

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

410 SCOMM10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979 412

1 should be sought, including pilot programs and coordinated
2 home support and health care, with services available not
3 only from nurses but also from doctors for in-home
4 assistance.

5 43. Since all forms of accidents are responsible
6 for the highest percentage of Alaska deaths and a major
7 portion of health care dollar expenditures, special massive
8 attention should be given to the fundamental causes of
9 those accidents and the relationship thereto to other
10 social and health phenomena, and that a bold program of
11 education and prevention be developed.

12 44. All third-party insurance payment mechanisms
13 for health care in Alaska should be required to cover
14 mental illness services in much the same way as they cover
15 physical illness at the present time.

16 45. Legislative and executive branch decisions
17 should be directed toward more extensive utilization and
18 funding of community mental health centers and several
19 small regional juvenile residential facilities should be
20 provided for mentally disturbed juveniles.

21 46. That the legislative and executive branches
22 provide for the detailed analysis regarding the financial
23 impact of improving the current payment level of \$120.54
24 per month per recipient under the Aid to Families with
25 Dependent Children Program. (Under AFDC, the monthly

1 payment for mother and child is \$350 versus \$608 for two
2 persons under the supplemental security income programs.)

3 47. Since \$80 per month per person for certain needy
4 persons in the State is not sufficient to deal
5 realistically with those eligible, a detailed study should
6 be provided to determine the future structure and coverages
7 under the General Relief and General Relief Medical
8 programs.

9 48. The legislative and executive branches of
10 government should attempt to influence more strongly the
11 Federal Office of Management and Budget in order to adjust
12 the official poverty guidelines for Alaska, to bring it in
13 line with financial realities and remove the current
14 discrimination against Alaska's needy made possible by the
15 policies of the Federal Office of Management and Budget.

16 49. That the legislative and executive branches
17 provide for an updated, comprehensive study of the status
18 of Alaska's elderly population, with special emphasis on
19 adequacies of the financial assistance provided to elderly
20 eligibles, and with special review of the effects of
21 inflation and the fixed income of retired persons and in
22 connection with a proposed Older Alaskans Commission.

23 50. The legislative and executive branches of
24 government in Alaska have recently provided for a
25 comprehensive Corrections Master Plan for Alaska. After

1 public hearings are held in affected communities only,
2 those portions of the plan deemed to be acceptable should
3 be strongly supported by the legislative and executive
4 branches in order to improve both facilities and services
5 in urban and rural areas of Alaska.

6 51. Limited and new programs, such as Treatment
7 Alternatives to Street Crime and New Start Center have
8 demonstrated efficiency and adequate rate of success in
9 assisting in the continuing rehabilitation of ex-offenders.
10 It is in the interest of every citizen of Alaska that such
11 ex-offenders be assisted in developing new life patterns
12 free of crime and deserve adequate staff and financial
13 support to assist in that goal.

14 52. Even though public assistance in the form of
15 money-transfer payment programs and social services based
16 on counseling do not have the same goals, human service
17 centers in various communities throughout the State should
18 be co-located in order to serve citizens in a more
19 efficient manner.

20 53. Since Alaska does not operate any social
21 service child care institutions and only one correctional
22 juvenile institution, revisions should be made in the "purchase
23 of services" statutes by amendment in order to fund those
24 privately operated programs giving care to juveniles whose
25 care has been made a State responsibility more nearly on

1 the basis of actual full cost of care.

2 54. The legislative and executive branches of
3 government should make provisions whereby a reasonable
4 percentage (approximately one percent) of the human
5 services budgets of the State could be utilized by the
6 executive agencies for research and evaluation purposes in
7 order that full data may be available and proper
8 evaluations made to place sound statistical and
9 programmatic basis under all expenditures in the field of
10 human services.

11 55. Support adventure-based education on a
12 continuing basis.

13 56. Continue support of Crisis Centers
14 throughout the State.

15

16 OIL AND GAS - ENERGY

17 57. Explore State oil and gas potential so that
18 planned development can occur. Develop seismic information
19 before State commits its resources to development.

20 58. Investigate and inventory archaeological
21 sites and insure their protection, especially in areas that
22 might currently be threatened due to development or erosion.

23 59. Oil and gas resources should be used
24 primarily to benefit Alaska's energy needs.

25 60. Considerations other than just the rate of

1 monetary return and security should be utilized as a State
2 investment policy.

3 51. The legislature shall develop a policy in
4 the 1980 legislative session for the development of oil and
5 gas resources to determine the rate of development.

6 62. The legislature shall consider the
7 possibility whether the State should be involved as a
8 partner to industry in oil and gas leasing, exploration and
9 development.

10 63. The State shall inventory the State's fuel
11 and mineral resources and this shall be incorporated into
12 State capital project's development plan.

13 64. The State shall invest income from our
14 nonrenewable resource wealth to develop renewable energy as
15 a major State priority.

16 65. The State shall develop incentives for
17 industry and consumers for energy conservation, especially
18 in the areas of waste heat utilization, mass transit,
19 insulation and car pooling.

20 66. The University of Alaska shall develop
21 excellence in the matters pertaining to the resources of
22 the northern latitudes.

23 67. The State legislature should specially
24 encourage small-scale utilization of alternate energy
25 resources. This would include use by individuals, families

1 and small businesses.

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TIMBER

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68. Establish a conservation corps. to put people to work maintaining State forrests and parks, especially thinning and protecting State forrests.

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69. Increase utilization of timber resources with appropriate ecological and biological and economical conservation.

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70. Increase utilization of State timber for personal use.

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71. Research utilization of State timber into finished timber products.

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72. Produce a quantitative report of the real effects of timber harvest on other resources.

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REPORT OF Epsilon Group TO THE ASSEMBLED DELEGATION
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONFERENCE
ON ALASKA'S FUTURE FRONTIERS

We have accepted the challenge of this great undertaking and accept it in the light of its excellence as an exercise in participant democracy.

Epsilon Group was a microcosm of Alaska, representing as it did a balance of cultures, regions and ethnic populations which reflected the diversity of our state.

Our specific recommendations are as follows:

IN THE AREA OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Oil and natural gas policy: There will be no further oil or gas exploration conducted until a Coastal Zone Management plan and an outer continental shelf management plan is adopted. And further, any oil or gas leasing program must include regional interests and considerations.

IN THE AREA OF FISHERIES

Epsilon Group recommends that the legislature adopt Alaska's fisheries as its highest priority, and that the State increase its jurisdiction over fisheries activities to include the entire 200-mile limit.

1 WITH REGARD TO STATE LANDS

2 No State land disposal program should preclude
3 agricultural use.

4 In the area of agriculture specifically, Epsilon
5 Group recommends that a State agriculture program emphasize
6 in-state production, distribution and consumption of
7 Alaskan agricultural commodities and products.

8 Further, that the State make available money to
9 help fund alternative method to fuel and fertilizer
10 production, such as methane and alcohol fuels from
11 agricultural products.

12 Further, both fisheries by-products and
13 petroleum-based fertilizers be made available.

14 The State should further encourage the retention
15 of all potential agricultural lands for exclusively
16 agricultural purposes through tax incentives.

17

18 TOURISM

19 The tourist industry is recognized as Alaska's
20 second major industry and should reflect both cultural
21 sensitivity and the integrity of ethnic populations within
22 the state.

23 The State should see that local employment
24 benefits accrue to Alaskans in any tourism programs.

25 The State should ensure that local and regional

1 inputs be included in tourism program planning.

2 With specific regard to the proposed World's
3 Fair, Expo '84, that the State promote local and regional
4 participation and particular emphasis on participation of
5 both minorities and women.

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WITH REGARD TO ENERGY

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The State should invest funds for the development
of appropriate energy source.

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The State should look into grants or subsidies
for the development of alternative energy sources for
marine transportation.

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The State should provide a cash prize annually to
any Alaskan who develops and builds an energy-efficient
structure.

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The State should upgrade existing State buildings
and facilities to meet minimum energy-efficient studies.

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The State should pursue and encourage in-state
processing of natural resources to a finished and consumable
form. These products and resources should then be made
available to Alaskans on a priority basis. And further,
that any in-state resource processing be pursued with
strong consideration for local environmental concerns.

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The legislature should provide funding for the
development of sail power applicable to the fishing and

1 maritime industries and establish maritime museums within
2 the state.

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4 General policy on energy resource development and the
5 environment:

6 1. We ask that the State protect the subsistence,
7 cultural and psychological values of the State's resources,
8 specifically to include its people.

9 2. We ask that the State include in its oil and
10 gas policy a provision providing that no gas be withdrawn
11 from an oil reservoir until oil recovery from that
12 reservoir is mostly completed.

13 3. We further ask that the State include in its
14 oil and gas policy a provision insuring that maximum
15 pressure be maintained in oil reservoirs from the beginning
16 of production activities in order to maximize petroleum
17 recovery.

18 4. Further, that the State of Alaska upgrade all
19 State buildings from an energy-efficient standpoint, and
20 that all future State buildings meet an energy-efficiency
21 standard. And in order to meet those ends, the State
22 should use as its guideline the ASHRE (American Society of
23 Heating and Refrigerating Engineers) No. 90-75 A, 1992
24 standards, to be implemented no later than 1985.

25 Each year this law is to become more stringent to:

1 1. Maintain a maximum energy efficiency in the
2 structure; and

3 2. Maximize efficiency in the mechanics of
4 heating and refrigeration.

5 LAND

7 1. All Alaska lands are to be regarded as an
8 asset of all citizens present and future.

9 2. Prior to any land disposal planning be done
10 providing for local input.

11 3. Said planning should involve determining the
12 best resource potential, the best use, the best disposal
13 mechanism, giving local preference.

14 4. The State should expedite the processing of
15 permits, loans and leases relative to land acquisition.

16 5. The State should reconsider the joint
17 consideration process of municipal and state lands.

18
19 GOVERNMENT

20 State government:

21 1. The State government must provide formula
22 grant funding for planning a five-year program in the unorganized
23 borough.

24 2. The State shall develop a plan to ensure
25 equitable representation in the State legislature, taking

1 into consideration both population and geographical
2 considerations.

4 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

5 1. The State should establish a comprehensive
6 health insurance program.

7 2. Encourage the private sector to provide
8 health and social services in Alaska.

9 3. The State should emphasize the role of the
10 family in social, health and education priorities and
11 policies.

13 TRANSPORTATION

14 1. The State should encourage development,
15 maintenance and up grading of existing area transportation
16 systems.

17 2. And should further develop programs to expand
18 public harbor and port facilities, with a view of expanding
19 the fishing and maritime industry in Alaska.

20 3. The State should research and encourage
21 alternative transportation systems, including mass
22 transportation in the urban areas.

23 4. The State should pass legislation enabling
24 the establishment of port authorities with full taxing
25 powers.

1 5. The Department of Transportation should hold
2 local public hearings and the legislature provide funding
3 for both inter- and intrastate transit systems on a
4 community-to-community basis as desired locally.

5 6. Alaska should use a portion of the unanticipated
6 revenues from the North Slope to defray the cost of intrastate
7 transportation.

8 9 EDUCATION

10 The emphasis of Epsilon Group was to encourage
11 more relevant educational programs and delivery systems
12 that are field based and have a strong emphasis on local
13 control. They should concentrate and place an emphasis on
14 strengthening the diversity of our people, the numbers of
15 people involved and the development of both relevant
16 curricula and methods of funding.

17 It was also proposed that there should be 100
18 percent financing of school bonds. A process of
19 certification should take place which requires special
20 courses to develop better understanding of our multi-cultural/
21 cross-cultural population base as well as ongoing
22 evaluation of teachers.

23 24 LAW AND JUSTICE

25 We recommend that the State of Alaska encourage

1 the equitable treatment of all individuals within the
2 judicial system regardless of race, sex, ethnic or cultural
3 background. This will be encouraged through special
4 funding and programs:

5 1. The Judicial Council should investigate and
6 develop plans to remedy inequities.

7 2. Should provide better services in law
8 enforcement for rural areas.

9 3. Give preference to women who are victims of
10 violence or displacement in areas such as housing to insure
11 the safety and protection of our women.

12 COMMUNICATIONS

13 The State should participate in funding both the
14 existing and newly developed systems of communications, so
15 that those expenses are not part of the consumer service
16 charges for improved communications net works, including
17 the utilization of advanced and expanded telecommunications
18 technology.
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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

Rural AL Com Action Program
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

225 CORDOVA, BUILDING B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

March 9, 1979

The Honorable Bill Parker
State Representative
Court Building - Room 628
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Parker:

Enclosed, as requested, are copies of materials I received at the Citizen's Participation Conference sponsored by Rural CAL in Juneau.

