there will be little direct impact from bottomfish and oil development, but there may be some indirect effects.

Lack of local match money.

Increasing cost of freight being flown in is a problem, and smaller communities are suffering as a result.

Sewer and water is needed for Alemnigik.

An extended health care facility is needed in Dillingham.

Working on development of the herring industry. Cooperative members are being sought.

CONCERNS RELATED TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION

How would Bristol Bay be handled? Perhaps the area would get less grant money with a regional government.

Frightened by fear of taxes if borough is formed.