My six years of experience in rural Alaska indicates that problems and issues identified in these materials are genuine. If we can be of further assistance on these issues, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Lawrence H. Kimball, Jr.
Director

Enclosures

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count 9m: 5 today
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Rural Alaska Community
Action Program
CITIZENS PARTICIPATION CONFERENCE
March 5-8, 1979.
Juneau, Alaska
WORKSHOP REPORTS

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

March 8, 1979

Dear Friends,

Included in this packet is a summary of Workshop recommendations resulting from the 1979 Rural Citizens Participation Conference. Delegates to the Conference were selected from towns and villages all over Alaska and have spent three days in intensive study of issues of critical importance to their futures.

Workshops were held on the following topics:

- Energy
- Subsistence
- Head Start
- Alcoholism
- Limited Entry
- Local Government
- Village Agriculture

In addition to reviewing proposed legislation, participants also examined the adequacy of current public policy and recommended appropriate changes.

It was hard work, and the results of that work certainly deserve your sincere interest and attention.

Finally, we would like to thank the many Legislators and members of the Administration who assisted in the Conference. Their work was appreciated.

Gordon Jackson

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ENERGY WORKSHOP

ENERGY ISSUE BACKGROUND

The imposition of inappropriate economics and technology on rural Alaskan villages has resulted in a chaos of unplanned development, a critical shortage of cash needed to sustain that development, and the consequent erosion of the rural Alaskan lifestyle.

The price paid for fuel products and electricity in Alaskan villages is the highest in the Western Hemisphere. And the prices will continue to escalate at an alarming rate unless and until appropriate policies are developed by the State and Federal Governments and by Private Enterprise to insure affordable energy in the Alaskan bush.

WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

It was toward the development of such a policy that 15 elected Delegates from every Region in the State came together in Juneau. For many hours, the delegates discussed the issues with invited "Resource People" and Legislators. Consensus was reached on the issues. What follows is a compilation of the recommendations and Resolutions of the Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

It was UNANIMOUSLY agreed by all of the Delegates that:

THERE IS AN IMMEDIATE AND URGENT NEED TO DEVELOP A
COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY FOR RURAL ALASKA.

Elements of such a policy, which must be developed with the involvement of rural Alaskan citizens, should include (but not necessarily be limited to) the following:

I. TRANSPORTATION

An energy policy which does not address the critical need of adequate transportation of fuels, people, and goods to, from, and within rural Alaska would be totally inadequate. The following Actions on Bills and Recommendations were deemed consistent with good policy.

Action on Bills Related to Transportation

- 1- HB 263 - Relating to Airport Improvements - "DO PASS"
- 2- HB 264 - Providing for General Obligation Bonds for Airport Lighting - "DO PASS"
- 3- SB 220 - Requesting Special Appropriation for Airport Lighting - "DO PASS"

Recommendation

The Workshop recommends that barge companies serving Alaskan communities be placed under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Alaska Transportation Commission for the following purposes:

- 1- Increasing competition, thereby reducing consumer rates.
- 2- Establishing the shipment of fuel supplies as a top priority.

II. ELECTRIFICATION

The following actions on Bills were deemed consistent with good policy:

Action on Bills Related to Electrification

SB 164 - Related to non-profit electric or telephone cooperatives - "DO PASS"

SB 204 - Relating to Public Utility Rates - "DO PASS"

III. BULK STORAGE, MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING FOR FUEL PRODUCTS

Resolution #1:

Supporting Rural CAP Resolution #79-6 (attached) regarding the Bulk Fuel Storage Problem in Rural Alaska (with amendment).

Add: "Whereas, even villages which have storage facilities tend to outgrow their capacity to serve the needs of the villages."

Resolution #2:

Urging the Department of the Interior to adhere to their trust responsibility to allow the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make funds available to villages experiencing fuel crises

IV. CONTINUE WEATHERIZATION AND HOUSING IMPROVEMENT

Resolution #3:

Requesting State General Fund Appropriations for Weatherization.

Resolution #4:

Urging CETA Sponsors to Provide Support for Weatherization Projects.

V. ENERGY CONSERVATION/EDUCATION

Recommendation

The Energy Delegates of the Citizens Participation Conference support the efforts of the State Division of Energy and Power Development, the Community Services Administration, and other agencies involved in consumer education and fuel management training.

Action on Bill Related to Energy Conservation/Education

HB 12 - An Act relating to northern technology - "DO PASS"

VI. LOCAL ENERGY RESOURCES

Action on Bills Related to Local Energy Resources

HJR 24 - Relating to studies of hydro-electric potential in rural Alaska - "DO PASS"

SB 68 - Relating to the use of waste heat produced by pipeline facilities - "DO PASS"

SB 221 - Making a special appropriation to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for alternate energy demonstration projects in rural Alaska - "DO PASS"

HB 239 - Making a special appropriation to Legislative Affairs for a gas liquids line feasibility study and an in-state royalty gas and gas liquids line "DO PASS"

Resolution #5:

Endorsing RurAL CAP Resolution #79-7 (attached)

Resolution #6:

Supporting the Development and Utilization of Local Resources for North Slope Villages (attached)

Resolution #7:

Urging that the Department of Energy revise its funding formula for distribution of funds authorized by the Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program.

Recommendations

Reference: HB 63 and SJR 6

1. We note with regret that the Governor has introduced an appropriations measure requesting an allocation of over \$8 million for the purposes of studying methods for providing cheap energy in areas of the State where no real problem exists; while, at the same time, the FY '79 Governor's budget contains virtually no funding to cope with chronic and critical energy problems in Alaska's villages.

We would also request that any studies resulting from the passages of HB 63 include a comprehensive analysis of the social and economic impact of the project on all Alaskan citizens; as well, said studies should examine all alternatives of energy production and end-use consumption patterns.

2. We appreciate and support the work being done by the Legislative Rural Energy Committee and urge that funding be provided for its activities; however, it is not appropriate for this Committee to endorse passage of HB 94 as so many of the appropriations contained therein do not relate to rural energy problems.

VII. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Recommendations

1. That the U.S. Department of Energy provide funding to each Native Association in Alaska for the purpose of establishing Energy Councils to engage in planning and advocacy activities for solving their respective energy problems.
2. That all public agencies involved in housing and/or community facilities development and construction in Alaskan villages be required to engage in comprehensive inter-agency planning activities prior to proceeding to a construction phase; and that the planning process be controlled by the village people the projects purport to serve.

*State supports
is beginning
essential element
community involvement*

VIII. OTHER

Other elements of a State Energy Plan which should be considered in its development include:

- Impact of Energy Development on Subsistence
- Economic Development Alternatives
- Local Control of Resource and Energy Development
- Local and Appropriate Economic Development

CONCLUSION

It was noted by the Delegates that last year's Citizen Participation Conference urged the Development of such a plan, and that only slight progress has been made. Certainly, the time has come for the development and implementation of a State Policy which recognizes that "Heat and Light are Human Right" in rural Alaska.

Tight fiscal year - will effect response but will be as positive as possible.

ENERGY WORKSHOP

Delegates

Kent Grinage - Barrow
Charlie Hubbard - Cantwell
Louie John - Fairbanks
Earl Attla - Huslia
Ray Sanford - Tok
Fred T. Angason - Dillingham
Morris Kugzruk - Teller
Jake Wells - Noorvik
Mike Williams - Akiak
Isaac B. Amik - Kipnuk
Catherine Curry - Chugiak
Bob Peterson - Kodiak
Gertrude Lyons - Petersburg
Jeri Chong - Anchorage (A/PIA)

Resource People

Bill Luria - Governor's Office
Donald L. Shira - Alaska Power Administration-DOE
John K. Stotz - Grumman Energy Systems, Inc.
Donald S. Dorsey - ANICA, Inc.
Frederick A. Talstrom - BIA
Jake Johnson - Alaska Transportation Commission
Donald R. Markle - State Div. Energy & Power Dev.
Gary Selk - Alaska Business Development Center
Howard Elliott - United Transportation Inc.
Bill Troy - Pacific Alaska Lines
Pat Ryan - State Dept. Transportation & Public Facilities
Richard Holden - State Dept. Transportation & Public Facilities
Dave Massey - State Division of Business Loans
Carol Kachele - Dept. Community & Regional Affairs
Dan Kanouse - Dept. Community & Regional Affairs
Larry Kimball - Dept. Community & Regional Affairs
Lee McAnerney - Dept. Community & Regional Affairs
Clarissa Quinlan - Div. of Energy & Power Development
Eric Yould - Alaska Power Authority
Bob Cross - Alaska Power Administration
Kit Duke - Dept. Transportation & Public Facilities
Carolyn S. Guess - Alaska Public Utilities Commission
Mike Henry - Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Dale Rusnell - Div. Energy & Power Development
Jerry Larson - Alaska Village Electric Coop.
Donald Anderson - Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fred Feagin - Crowley Maritime Corp.

Facilitators

Charles Johnson - Kawerak
Frank R. Peterson - Kodiak

Guests

Senator John Sacket
Dee Olin, Ruby
Walter Riley, Anchorage
Daisy May Lamont, Bethel
James Wilson, Juneau
Nancy Lee, Alaska Center for the Environment
George D. Calliou, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Mary Stachelrodt, Bethel
Morris Thompson, Alaska Federation of Natives
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Pat Rodey

Staff

Sherry Valentine
Dee Lane
Thea Smelcer
Erika Tritremmel

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

RESOLUTION #79-6

ENTITLED: REGARDING THE BULK FUEL STORAGE PROBLEM IN RURAL ALASKA

WHEREAS, the winter of 1978/79 has been a cold one and many communities face fuel shortages caused by limited bulk storage facilities and/or transportation difficulties; and

WHEREAS, the Rural Alaska Community Action Program has developed an innovative fuel loan program through funding from the Community Services Administration to supply funds for emergency fuel and transportation costs to communities and individuals in need; and

WHEREAS, the fuel loan program helps with emergencies but does not attack the real problem which is that every community must have adequate bulk storage facilities; and

WHEREAS, bulk fuel facilities are not economically viable in many rural locations but are a crucial link in the marketing chain of oil and gas products; and

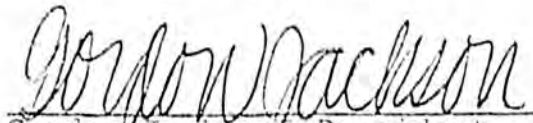
WHEREAS, the solution of this problem requires cooperation and assistance from those corporations which market fuel products in Alaska requiring a total system approach rather than one which chooses to serve only locations that are most profitable; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program urges the Alaska Oil and Gas Association to address the problem of inadequate fuel storage facilities in rural Alaskan communities by bringing to bear its considerable economic and political influence and its expertise in matters related to fuel management and marketing; and, be it further

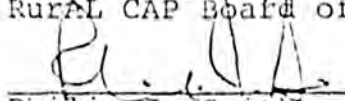
RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the Energy Workshop of the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference for further action.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1979, in Juneau, Alaska.

Signed:


Gordon Jackson, President
Rural CAP Board of Directors

Signed:


Philip J. Smith
Executive Director

RESOLUTION #2

ENTITLED, RELATING TO VILLAGE BULK STORAGE AND FUEL

WHEREAS, many villages do not have funds necessary to handle emergency shortages of fuel; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Indian Affairs rules and regulations prohibit the use of their funds to alleviate fuel shortages; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Energy Delegates of the Citizens Participation Conference that the Department of Interior adhere to their trust responsibility and allow the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make funds available to villages experiencing fuel crises; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the Juneau Area Director pursue this matter on behalf of the Department of the Interior.

RESOLUTION #3

ENTITLED, REQUESTING STATE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR WEATHERIZATION

WHEREAS, Weatherization of homes in rural Alaska has proven to be the most cost-effective energy conservation effort in Alaska, with energy saving computed to average between 40 and 60 per cent; and

WHEREAS, funding for weatherization has been provided exclusively by the Federal Government, through appropriations to the Community Services Administration and the Department of Energy; and

WHEREAS, the Congress has eliminated funding for the Community Services Administration program, opting instead to fund the Department of Energy in the future; and

WHEREAS, Department of Energy funding guidelines are so restrictive it is impossible to operate programs in Alaska, absent another source of funds for labor and program management; and

WHEREAS, it is clearly in the public interest to maintain and expand present weatherization efforts; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Delegates to the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference do strongly urge the Legislature to appropriate the sum of no less than 25% of Federal Department of Energy weatherization allocations to Alaska in the preceding Fiscal Year; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that said appropriation be made to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for contracting to municipalities and other organizations receiving Department of Energy and other weatherization funding.

MEMORANDUM

TO: CPC Delegates
FM: Nancy Harvey through Senator Frank Ferguson
RE: HB 94 - Section 14, Satellite Television

March 7, 1979

Section 14 of HB 94 contains a \$197,500 appropriation to the Department of Education, Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission to provide television equipment and cable connection to 18 communities.

The communities involved in the project are as follows:

Unalakleet - transmitter and cable	\$12,500
Sleetmute - transmitter and cable	12,500
Skagway - translator and transmitter	22,500
* Hydaburg - transportation and installation of earth station and transmitter	22,500
Koliganek - transmitter and cable	12,500
Selawik - transmitter and cable	12,500
Grayling - transmitter and cable	12,500
* Seward - transportation and installation of earth station and transmitter	22,500
Kiana - cable connection and equipment	12,500
Kivalina - cable connection	2,500
Noorvik - cable connection	2,500
Nuigut - cable connection	2,500
St. George - cable connection	2,500
Unalaska - cable connection	2,500
Fort Yukon - cable connection	2,500
Dillingham - transmitter, cable connection	7,500
Togiak - transmitter, cable connection	12,500
Sand Point - cable connection	5,000
contingency fund to insure project completion	<u>15,000</u>
	\$197,500

* In these two cases, we expect the earth stations currently owned by the State of Alaska and in storage to be used.

The communities selected for inclusion within this appropriation represent a wide cross-section of the districts represented in the legislature and potentially eligible for the satellite program. Nearly half of the communities included can be hooked to the satellite for \$2500/each. These communities currently have mini-tv capability and earth stations and only require cable and connection to enable them to receive the satellite transmission.

The remaining villages require some equipment (transmitters, translators, etc.) in order to receive the satellite program. For two communities (Hydaburg and Seward) we are seeking funds to transport and install earth stations currently owned by the state. In all cases, these communities were among those cut by the Governor last

(OVER)

year when he vetoed major portions of HB 908 which would have provided satellite tv in every Alaskan community with a population of 25 or more.

If I can provide you with any additional information on this please call.

RESOLUTION #4

ENTITLED, URGING CETA SPONSORS TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR
WEATHERIZATION PROJECTS

WHEREAS, Weatherization of substandard homes in Alaska
provides clear benefits to the recipients of the
program and to the public; and

WHEREAS, funding for labor required for the installation of
materials is not provided by either the Community
Services Administration or the Department of Energy;
and

WHEREAS, Community Services Administration, Department of
Energy, and the Department of Labor have signed an
inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement establishing
Department of Energy policy that urges CETA Prime
Sponsors to fund manpower costs for weatherization
projects; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that delegates to the 1979 Citizens Participation
Conference do hereby strongly urge all CETA Prime
Sponsors, both private and public, to establish
weatherization as a top priority in allocating
labor funds.

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

RESOLUTION #79-7

ENTITLED: URGING THAT THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND BE USED AS A
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR SMALL-SCALE HYDRO-ELECTRIC
POWER IN RURAL ALASKAN COMMUNITIES

WHEREAS, most "electrified" rural Alaskan communities rely on diesel generators for the provision of electricity; and

WHEREAS, a variety of economic factors, including costs of transportation, storage, and product, combine to make the resultant price paid by the consumers of electricity prohibitively high; and

WHEREAS, development of small-scale Hydro-Electric power plants would be both technologically and economically appropriate in many rural locations; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Permanent Fund provides a source of funding for the development of such projects; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program does hereby urge the Legislature and the Administration to study the most appropriate method of funding small-scale Hydro-Electric projects from the Permanent Fund and to enact the necessary enabling provisions; and, be it further

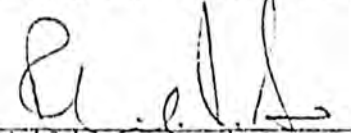
RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the Energy Workshop of the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference for further action.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1979, in Juneau, Alaska.

Signed:


Gordon Jackson, President
Rural CAP Board of Directors

Signed:


Philip J. Smith
Executive Director

RESOLUTION #6

ENTITLED, SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF LOCAL RESOURCES FOR NORTH SLOPE VILLAGES

WHEREAS, the existing source of natural gas from the South Barrow Gas Field near Barrow is rapidly depleting and has been restricted in an effort to conserve it; and

WHEREAS, natural gas has been identified as the lowest cost, most convenient, environmentally desirable source of energy in two reports, the Energy Study for Barrow, Alaska prepared for the U.S.D.I., Alaska Power Administration, by R. W. Beck and Associates dated August 1977 and the Alternative Fuel Sources for Barrow, Alaska (Preliminary) prepared for the U.S.D.I. by Gruy and Associates dated February 14, 1979; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Navy and Department of Interior agreed in using local resources by the residents of NPR-A; and

WHEREAS, the total development of the East Barrow Gas Field has been suspended pending further USGS investigations into alternate energy sources for Barrow; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Department of Interior be requested to continue with the total development and hook-up of the East Barrow Gas Field to the community of Barrow.

RESOLUTION #7

ENTITLED, URGING THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY REVISE ITS
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM FUNDING
FORMULA

WHEREAS, The Department of Energy administers the Appropriate
Technology Small Grants Program, making funds
available for small-scale energy projects; and

WHEREAS, the ATSGP has great promise in Alaska, as evidenced
by the overwhelming response to the Department of
Energy call for proposals; and

WHEREAS, the present allocation formula employed by the
Department of Energy to distribute the funding would
provide only \$262,000 to all of Region X (out of an
appropriations request of \$8.5 million); and

WHEREAS, this formula discriminates against the one Region of
the Nation with the highest demonstrated need for
the program; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Delegates to the 1979 Citizens Participation
Conference do hereby urge the Department of Energy to
revise its allocation formula to include the following
factors, weighted equally:

1. Population
2. Number of States in Region
3. Per capita response to the 1979 Program.

Subsistence Workshop - Citizens Participation Conference
March 5-8, 1979

The subsistence delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference addressed pending state legislative bills affecting subsistence. Following are the bills on which testimony was given:

HB 193

Gardiner supports these

The subsistence delegates reviewed HB 193 and HB 304, both providing for regionalization of fish and game. All delegates voted to oppose HB 304, as this bill created regional fish and game boards having only advisory powers. The delegates voted to endorse HB 193 providing certain amendments were adopted. HB 193, in contrast to HB 304, provides regional boards having regulatory power. In HB 193, a master board of fish and game would have power to amend or veto regional board regulations for (1) compelling conservation measures, and (2) in situations where regional boards were affected by common resources and could not arrive at a common management plan. The testimony on HB 193 to the House Resources Committee by Bert Greist, facilitator of the Subsistence Workshop, is enclosed.

Tony Vaska also presented oral testimony to the House Resources Committee on HB 193 reiterating the following recommendations for regionalization reached during the Special Conference on Subsistence, December 6-8, 1978 in Juneau.

- Gardiner says regionalization will be attempted this year*
1. Subsistence is the priority use of fish and wildlife resources.
 2. A legislative approach to regionalization is preferable.
 3. A minimum of seven regions is needed.
 4. The retention of the local advisory committee system as the basis for obtaining local input on local concerns is desirable.
 5. The appointment, by the governor, of regional board members who are residents of the regions they represent and are chairpersons of that region's advisory committee.

SB 113

SB 113, an act relating to the waste of wild food animals, received the unanimous support of the delegates. This bill, submitted by Sackett and Ferguson, provides for maximum utilization of game. The CPC delegates presented an oral testimony (which is enclosed) to the the Senate Resources Committee endorsing SB 113. Several delegates, speaking on behalf of their regions, also testified in support of SB 113.

HB 199

HB 199, an act creating a division of fish and game, was endorsed by the subsistence delegates. The testimony on HB 199 to the House Resources Committee is enclosed.

HB 167

HB 167, an act providing for the subsistence use of musk oxen, submitted by Anderson and Guy, received the unanimous support of the delegates. A resolution in support of the subsistence use of musk oxen was endorsed by the delegates.

(d) (2) Workshop/Panel Report

The workshop heard a report from John Shively and Don Mitchell on the current status of the D-2 bill. It was reported that the Huckaby bill has passed out of the House subcommittee and has been referred to Rules. A hearing has been scheduled by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries committee in Fairbanks on March 10, 1979. Several representatives of the native community will be testifying at the hearing.

The panel mentioned the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's recent announcement proposing an aerial wolf hunt by special permit. No action was decided upon by the workshops, but a discussion of the issues was held.

The panelists: Byron Mallot, Morris Thompson, John Shively and Don Mitchell also answered questions on several issues from the floor, including the interim monument regulations and Washington response to the Jack Anderson story on Kodiak land selection.

Subsistence Committee- Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska March 5-8, 1979

TO: House Resources Committee

FROM: Subsistence Delegates, Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska, March 5-8, 1979

DATE: March 7, 1979

SUBJECT: HB 193 - Fish and Game Management

The following are proposed changes in HB 193. This follows up the oral testimony given by Bert Griest, facilitator of the Subsistence Workshop, CPC, on March 6, 1979.

1. p.1, line 24. After "game" delete:

"for each of the following general areas:

- (1) Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Chain, Kodiak;
- (2) Arctic, Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula,
Kotzebue Sound, Yukon;
- (3) Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim;
- (4) Southcentral;
- (5) Interior;
- (6) North Slope;
- (7) Southeastern."

and insert:

"for following areas:

(1) Southeast Alaska, encompassing the Southeast Alaska mainland and islands northward and westward from Dixon Entrance to the middle of Icy Bay and the west side of the Guyot Hills; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(2) Southcentral Alaska, encompassing that area drained by waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and Shelikof Strait from the middle of Icy Bay westward along the coast to the northern boundary of Katmai National Monument, including Kayak, Hinchinbrook, Montague, Middleton, Kalgin, and adjacent islands; that area draining into the Delta River which is upstream from Clear Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; that area draining into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Mt. McKinley National Park at Windy; that area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries upstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the Alaska-Canada boundary and the White River and its tributaries except the Ladue River lying within Alaska; and those adjacent coastal waters to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(3) Southwest Alaska, encompassing that part of the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent mainland which drains into the Pacific Ocean and west side of Shelikof Strait from False Pass and the southeast boundary of Katmai National Monument and into Bristol Bay from False Pass to the King Salmon River drainage, and the islands adjacent to the mainland between the above-named points; Kodiak, Afognak, Chirikof, and Semidi, and all other adjacent offshore islands, the Aleutian Islands and the Pribilof Islands; and those coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(4) Western Alaska, encompassing the Alagnak and Naknek River drainages, including all lands in the Katmai National Monument; the Kvichak River drainage; that part of the mainland draining into Bristol Bay between Etolin Point and Cape Newenham, and the islands adjacent to the mainland between the above-named points; that area draining into the Kuskokwim River downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage and the Hoholitna River drainage on the south bank; and the Yukon River drainage downstream from the Piamuit-Kalskag portage, including the Pastolik River drainage; Nunivak and adjacent islands; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(5) Northwestern Alaska, encompassing that area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean, Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait, and Norton Sound from Cape Lisburne on to but not including the Pastolik River drainage on the south; King, Little Diomedea, St. Lawrence, Sledge, Stuart, and adjacent islands; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(6) Arctic Alaska, encompassing that area drained by all streams and rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean between Cape Lisburne and the Alaska-Canada boundary; the Firth River drainage lying within Alaska; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(7) Interior Alaska, encompassing that area draining into the Yukon River, including islands in the Yukon River, upstream from the Piamuit-Kalskag portage to the Alaska-Canada boundary, including the Tanana River drainage; the Alaska drainage of the Ladue and Forty-mile Rivers; that area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries north of Clear Creek and Black Rapids Glacier on the Delta River and downstream from the southeast corner of Mt. McKinley National Park at Windy on the Nenana River and downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the confluence of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers; and that area drained by the Koyukuk River and its tributaries upstream from but not including the Dubli River drainage; and the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from but not including the

Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and upstream from but not including the Stony River drainage on the south bank."

Explanation. The areas defined in Gardiner's bill are too general and must be further redefined into specific areas. The boundaries delineated represent the consensus reached at the Special Conference on Subsistence in December, 1978.

2. p.2, line 12. After "board", delete"

"consists of five members appointed by the governor and confirmed by a majority of the membership of the legislature meeting in joint session. Each regional board member shall be well informed about the fish and game resources of the region to which he is appointed."

and insert:

"shall consist of at least seven members. Each regional board member shall be a resident of the region and shall be well informed about the fish and game resources of the region to which he is appointed. The governor shall appoint the members from among the chairpersons of the advisory committees in that region."

Explanation. The complexity of issues faced by the State Boards of Fisheries and Game will continue to increase as the rate of development throughout the State increases. The resources of each region will be best managed by regional board members who are residents of that region and are most knowledgeable of the local resources and issues. These board members will be most qualified to determine policies, regulations, and management guidelines affecting their region.

3. p.3, line 3. Delete subsection (1).

Explanation. The fish and game resources which would be classified as commercial fish, sport fish, and big game animals are all alternate subsistence resources. Such classification will present conflicts to the intent of S.L. 151.

4. p.3, line 11. After "state," delete:

"exercising predation control measures considered necessary to the resources of the state,"

Explanation. This type of regulatory control can best be decided by the regional boards. Such controls are rarely imposed statewide.

5. p.4, line 16. After "regulation", add the following subsection:

"(c) a regional board shall, in consultation with the department, its local fish and game committees and appropriate federal agencies, develop plans for the conservation, regulation, management, and use of the fish and wildlife resources within its region; if concerns for the fish and wildlife resources involve two or more regional councils, those councils shall participate jointly in the development of those plans."

Explanation. The Western Arctic Caribou Herd is a prime example of migratory species which annually pass private, state and federal lands. Comprehensive regional and inter-regional regulatory plans is the only viable tool for efficient management of such migratory species.

6. p.4, line 27. After "plants.", add new subsection:

"(5) exercising predation control measures considered necessary to the resources of the state."

Explanation. A regulatory function of this type should be on a regional board level whose members are most knowledgeable of the resources and issues of that region. The recently announced wolf control measure is a clear example of decisions that would be effectively and efficiently made on a regional basis.

SB 113

The subsistence committee of the Citizens Participation Conference unanimously supported SB 113.

During the past decade we have witnessed a lot of changes - especially in the area of technology and the size of Alaska's population. This puts a lot of pressure on our resources and on some resources that are dwindling, full utilization of game taken is crucial.

In that light SB 113 is not only timely but it also provides a compelling, updated conservation approach to game management.

Subsistence Committee - Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska March 5-8, 1979

TO: Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Subsistence Delegates, Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska, March 5-8, 1979

DATE: March 7, 1979

SUBJECT: SB 113 - "An act relating to the waste of wild food animals."

The Subsistence Committee of the Citizens Participation Conference unanimously support SB 113.

During the past decade we have witnessed a lot of changes - especially in the area of technology and the size of Alaska's population. This puts a lot of pressure on Alaska's resources; on some resources which are dwindling, full utilization of game taken is crucial.

In that light, SB 113 is not only timely, but it also provides a compelling, updated conservation approach to game management.

Subsistence Committee - Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska March 5-8, 1979

TO: House Resources Committee

FROM: Subsistence Delegates, Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska March 5-8, 1979

DATE: March 7, 1979

SUBJECT: HB 199 - Division of Subsistence

Since the passage of S.L. 151, the Department of Fish and Game has set a track record which demonstrates the necessity of creating a division of Subsistence.

If it took the Department eight months just to hire its first two employees for the subsistence section, this indicates the degree of interest the Department has in implementing S.L. 151. This is exactly the kind of situation we had hoped to avoid.

However, since the present implementation of S.L. 151 rests within a section status, it becomes apparent what degree of influence the Department can have. In the Department's testimony it has been stated that there is no difference between a division and a section. However, the benefits, as we see them, of a division as opposed to a section, would be:

1. Direct access of the division chief to negotiate his budget with the finance committees of the legislature.
2. In division status, conceptually, hunting and fishing would be as important as commercial fishing and sport hunting.

I would like to express support for the inclusion of musk oxen for purposes of subsistence uses by residents in the vicinity of the habitat of the musk oxen.

1. The subsistence law, S.L. 151, stipulates that fish and wildlife resources in the State of Alaska will be given a priority to subsistence uses. This I understand to mean all fish and wildlife in Alaska, including those introduced or re-introduced, such as musk oxen.
2. My continued support also involves the use of so-called big game for subsistence purposes. Subsistence uses of game is as stable as the resources, and when there is a dip in one resource, others are sought. The variability in the population of the resources must be taken into account when any fish and game management schemes are established. Where there is an introduction of a species into an area, that resource should also be available for subsistence use when other available resources are diminished.
3. The majority of the people in areas close to the musk oxen habitat cannot afford the permits to hunt musk oxen, and some mechanism is needed to allow the subsistence users to have access to the resources.

Subsistence Workshop - Citizens Participation Conference
Juneau, Alaska March 5-8, 1979

RESOLUTION

- Whereas: The subsistence law, S.L. 151, stipulates that fish and wildlife resources in the State of Alaska will be given a priority to subsistence use; and
- Whereas: This priority use of fish and wildlife resources includes all fish and wildlife in Alaska; and
- Whereas: musk oxen is a wildlife resource not currently utilized for subsistence; now therefore be it
- Resolved: That the Subsistence Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference do hereby endorse and support HB 167, an act providing for the subsistence use of musk oxen.

As approved by unanimous vote of the Conference.

CONFERENCE FACILITATOR

s/Bert Greist
March 8, 1979

PARTICIPANTS - CITIZENS PARTICIPATION CONFERENCE
SUBSISTENCE WORKSHOP

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION/ADDRESS</u>
JIM FARMER	KOYUKON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
LOIS MUNSON	EKLUTNA
SALVATORE DIMARIA	KODIAK AREA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP.
GUSTY CHYTHLOOK	BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
FRED BISMARCK	TYONEK
WALTER CHARLEY	COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSOCIATION
MIKE ZACHAROF	T&X CORPORATION
MYRNA TORGRAMSEN	SEACAP
BERT GRIEST	NANA
JULIE SIMON	MAUNELUK
TONY VASKA	NUNAM KITLUTSISTI
NORMAN COHEN	RURAL CAP
MOSES STRAUSS	ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS
PAUL GREGORY	ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS
GUY MARTIN	KAWERAK, INC.
FRED TOCKTOO	ESKIMO WALRUS COMMISSION
NICK HARTZELL	KODIAK AREA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP.
LINDA FAGERSTROM	RURAL CAP
ILENE STEIN	RURAL CAP
DON MITCHELL	ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
JONATHON SOLOMON	THREE G'S
SUZAN MIDKIFF-ANDERSON	RURAL CAP
BOBBY SCHAEFFER	MAUNELUK
DAVE MORRISON	KODIAK ISLAND SUBSISTENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
DON CLOCKSIN	ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES

I. Issues addressed:

1. Implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act and how it will affect children in Alaska.
2. Formation of an Alaska Head Start Directors' Association which would 1) serve as an advocate of Head Start children, families and staff; 2) facilitate communication between Head Start programs throughout the State of Alaska; 3) serve as a channel through which Alaska Head Start may participate in the Regional and National Head Start Associations; 4) keep members informed about state and national issues relating to early childhood education, health and social services; and 5) serve as a forum for information and opinions on such issues.

(Such an association is a recognized mechanism already established in other states.)
3. State Head Start Match Funding. Since 1975, the State of Alaska has appropriated funds to meet the 20% non-federal match requirement attached to basic federal Head Start grants coming into the State of Alaska to the four Head Start grantees (Rural CAP, Fairbanks, Chugiak and Metlakatla). During 1978-79, five additional Head Start grantees were created by direct funding from the Indian and Migrant Program Desk of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families in Washington, D.C. The Governor's budget contains no increase in the allocation from the 1978-79 level, thereby spreading the same amount of dollars among up to eleven grantees.
4. International Year of the Child. The United Nations has proclaimed 1979 the International Year of the Child, a year to focus on the rights and needs of children throughout the world. President Carter has asked all states to actively participate in this celebration.

II. Action taken to deal with the issues:

1. Indian Child Welfare Act Implementation. Individual delegates were encouraged to testify regarding their concerns at the Wednesday hearing, and to keep abreast of the progress of implementation.
2. Alaska Head Start Directors' Association. Consensus was achieved to form this association. A draft of by-laws was discussed and prepared for delegates to take with them for further comment by their respective organizations. Action on the by-laws will occur at a meeting in May. A committee was formed to coordinate that meeting, consisting of Kay Wallis, TCC Head Start, Linda Mizer, Y/K Parent Child Program, and Alice Wardlow, AVCP Head Start.
3. State Head Start Match Funding. Consensus was reached that match of 20% of the total program requirement for Alaska's Head Start programs should be requested from the State, consistent with previous legislative intent. This match will amount to \$600,000, an increase of \$200,100 over the amount currently in the Governor's budget.

Strategies for pursuing this effort were agreed upon, a fact sheet was prepared outlining the rationale for the request (attached to this report), and a resolution was prepared.

A committee to coordinate the implementation of these strategies was formed. Members are Jim Ayers (Rural CAP), Sharon Lattery (Chugiak), Linda Mizer and Alice Wardlow (Bethel), Jo Putman (Nome), Lloyd Wood (Fairbanks), and Marilyn Akiyama (Juneau/SE).

4. International Year of the Child. Information was distributed to delegates. The issue was discussed in various contexts throughout the workshop and it was especially noted that a State commitment of adequate match funding would be an appropriate and tangible expression of Alaska's support.

III. and IV. Formal recommendations/other actions:

1. Acceptance of the Alaska Head Start Fact Sheet.
2. Formation of an Alaska Head Start Directors' Association.
3. Acceptance of the CPC Alaska Head Start Resolution.
4. Delegates agreed to testify at appropriate hearings and to follow through on strategies for pursuing adequate state funding.

V. Delegates:

Alice Wardlow, AVCP Head Start
Kay Wallis, Tanana Chiefs Conference Head Start
Jo Putman, Kawerak Head Start
Sharon Lattery, Chugiak Head Start
Lloyd Wood, Fairbanks Head Start
Jane Jackman, Tanana
Esther Ilutsik, AFN
Vivian Senungetuk, CINA Head Start
Linda Mizer, Yukon-Kuskokwim Parent-Child Program
Bob Lohr, Upper Tanana Parent-Child Program
Marilyn Akiyama, T&H Central Council Head Start
Jim Ayers, Rural CAP Head Start

Resource Persons:

Daisy May Lamont, AVCP Social Services
Bob Davis, Federal Supplemental Program, Department of Education
Rosalee Walker, Department of Education

Staff:

Jack Easterbrook
Norika Humphreys
Sandy Larson

CPC HEAD START WORKSHOP

ALASKA HEAD START FACT SHEET

1. Since 1975, the State of Alaska has appropriated funds to meet the 20% in-kind requirement attached to basic federal Head Start grants coming into the State of Alaska to the four Head Start grantees (Rural CAP, Fairbanks, Chugiak and Metlakatla). During 1978-79, five additional Head Start grantees were created by direct funding from the Indian and Migrant Program Desk of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families in Washington, D.C.

In order for the State to meet its 20% in-kind match commitment to Alaskan Head Start, the appropriation of \$399,900 contained in the Governor's budget must be increased by \$200,100 to a total of \$600,000.

2. Alaskan Head Start programs are asking for sufficient funding just to maintain their present levels of service to children and families. This is the International Year of the Child, and the State of Alaska can take this opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to children in a direct and meaningful manner by appropriating \$600,000 to Alaska Head Start.
3. Number of children served by Alaskan Head Start programs: 1,164.
4. Number of jobs provided by Alaskan Head Start programs: 210.
5. Federal dollars coming into the State of Alaska for Head Start: \$2,400,000.
6. Inadequate federal funding with no consideration for cost-of-living or logistics problems in the State.
7. 1970 census data indicates that Alaskan Head Start programs serve less than 50% of the children in need. (An up-dated in-State assessment would show an even greater need!)
8. At least 10% of the number of children served in Head Start must be children with diagnosed handicaps. Head Start provides a service that is a cost-saving to the State of Alaska which is mandated to find and provide these services to pre-school children, ages 3-6. Although the State does not mandate these services for children 0-3, specific Head Start programs do.

ALASKA HEAD START FACT SHEET.....page 2.

9. Head Start has been proven to enhance the development of children physically, cognitively, emotionally and socially. (National Head Start Office.)
10. Comprehensive description of Head Start program--(total contribution of individual program to community).
11. Waiting list (by program).
12. Without the State appropriation of \$600,000 in support of Head Start, the number of children enrolled and quality of services provided will be reduced, and, some programs may be discontinued.
13. The number of jobs provided will be reduced.
14. Recap:

Total federal Head Start dollars	\$2,400,000
Total State dollars requested	<u>600,000</u>
Total Head Start dollars (State & federal)	\$3,000,000
15. No other program or state agency can provide the number of jobs and quality of services for this limited level of funding.

CPC HEAD START WORKSHOP RESOLUTION

- WHEREAS, children are our most valuable resource; and
- WHEREAS, Alaska's Head Start programs are providing interdisciplinary, comprehensive early childhood education opportunities and services to 1,164 children and their families throughout Alaska; and
- WHEREAS, This number of children and the quality of service will necessarily be reduced without adequate State funding support; and
- WHEREAS, there are 210 jobs provided with these Head Start dollars and that number of jobs provided to citizens of the State of Alaska will also be reduced without adequate State funding support; and
- WHEREAS, Head Start provides career development opportunities in rural and urban areas; and
- WHEREAS, in order to meet the State's commitment to a 20% non-federal match for Alaska Head Start program, the Governor's budget allocation must be increased by \$200,100; and
- WHEREAS, there is insufficient financial support from the federal Head Start funding agencies, causing dollar deficits in the Head Start programs in the State of Alaska; and
- WHEREAS, we heartily and earnestly support and embrace this as the International Year of the Child; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, that the 1979 Citizens' Participation Conference enthusiastically supports the Alaskan Head Start programs in their request for \$600,000 from the State of Alaska in order that they may maintain their present level of service to Alaska.

Major issues considered were education, finance, and enforcement. Bills pending before the Legislature were considered, and the following actions were taken:

HB 76: Establishing tax on powdered alcohol:

DO NOT PASS

Potential danger foreseen in transportation of powdered alcohol to dry villages, and easy access by young people ignorant of the lethal effect of consuming a high concentration of alcohol in a short time.

HB 163: Holder of a beverage dispensary license to be allowed to sell packaged liquor, if dispensary premises and retail outlet are connected by a non-public passage.

DO NOT PASS

HB 188: Supplementary appropriation to Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse for FY 78, to correct lapse of funds from FY 78 budget.

DO PASS

HB 212: Supplementary appropriation of \$1, 512,600 to DHSS and for alcohol related programs, contingent on passage of SB 228: excise tax bill.

DO PASS

Funding priorities: \$518,300 - K-12 alcohol curriculum implementation
613,300 - New programs and expansions
250,000 - Alcohol manpower training
25,000 - troubled employees programs

Recommended that the educational curriculum to be implemented be subject to discretion of local or regional school districts. Recommended that curriculum include information on both alcohol and other drugs of abuse. See attached resolution.

HB 219: ABC Title 4 revisions

DO PASS with addition of word "radio" after word "mail" in line 25, page 1; line 29, page 1; and line 6, page 2.

SB 148: Liquor licensing, local control, limitations of sales

DO PASS

SB 227: Group health insurance policies to include coverage for alcoholism and drug dependence.

DO PASS

Members of workshop directed that a summary of actions taken be forwarded to all legislators and to all other groups and individuals on the mailing list for Reverend Paul Jordan's letter of February 7 to Rep. Russ Meekins. This list is attached.

The group further directed that their follow-up delegation, consisting of Ralph Amouak, Tom Tilden, and Peg Benepe, hand-carry these recommendations to the meetings of the Governor's Advisory Board on Alcoholism March 15-17, and to scheduled legislative hearings on March 15 and 16.

Respectfully submitted,

Peg Benepe
Workshop Coordinator

CPC ALCOHOLISM WORKSHOP PROPOSED RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, rural Alaska for several years expressed substantial support for increasing alcohol excise taxation to support preventive education for elementary and high school students, expand current regional programs, initiate new regional programs, and provide adequate alcohol-manpower training, and

WHEREAS, the CPC recognizes that modifications and internal prioritization of both SB 228 and HB 216 will be required to reach a solution acceptable to all involved parties, and

WHEREAS, the CPC has identified priorities for legislative consideration in addressing this matter, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the CPC recommends to the Alaska State Legislature that the following priorities be recognized for allocation of available alcoholism services funding:

- 1) K-12 preventive education curriculum
- 2) Existing program expansion/new program development
- 3) Alcohol manpower training

and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Alaska State Legislature assure that additional funding be available in FY 1980 for the top identified priority (education) by taking the following actions in descending order of preference:

- a) Enact SB 228 and HB 212 as proposed
- b) Enact reduced-level SB 228 with HB 212 appropriations according to the priorities identified.
- c) Enact new legislation appropriating \$518,300 from the general fund for k-12 preventive education development.

Honorable Russ Weekins, Jr.

-3-

Reverend Paul N. Jordan

cc: HSA Board Chairperson
SHCC Board Chairperson
Alaska Native Health Board Chairmen
ANCADA Board Members
Rural Cap Board of Directors
Alaska Medical Society Members
Alaska Public Health Association Members
Members, Governor's Commission on the
Administration of Justice
Alaska Peace Officer's Association Members
Director, Family Violence Program
All Alaskan Judges/Magistrates/Prosecutors
Emergency Medical Systems Board Members
All Local Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Program
Board Members and Program Managers
Members, Governor's Advisory Board on
Drug Abuse
Members, Governor's Advisory Board on
Alcoholism
Community Mental Health Advisory Council
Members, Alaska Christian Conference
Executive Directors, All Alaskan Public Radio
and Television Stations
Editor, All Alaska Weekly
Editor, Anchorage News
Editor, Fairbanks Daily News-Miner
Editor, Southeast Alaska Empire
Editor, Tundra Times
Editor, Alaskan Advocate
Boards of Directors; All Native
Health Corporations

CPC ALCOHOLISM WORKSHOP

Delegates

March 5-7, 1979

Rev. John J. Shaffer
Marie Olson
Ralph Amouak
Arlene A. McCafferty
Captain Ronald Wendt
Charlotte Siverly
Joyce Wemark
Tom Stoner

Jeanie Maxim
Jeanne Norton
Stewart Nicolai
Max Lestenkof
Ignatius Andrew
Thomas Tilden
Mary Edwardsen
Ethel Adcox
Ann Croswell
Roger Silook
Alephe Morris
Matthew Felix
Paul Sherry

Staff:

Peg Benepe
Norika Humphreys

Alaska Christian Leaders Conference
Alaska Native Training Institute
Cook Inlet Native Association
Mauneluk Assoc. Kotzebue
Salvation Army/Anchorage
Southeast Regional Health Corp.
North Pacific Rim Corp.
Alaska Native Comm. on Alcoholism
and Drug Abuse
Copper River Native Association
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association
Rural CAP Counselor, Copper River
Rural CAP Counselor, St. Paul Island
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp.
Bristol Bay Area Health Corp.
North Slope Borough Health Dept.
Rural CAP Counselor, Iliamna
Kodiak Area Native Association
Norton Sound Health Corp.
Anchorage, Juneau
Gastineau Council on Alcoholism
Tanana Chiefs Health Authority

Limited Entry Workshop - Citizen Participation Workshop
March 5,7, 1979

1. First Meeting - March 5

At the first meeting the group discussed lawsuits on the limited entry program and then discussed each of the bills that had already been filed in the Legislature. A number of problems were then identified by the group, and it was decided that legislators should be invited to explain some of the bills and to talk about the problems. The list of problems is attached to this report on "Attachment A". The participants in this workshop are listed in "Attachment B".

2. Second Meeting - March 7

At the second meeting a panel of five legislators discussed the concerns raised by the group. (Reps. Gardiner, Anderson, Fuller, Osterback, Hurlbert) Representative Gardiner said that some limited entry issues were too complex to be dealt with this year and would be handled by a study (HB 141, 142). Other problems could be solved this year if they did not disrupt the program. There was much discussion of the local people being unable to get permits while out-of-staters can get them, either by being more sophisticated in using the limited entry program or by having more money. A list of some of the issues and brief comments on them follows:

1. Late filers - Many people missed application deadlines. A bill has been filed by Rep. Gardiner to open up the application periods again. (No number)
2. Studies - A year-long, \$125,000 legislative study has been requested (HB 141, 142). In addition, HB 94, if it is adopted, would appropriate \$86,000 to the Regulation Review Committee which could be used to study limited entry regulations. Motions were adopted by the workshop supporting those appropriations.
3. Out-of-staters - Most ways of stopping out-of-staters from getting permits would be unconstitutional. Possible alternatives include requiring only in-state applications and giving preference in loans and grants to residents.
4. Transferability - There were problems expressed with high costs of permits and the need to transfer permits to family members only. This will be looked at by the study committee.
5. Late-developing commercial markets - In some areas (Upper Yukon) lack of markets for fish mean many people can't get enough points. SB 187 deals with that, but is being redrafted.
6. HB 30 - Makes more loans available to buy limited entry permits.
7. HB 290 - Allows a participant in two fisheries to combine points and get a permit in one of the two. Effects only about 15-20 people state-wide.

Participants in this second workshop are listed in "Attachment C".

ATTACHMENT A

1. Transferability - Is it possible to limit transfer of Limited Entry Permits to family members only?
2. Interim Use Permits -
 - a) Can they be made permanent?
 - b) When individuals using an Interim Use Permit no longer qualify, is it possible for the state to reimburse the individual for his boat and gear?
3. Explanation of H.B. 30
4. Study group - An explanation of H.B. 141 and 142.
5. Late filers - Is it possible to address the issue of late filers and possibly open the filing date in those areas that did not receive advance notice?
6. Handtrollers - Are Handtrollers presently regulated? If so do they need to purchase or qualify for permits?
7. Explanation of S.B. 187 - Fisheries established with commerical markets and the point system.
8. Explanation of H.B. 290.
9. Stop out of staters -
 - a) by charging a larger fee
 - b) by eliminating the mailing in of fees for individuals living outside of Alaska.
10. Review of "gear license" bill - Would it be possible to legislate a law concerning gear licenses?
11. Explanation of H.B. 37 - Some history and review of the bill concerning bottom fish and their management.

ATTACHMENT B

Limited Entry Workshop - Citizens Participation Conference

List of those present March 5, 1979

Moderator

Don Clocksin - Alaska Legal Services, Juneau

Delegates

Thomas Tilden - B.B.A.H.C., Dillingham
Nick Hartzell - K.A.C.D.C., Kodiak
Ted Angason - B.B.N.A., Dillingham
Henry Mitchell - T.C.C., Fairbanks
Jeri Chang - A/PIA, Anchorage
Ed Callen - S.E. Handtrollers, Sitka
Carl Berger - K.A.N.A., Kodiak
Fred Bismark - Tyonek
Salvatore DiMaria - K.A.C.D.C., Kodiak
Mike Zacharof - T&X Corp., St. Paul Island
Walt Ripley - C.I.N.A., Anchorage
Isaac B. Amik- A.V.C.P., Kipruk
Tony Vaska - Nunam Kitlutsisti, Bethel
Moses Strauss - A.V.C.P., Bethel
Paul Gregory - A.V.C.P., Bethel
Daisy May Lamont - A.V.C.P., Bethel

Special Guest

Judy Dillard - Senate Resources, Juneau

Staff

Suzan J. Midkiff-Anderson - R.CAP, Anchorage
Norman Cohen - R.CAP, Anchorage

ATTACHMENT C

Limited Entry Workshop - Citizens Participation Conference

List of those present March 7, 1979

Moderator

Mike Zacharof - T&X Corp., St. Paul

Delegates

Ted Angason - B.B.N.A., Dillingham
Thomas Tilden - B.B.A.H.C., Dillingham
Gusty Chythlook - B.B.N.A., Aleknagik
Daisy May Lamont - A.V.C.P., Bethel
Lois Munson - Seward
Fred Bismark - Tyonek
Carl Berger - KANA, Kodiak
Arnold Melsheimer - NPRNC, English Bay
Nick Hartzell - KACDC, Kodiak
Henry Mitchell - TCC, Fairbanks
Guy Martin - Kawerak, Inc., Nome
Salvatore DiMaria - KACDC, Kodiak
Carl Jack - AVCP, Bethel
Myron P. Naneng - AVCP, Bethel

Resource People

Don Clocksin - Alaska Legal Services, Juneau

Legislative Representatives

Panel: Representative Terry Gardiner
Representative Alvin Osterback
Representative John G. Jack Fuller
Representative Nels Anderson
Representative Vernon Hurlbert

Other Legislators: Senator Frank Ferguson
Representative Fred Zharoff

Legislative Staff

Nancy Harvey (Senator Sackett)
Dean Paddock (Senator Hohman)
Sharon Stoops (Representative Terry Gardiner)
Adelheid Herrmann (Representative Anderson)

Staff

Suzan J. Midkiff-Anderson

LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKSHOP

BACKGROUND TO THE ISSUES:

Small municipal governments in rural Alaska (normally Second Class Cities) have a difficult time in providing governance under State law. Although some problems can be attributed to a lack of trained and experienced city administrators, most stem from the fundamental problem of inadequate funding for the provision of basic municipal services. Therefore, State Aid to Local Governments (Revenue Sharing) is a most important concern.

The CPC delegates requested a special workshop on pending legislation relating to Local Government. The Workshop was held Monday evening with eight delegates in attendance (see attached). Assistance was provided by Doug Griffin of DCRA, Mia Spear from the Governor's Office, Rep. Bill Parker (Chairman, House CRA Committee), and staff members Ross Soboleff and Phil Smith.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- HB 192 - Related to Revenue Sharing - "DO PASS"

Recommended amendment:

(page 7, lines 11 & 12) The last sentence should read "Payments shall be made for maintenance of roads used by automotive equipment."

- 2- HB 300 - Providing for a minimum grant of 25,000 to local governments - "DO PASS"

(Recommendations 1 and 2 both recognize the need for a minimum amount of funding required for the operation of municipal government. It is clear that, in the event HB 192 passes, HB 300 would be redundant.)

- 3- SB 137 - Title XXIX "Clean-up." - "DO PASS"

Recommended amendment:

(Page 3, line 3) This sentence, providing for the term of office for Mayors of Second Class Cities, should read: "the mayor.....for a term equal in length to the remainder of his or her term and until a successor is elected and has qualified."

- 4- HB 9 - Relating to taxing the Unorganized Borough - "DO NOT PASS"

It was felt that the costs associated with assessing property and levying and collecting taxes would exceed the revenues derived from the exercise.

- 5- HB 38 - Requiring public disclosure of the provisions of contracts of the State and Municipalities.

"DO PASS"

- 6- HB 314 - Relating to optional property tax exemptions.

"DO PASS"

- 7- HB 95 - Relating to Sanitary Landfills - "DO PASS"

Clearly, the major priority was the passage of HB 192.

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Mike Williams	Delegate	Akiak
Jake Wells	Delegate	Noorvik
Andy Kahoutec	Delegate	Akhiok
Willie John	Delegate	Fort Yukon
Al Macasaet	Delegate	Klawock
Morris Kugzruk	Delegate	Teller
Jeanne Norton	Delegate	Unalaska
Julie Simon	Delegate	Kotzebue

Doug Griffin -- Dept. Community & Regional Affairs
Mia Spear - Office of the Governor

Rep. Bill Parker, Chairman, House CRA Committee

Ross Soboleff, Staff
Phil Smith, Staff

VILLAGE AGRICULTURE WORKSHOP

BACKGROUND TO THE ISSUE:

Due to village concerns over limited fuel reserves, increased cost of flying food into the villages, possibility of restrictive fuel allocations, continuing increases in cost of food, lack of employment, and diminishing fish and game stocks, the village people decided that they would have to return to village gardening to insure adequate diet and nutrition and proper variety for their families. Based upon these factors, the resource people in the regions were requested to come up with a program for the village.

The following report then is a thumbnail sketch of what is occurring in Village Alaska at this time. Many projects are due to get underway this year and are not addressed in this report.

- I. Discussion of Alaska's ongoing agricultural programs
 - A. Village Gardening
 - B. Delta Barley Project

- A. Village gardening is being expanded at a fantastic rate. The interest in this practice has taken hold like wildfire.

The Ruby-Galena area has expanded in the last three years from two villages to 35-40 villages over the Tanana Chiefs Conference Region.

The Aniak project has expanded to a small-scale commercial project.

The Kotzebue area expects some 500 village personal garden plots this year (1979).

Koyukon Development Corporation has submitted a bill to the House of Representatives, HB 120, to fund equipment, seed, and fertilizer for 18 villages. This bill is the first one ever submitted for village people.

Koyukon Development Corporation also submitted a proposal to the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Indian Education Program, as the education component of this program.

- B. Delta Barley Project. Rep. H. "Pappy" Moss (Delta Junction) explained the Delta project bill for funding. This is a bill to make low interest loans to these farmers, not a grant program. This money has a 30-year repayment period. He provided an in-depth explanation of the history and need for such a program.

- II. Most participants felt that the actions taken were good and some felt that the information derived would provide the needed emphasis for their programs.
- III. Participants supported efforts to get better diet and nutrition to the village people.
- IV. No resolutions suggested. Due to attendance at other workshops, only one meeting was held.

Testimony will be provided on SB 62 on Friday.

Testimony was given to a special meeting of the House Special Committee on Agriculture on Wednesday, March 7 by J. L. Farmer, Koyukon Development Corporation, Galena on HB 120.

Resource People

Rep. H. "Pappy" Moss, Delta Junction
Kelly Fike, Wasilla, Aide to Legislative Agriculture Committee
Rep. Patrick J. Carney, Wasilla
Tom Hawkins, Land Use Planning Commission, Anchorage
James E. Fisher, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Participants

Roger Silook, Gambell
Fred Tocktoo, Eskimo Walrus Commission
Eddie Mayo, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Dave Morrison, KISAC, Kodiak
Jerri Chong, A/PIA
Arnold Melsheimer, North Pacific Rim, English Bay
John J. Shaffer, Nome
Dee Olin, Mayor, Ruby
Jim Farmer, Koyukon Development Corporation, Galena

Staff

Erika Tritremmel
Ilene Stein

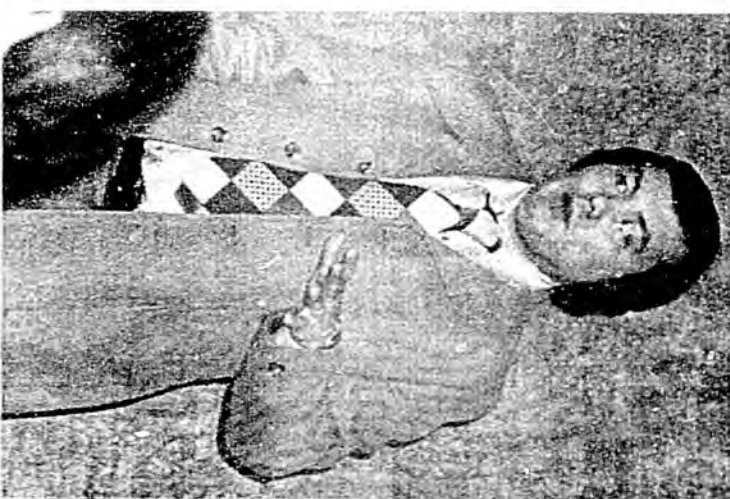
Citizens Participation 1979

Progress report . . .

. . . and what happens next?



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Citizens Participation 1979

Progress report . . .

. . . and what happens next?

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INTRODUCTION

In early March of 1979, RurAL CAP sponsored a "Citizens Participation Conference." Over 100 delegates, representing all corners of the state, came together in Juneau to carefully scrutinize and review pending and/or proposed legislation which would have a specific impact on various issues of concern to rural Alaska. This booklet contains a report of the work of those delegates.

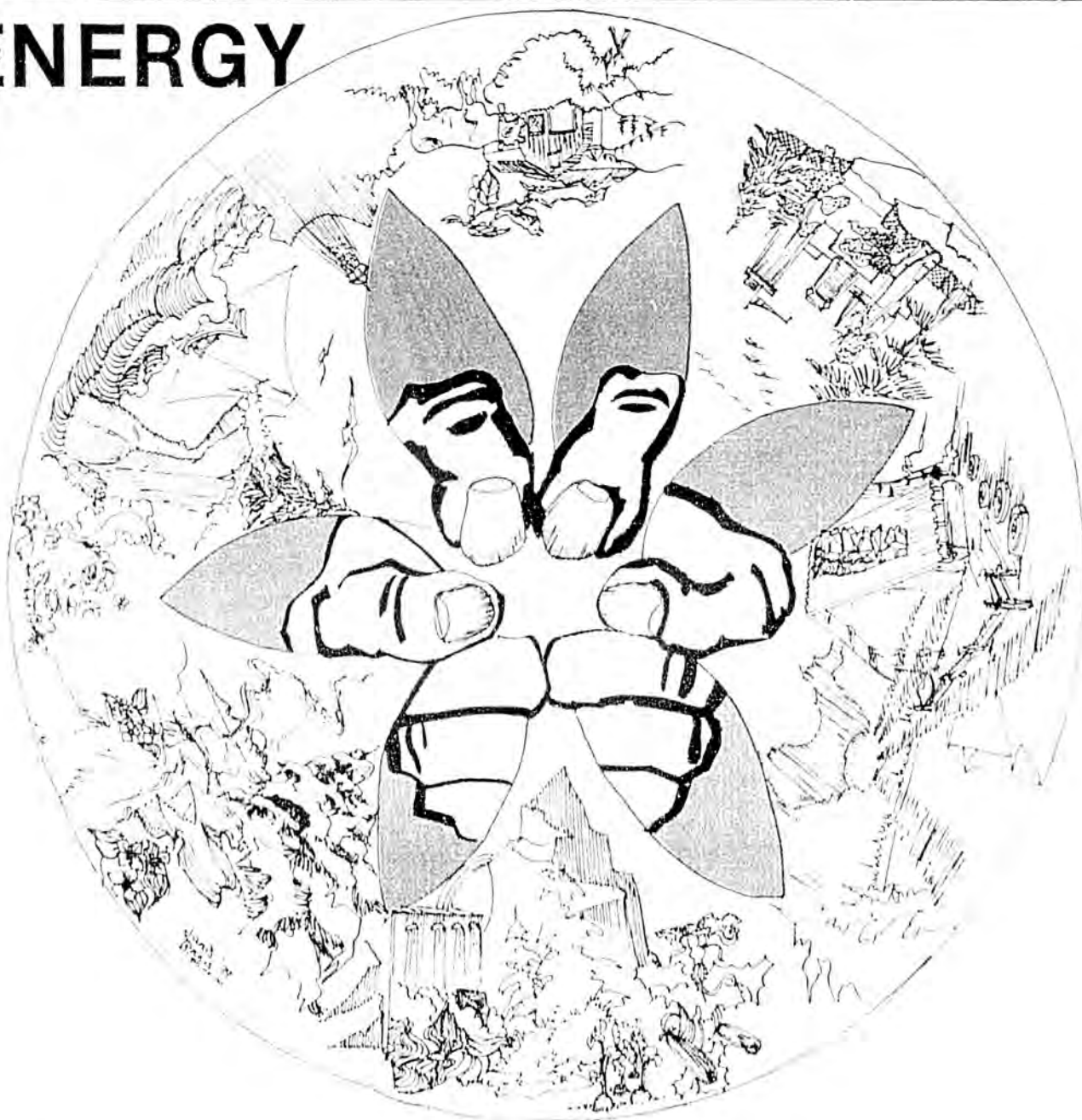
More importantly, it contains an analysis of the process of citizens' participation in 1979. Citizens' participation is not merely an annual conference, not an event, not a meeting with designated legislators; rather, citizens' participation is (or should be) an ongoing policy process of both the Administration of the State of Alaska as well as the Legislature. That this is being recognized by decision-makers is indeed heartening. For it is only through tapping the wisdom of rural Alaskan people that problems may be satisfactorily addressed.

It was toward that end that the Rural Alaska Community Action Program initiated the CPC process several years ago. This year's process, begun in March, was perhaps the most sophisticated effort we have thus far made. The conference itself was a "success," with full participation of delegates from rural areas, members of the Administration, and the Legislature. Beyond that, there was participation of the Kake Dancers, the President of the Alaska Federation of Natives, and other important dignitaries and guests. It was a success; although the true measure of its success is the degree to which it generates interest in solving the serious problems of rural Alaska.

Toward the end of assessing that potential, this document has been prepared. It examines not only the specific recommendations of the conference, but also the results of legislative action, the attitudes and intentions of the Hammond Administration, and a summary of the future activities that will be needed to bring these issues to some satisfactory conclusion.

We hope you find it enlightening. The process of Citizens' Participation is as old as democracy. RurAL CAP is proud to facilitate that process.

ENERGY



RurAL CAP is lending a hand to pull together Alaska's resources to formulate a Statewide Energy Policy.

For most urban Alaskans, a beautiful scenario evolves in the mind regarding rural living conditions: log homes, wood stoves, kerosene lamps, and a food cache complete with lake and canoe. Rural Alaska, of all places, seems the perfect sanctuary from the woes brought on city life by the energy crisis.

Flat, frozen, treeless, no fuel — no heat — no life . . . A scenario from a movie about the winter of eighty in the lower forty-eight? Actually, if one were to replace the "no's" with "little" and added "heating oil \$1.50 a gallon, and poorly insulated housing," one would have a more accurate view of the real energy crisis in rural Alaska.

The crisis involves not just shortages of fuel, but also what it takes to purchase it. The price paid for fuel products and electricity in Alaskan villages is the highest in the

Nation. And experts say that prices will continue to climb until policies are developed by the State government, the Federal government, and private enterprise that will ensure affordable energy in rural Alaska.

Affordable is the word. For a people removed from the mainstream of economics, "affordable" is a word used when discussing heat and light, not a motor home or a new boat.

The energy department at RurAL CAP has been actively working towards the development of a statewide energy policy for Alaska. Taking a positive step towards achieving that objective, fifteen elected delegates from every corner and region of the state met at the March Citizens Participation Conference. The first statement unanimously agreed upon by the delegates was an obvious

one: "THERE IS AN IMMEDIATE AND URGENT NEED TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE ENERGY POLICY FOR ALASKA."

"Developing such a policy has not been attended to by politicians riding on urban votes," asserted the delegates. The chore of localizing and developing appropriate therapy for rural energy ailments was then given all the care and responsibility of a surgeon worth of knife and needle. The following documents this important Citizen Participation:

TRANSPORTATION of fuels to remote areas was cited by the delegates as one of the critical problems contributing to outlandish costs. In agreement with this, State Senate President Clem Tillion, in an address to the delegates, said, "... when you figure the cost of energy in some of the rural areas ... I'd say the secret or solution lies in (improved) transportation links." And Governor Jay Hammond pointed to the hovercraft project being conducted by the Department of Transportation as a step in the right direction. He said: "It is hoped that the hovercraft project being conducted ... in the lower Kuskokwim area will prove that this mode of transportation may be one of the answers for providing fuel at lower costs on a regular basis in remote areas of the state."

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS: High village fuel costs relate to poor transportation. Airports are inadequate: runways aren't lighted, are poorly maintained, and are too short in length to land "Hercs" to land larger loads of fuel which could cut fuel delivery costs. (GGG, K, KOG, M, NSB, NK, UTOC)

This problem of inadequate airport facilities, as recorded in these conference notes, has since met with action by the Legislature. While not yet adopted, three bills were introduced providing monies for airport improvements (HB 263, SSHB 264, SB 220)

The following priorities have not yet met with such luck:

-Need more competition in fuel transportation, barge companies, United Transportation, Arctic lighterage and Utana have not grown with the people's needs. Barge companies should be required to ship priority items such as fuel. (M, NK)

The final entry in these notes describing yearly barge services seemed to be the point at which the subject of transportation and BULK STORAGE met. The delegates devised two resolutions in an effort to reach the people they decided could help the situation the most. In a resolution directed to the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, the delegates pointed out that while RurAl CAP has recently developed a fuel loan program for villages in an emergency fuel situation, the crucial problem of fuel storage remains. The responsibility of finding an answer was placed upon the considerable economic and political influence, and expertise in matters related to fuel management and marketing" possessed by the Association.

RESOLUTION 1

Regarding the Bulk Fuel Storage Problem in Rural Alaska:

Whereas: The winter of 1978/79 has been a cold one and many communities face fuel shortages caused by limited bulk storage facilities and/or transportation difficulties; and

Whereas: Even villages which have storage facilities tend to outgrow their capacity to serve the needs of the villages; and

Whereas: The Rural Alaska Community Action Program has developed an innovative fuel loan program through funding from the Community Services Administration to supply funds for emergency fuel and transportation costs to communities and individuals in need; and

Whereas: Bulk fuel facilities are not economically viable in many rural locations but are a crucial link in the marketing chain of oil and gas products; and

Whereas: The solution of this problem requires cooperation and assistance from those corporations which market fuel products in Alaska requiring a total system approach rather than one which chooses to serve only locations that are most profitable; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Board of Directors of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program urges the Alaska Oil and Gas Association to address the problem of inadequate fuel storage facilities in rural Alaskan communities by bringing to bear its considerable economic and political influence and its expertise in matters related to fuel management and marketing; and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Energy Workshop of the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference for further action.

s/ Mike Williams, Chairman

ENERGY WORKSHOP

s/ Gordon Jackson

Conference Chairman

March 5, 1979

In a second resolution, the delegates called upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs to revise whatever rules stand in the way of providing relief to Native villages experiencing fuel crises.

RESOLUTION 2

Relating to Village Bulk Storage and Fuel:

Whereas: Many villages do not have funds necessary to handle emergency shortages of fuel; and

Whereas: The Bureau of Indian Affairs rules and regulations prohibit the use of their funds to alleviate fuel shortages; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: By the Energy Delegates of the Citizens Participation Conference that the Department of Interior adhere to their trust responsibility and allow the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make funds available to villages experiencing fuel crises; and, be it further

Resolved: That the Juneau Area Director pursue this matter on behalf of the Department of the Interior.

s/ Mike Williams, Chairman

ENERGY WORKSHOP

*s/ Gordon Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979*

That lack of adequate storage facilities is a statewide concern is evidenced by this conference note:

-Need bulk fuel storage and fuel management in the villages. (BBNA, CRNA, CINA, KACDC, KDL, M, NPR, NSB)

The delegates felt it necessary to mold two more resolutions to deal with "sub-standard housing and design," a thorn in efforts to conserve energy supplies that have been shown to be scarce and requested funds for the costly alterations needed:

RESOLUTION 3

Requesting State General Fund Appropriations for Weatherization:

Whereas: Weatherization of homes in rural Alaska has proven to be the most cost effective energy conservation effort in Alaska, with energy saving computed to average between 40 and 60 per cent; and

Whereas: Funding for weatherization has been provided exclusively by the Federal Government, through appro-

priations to Community Services, Administration and the Department of Energy; and

Whereas: The Congress has eliminated funding for the Community Services Administration program, opting instead to fund the Department of Energy in the future; and

Whereas: Department of Energy funding guidelines are so restrictive it is impossible to operate programs in Alaska, absent another source of funds for labor and program management; and

Whereas: It is clearly in the public interest to maintain and expand present weatherization efforts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Delegates to the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference do strongly urge the Legislature to appropriate the sum of no less than 25% of Federal Department of Energy weatherization allocations to Alaska in the preceding Fiscal Year; and, be it further

Resolved: That said appropriation be made to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for contracting to municipalities and other organizations receiving Department of Energy and other weatherization funding.

s/ Mike Williams, Chairman
ENERGY WORKSHOP

*s/ Gordon Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979*

RESOLUTION 4

Urging EDA Sponsors to Provide Support for Weatherization Projects:

Whereas: Weatherization of substandard homes in Alaska provides clear benefits to the recipients of the program and to the public; and

Whereas: Funding for labor required for the installation of materials is not provided by either the Community Services Administration or the Department of Energy; and

Whereas: Community Services Administration, Department of Energy, and the Department of Labor have signed an inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement establishing Department of Energy policy that urges CETA Prime Sponsors to fund manpower costs for weatherization projects; now, therefore be it

Resolved: That delegates to the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference do hereby strongly urge all CETA Prime Sponsors, both private and public, to establish weatherization as a top priority in allocating labor funds;

/s/ Mike Williams, Chairman
ENERGY WORKSHOP

/s/ Gordon Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979

No action or comments have arrived from the legislature to date, but Governor Hammond chose to discuss each of these resolutions in enough detail to provide clear understanding of the Executive position:

"The third Energy Workshop resolution requests the legislature to appropriate general fund monies for weatherization projects. I do not support this resolution because I believe there are currently sufficient federal funds coming into the state from both the Community Services Administration and the Department of Energy to fund weatherization programs. It is possible that the need to request general funds might arise in the future, because of restrictions which might be placed on the state by federal regulations."

The fourth resolution encourages the use of CETA funds for weatherization projects. The Balance of State CETA Prime Sponsor has previously funded labor costs associated with weatherization projects. Labor funds are normally provided through CETA Title VI, Public Service Employment Project funds.

Balance of State CETA funds are subgranted to municipal governments, educational agencies and nonprofit organizations. Proposals for funding are solicited by the CETA Division's five Regional Offices through a standard Request for Proposal process. Final decisions on subgrant award are based on the employment and training needs of the regional population. In the past, the Balance of State Prime Sponsor has subgranted CETA labor funds to Rural CAP agencies involved in weatherization projects.

Recent amendments to the CETA legislation require 50% of all Public Service Employment jobs created under Title VI to be project positions. Coordinating DOE or CSA weatherization funding with CETA Title VI project funds is an ideal way to meet this requirement. Therefore, the Balance of State Prime Sponsor will encourage

community and agencies to submit proposals for CETA funding of weatherization labor costs. It is not the policy of the state, however, to place priority on funding specific projects. Decisions on subgrant award are based on the degree to which the prepared activity meets the employment and training needs of the eligible population.

The last three were aimed in the general direction of ALTERNATE ENERGY resources.

Resolution number five asked that money from the Alaska Permanent Fund be used to develop small-scale hydro-electric plants in rural communities.

RESOLUTION 5

Urging that the Alaska Permanent Fund Be Used As A Source of Funding for Small-scale Hydro-electric Power in Rural Alaskan Communities:

Whereas: Most "electrified" rural Alaskan communities rely on diesel generators for the provision of electricity; and

Whereas: A variety of economic factors, including costs of transportation, storage, and product, combine to make the resultant price paid by the consumers of electricity prohibitively high; and

Whereas: Development of small-scale Hydro-Electric power plants would be both technologically and economically appropriate in many rural locations; and

Whereas: The Alaska Permanent Fund provides a source of funding for the development of such projects; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Board of Directors of the Rural Alaska Community Action Program does hereby urge the Legislature and the Administration to study the most appropriate method of funding small-scale Hydro-Electric projects from the Permanent Fund and to enact the necessary enabling provisions; and, be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the Energy Workshop of the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference for further action.

/s/ Mike Williams, Chairman
ENERGY WORKSHOP

/s/ Gordon Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979



SENATOR PAT RODEY AND ENERGY DIRECTOR SHERRY VALENTINE discuss pending energy legislation. Ms. Valentine gave direction to the March CPC by holding three statewide workshops in January, which were designed to identify rural energy problems.

Commenting on this resolution, Governor Hammond was not in favor of using money from the Permanent Fund as described. The fact that small-scale hydro-electric projects need funding and could be sound alternative energy resources was not disputed; the Governor simply thought the money for such an endeavor should come from a different source. "... it may be that the Renewable Resources Development Fund could be put to this purpose," said the Governor.

House Speaker Terry Gardiner spoke in agreement with that suggestion in his discussion with the conference delegates. Commenting on the Renewable Resources Fund, Mr. Gardiner pointed out that "one of the areas this fund was supposed to put money into was renewable energy projects."

While neither the Governor nor Mr. Gardiner were willing to make specific promises, it seems that money is available for alternative energy development somewhere, and rural citizens should be encouraged in their efforts to obtain it. On behalf of the legislature, Mr. Gardiner also said, "It's a general effort on most of the legislators' part to fund all the energy needs in the state." Since that comment was made, the legislature passed a resolution asking that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study hydro-electric power potential in rural Alaska (HJR 24).

CSHB 12 was also passed providing grants of up to \$5,000 and loans of up to \$10,000 for new ideas in energy production and distribution. Resolution number seven adopted by rural representatives also requested grants be made more readily obtainable by Alaskans from the Department of Energy's small grants program.

RESOLUTION 7

Urging That the Department of Energy Revise Its Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program Funding Formula

Whereas: The Department of Energy administers the Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program, making funds available for small-scale energy projects; and

Whereas: The ATSGP has great promise in Alaska, as evidenced by the overwhelming response to the Department of Energy call for proposals; and

Whereas: The present allocation formula employed by the Department of Energy to distribute the funding would provide only \$263,000 to all of Region X (out of an appropriations request of \$8.5 million); and

Whereas: This formula discriminates against the one region of the nation with the highest demonstrated need for the program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Delegates to the 1979 Citizens Participation Conference do hereby urge the Department of Energy to revise its allocation formula to include the following factors, weighted equally:

- 1. Population*
- 2. Number of States in Region*
- 3. Per capita response to the 1979 Program.*

s/ Mike Williams, Chairman
ENERGY WORKSHOP

s/ Gordon Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979

The success achieved from the creation of this resolution to the Federal Government was saluted by Governor Hammond: "It appears that increased funding will be available for the Department of Energy's small energy grants program for the coming year. *THANKS TO THE HELP RECEIVED FROM THE CONFERENCE, a new funding formula is being developed by DOE. This success is an excellent illustration of how coordinated efforts such as this can achieve positive and tangible results.*"

RESOLUTION 6

Supporting the Development and Utilization of Local Resources for North Slope Villages:

Whereas: The existing source of natural gas from the South-Barrow Gas Field near Barrow is rapidly depleting and has been restricted in an effort to conserve it; and

Whereas: Natural gas is available but not yet developed in the East-Barrow Gas Field; and

Whereas: Natural Gas has been identified as the lowest cost, most convenient, environmentally desirable source of energy in two reports, the Energy Study for Barrow, Alaska prepared for the U.S.D.I., Alaska Power Administration by R. W. Beck and Associates dated August 1977 and the Alternative Fuel Sources for Barrow, Alaska (preliminary) prepared for the U.S.D.I. by Gray and Associates dated February 14, 1979; and

Whereas: The Department of Navy and Department of Interior agreed to leasing local resources by the residents of WPR-A; and

Whereas: The total development of the East-Barrow Gas Field has been suspended pending further RFF; investigations into alternate energy sources for Barrow; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Department of Interior be requested to continue with the total development and hook up of the East-Barrow Gas Field to the community of Barrow.

s/ Mike Williams, Chairman
ENERGY WORKSHOP

s/ Gordon Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979



Thea Smelcer and Mike Williams working hard as participants in the Energy Workshop.

The all too common complaint that local and available energy sources are not usable by villagers for one reason or another was touched on at the conference with a resolution: "the Department of Interior be requested to continue with the total development and hookup of the East-Barrow Gas Field to the community of Barrow." This is a prime example of a village that sits almost on top of a natural gas field and yet has no access to it. Much of the future work in solving rural energy problems will most likely lie in this direction of LOCAL ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

Rural Alaska has gained the attention of both the Legislature and the Governor in the matter of energy. Said Governor Hammond in a letter to RURAL CAP, "... the whole issue of energy availability in rural areas is one with which I am extremely concerned ... and I appreciate the suggestions made (by rural Alaskans) on the State Energy Plan ..."

Recognition of the problem has been achieved, but the fight for "heat and light, the human right" is far from over. Rural citizens should be encouraged by the minor successes of late to keep the ideas and the will to succeed, burning.

SUBSISTENCE



The roots of Subsistence go thousands of years deep in Alaska, yet have been undermined and exposed in just one century. Will the tree of Subsistence retain it's balance, or will it fall . . . ?

Kallis
Yennia
7/19/2004

Life — Existence. To explain the importance of those words would be intellectually insulting.

Subsistence — the act of providing that which sustains life; Subsistence has taken on a much more complex meaning in Alaska, and perhaps an extra measure of gravity.

Subsistence is the single most important concern for rural Alaskans, especially in relation to the future. Consistent with this concern, rural Alaskans have been actively working to preserve their subsistence lifestyle. They have correspondingly met with some success.

In 1978 the State of Alaska finally recognized subsistence as the priority use of Fish and Game with the passage of HB 960.

To implement this bill, a subsistence section was established within the State Department of Fish and Game.

However, the progress made so far could still end up meaning nothing unless a fundamental characteristic of Alaska is recognized through further legislation; namely, Alaska's size. REGIONALIZATION of the Department of Fish and Game is a plan that would take into consideration both Alaska's variety and public opinion. "It's about time something was done on the region level, which is

something that hasn't been done in the past." (House Speaker Terry Gardiner)

In December of 1978, RurAL CAP sponsored a Special Conference on Subsistence, the results of which were documented in a publication entitled "What Happens Next?" Delegates to the conference agree that regionalization could be a solution to the problem of protecting subsistence, IF DONE PROPERLY.

The "properly" included two stipulations: First, that enough regional divisions be established. Second, that people living within those regions be given the right to engage in the development of the regulations they would be required to live under; not an excessive request, merely a democratic one.

At the RurAL CAP sponsored Citizens Participation Conference held in March, 1979, the issue of subsistence was once again attacked by a very active workshop. The result was a series of definite recommendations to the Alaska legislature:

HB 199

HB 199, an act creating a subsistence division of fish and game, was endorsed by the subsistence delegates. Bert Griest, on behalf of the subsistence workshop delegates, presented testimony to the House Resources Committee on March 9, 1979, supporting HB 199.



BERT GRIEST on behalf of the conference delegates, gave testimony to the House Resources committee supporting HB 199.

HB 193

The subsistence delegates reviewed HB 193 and HB 304, both providing for the regionalization of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. All delegates voted not to endorse HB 304, as this bill created regional fish and game boards having only advisory powers. The delegates voted to endorse HB 193 *providing* certain amendments were adopted. HB 193, in contrast to HB 304, provides regional boards having regulatory power. In HB 193, a master board of fish and game would have power to amend or veto regional board regulations for (1) compelling conservation measures, and (2) in situations where regional boards were affected by common resources and could not arrive at a common management plan. The testimony on HB 193 to the House Resources Committee by Bert Griest, facilitator of the Subsistence Workshop, is enclosed.

Tony Vaska presented oral testimony to the House Resources Committee on HB 193, reiterating the following recommendations for regionalization reached during the special Conference on Subsistence, December 6-8, 1978 in Juneau:

TONY VASKA's report:

BOB WALDRIP for Governor Hammond:

1. Subsistence is the priority use of fish and wild-life resources.
2. A legislative approach to regionalization is preferable.
3. A minimum of seven regions is recommended.
4. The retention of the local advisory committee system as the basis for obtaining local input on local concerns is desirable.
5. The appointment, by the governor, of regional board members who are residents of the regions they represent and are chairpersons of that region's advisory committee.

"There is just no question that subsistence is the priority use, and that is reflected in the governor's approach."

"We agree that the Legislative approach to regionalization is preferable, and the governor has introduced a bill to support this too."

"... We feel that six regions would be enough to do the job. The problem is the more regions, the more money spent."

"... The fourth point ... is desirable."

"The appointment by the governor of regional board members is also our approach."

TO: House Resources Committee

FROM: Subsistence Delegates, Citizens Participation Conference, Juneau, Alaska, March 5-8, 1979

DATE: March 7, 1979

SUBJECT: HB 193 - Fish and Game Management

The following are proposed changes in HB 193. This follows up the oral testimony given by Bert Griest, facilitator of the Subsistence Workshop, CPC, on March 6, 1979.

1. p.1, line 24. After "game" delete:
"for each of the following general areas:

- (1) Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Chain, Kodiak;
- (2) Arctic, Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound, Yukon;
- (3) Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim;
- (4) Southcentral;

(5) Interior;

(6) North Slope;

(7) Southeastern" and insert:
"for following areas:

(1) Southeast Alaska, encompassing the Southeast Alaska mainland and islands northward and westward from Dixon Entrance to the middle of Icy Bay and the west side of the Guyot Hills; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(2) Southcentral Alaska, encompassing that area drained by waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and Shelikof Strait from the middle of Shelikof Strait from the middle of Icy Bay westward along the coast to the northern boundary of Katmai National Monument, including Kayak, Hinchinbrook, Montague, Middleton, Kalgin and adjacent islands; that area draining into the Delta River which is upstream from Clear Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; that

area draining into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Mt. McKinley National Park at Windy; that area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries upstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the Alaska-Canada boundary and the White River and its tributaries except the Ladue River lying within Alaska; and those adjacent coastal waters to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(3) Southwest Alaska, encompassing that part of the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent mainland which drains into the Pacific Ocean and west side of Shelikof Strait from False Pass and the southeast boundary of Katmai National Monument and into Bristol Bay from False Pass to the King Salmon River drainage, and the islands adjacent to the mainland between the above-named points; Kodiak, Afognak, Chirikof, and Semidi, and all other adjacent offshore islands, the Aleutian Islands and the Pribilof Islands; and those coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(4) Western Alaska, encompassing the Alagnak and Naknek River drainages, including all lands in the Katmai National Monument; the Kvichak River drainage; that part of the mainland draining into Bristol Bay between Etolin Point and Cape Newenham, and the islands adjacent to the mainland between the above-named points; that area draining into the Kuskokwim River downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage and the Hoholitna River drainage on the south bank; and the Yukon River drainage downstream from the Piamuit-Kalskag portage, including the Pastolik River drainage; Nunivak and adjacent islands; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(5) Northwestern Alaska, encompassing that area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean between Cape Lisburne and the Alaska-Canada boundary; the Firth River drainage lying within Alaska; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(6) Arctic Alaska, encompassing that area drained by all streams and rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean between Cape Lisburne and the Alaska-Canada boundary; the Firth River drainage lying within Alaska; and those adjacent coastal waters seaward to the limit of the state's jurisdiction;

(7) Interior Alaska, encompassing that area draining into the Yukon River, including islands in the Yukon River, upstream from the Piamuit-Kalskag portage to the Alaska-Canada boundary, includ-

ing the Tanana River drainage; the Alaska drainage of the Ladue and Forty-mile Rivers; that area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries north of Clear Creek and Black Rapids Glacier on the Delta River and downstream from the southeast corner of Mt. McKinley National Park at Windy on the Nenana River and downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the confluence of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers; and that area drained by



NORM COHEN, Subsistence Advocacy Director - Rural CAP, shown on the right.

the Koyukuk River and its tributaries upstream from but not including the Dubli River drainage; and the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from but not including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and upstream from but not including the Stony River drainage on the south bank."

Explanation. The areas defined in Gardiner's bill are too general and must be further redefined into specific areas. The boundaries delineated represent the consensus reached at the Special Conference on Subsistence in December, 1978.

2. p.2, line 12. After "board", delete:
"consists of five members appointed by the governor and confirmed by a majority of the membership of the legislature meeting in joint session. Each regional board member shall be well informed about the fish and game resources of the region to which he is appointed."

"shall consist of at least seven members. each regional board member shall be a resident of the region and shall be well informed about the fish and game resources of the region to which he is appointed. The governor shall appoint the members from among the chairpersons of the advisory committees in that region."

Explanation. The complexity of issues faced by the State Boards of Fisheries and Game will continue to increase as the rate of development throughout the State increases. The resources of each region will be best managed by regional board members who are residents of that region and are most knowledgeable of the local resources and issues. These board members will be most qualified to determine policies, regulations, and management guidelines affecting their region.

3. p.3, line 3. Delete subsection (1).

Explanation. The fish and game resources which would be classified as commercial fish, sport fish, and big game animals are all alternate subsistence resources. Such classification will present conflicts to the intent of S.L. 151.

4. p.3, line 11. After "state," delete:
"exercising predation control measures considered necessary to the resources of the state,"

Explanation. This type of regulatory control can best be decided by the regional boards. Such controls are rarely imposed statewide.

SB 113

SB 113, an act relating to the waste of wild food animals, received the unanimous support of the delegates. This bill, submitted by Sackett and Ferguson, provides for maximum utilization of game. The CPC delegates presented an oral testimony (which is enclosed) to the Senate Resources Committee endorsing SB 113. Several delegates, speaking on behalf of their regions, also testified in support of SB113.

TO: Senate Resources Committee
FROM: Subsistence Delegates, Citizens Participation Conference, Juneau, Alaska, March 5-8, 1979

"(c) a regional board shall, in consultation with the department, its local fish and game committees and appropriate federal agencies, develop plans for the conservation, regulation, management, and use of the fish and wildlife resources within its region; if concerns for the fish and wildlife resources involve two or more regional councils, those councils shall participate jointly in the development of those plans."

Explanation. The Western Arctic Caribou Herd is a prime example of migratory species which annually pass private, state and federal lands. Comprehensive regional and inter-regional regulatory plans is the only viable tool for efficient management of such migratory species.

6. p. 4, line 27. After "plants," add new subsection:

"(5)exercising predation control measures considered necessary to the resources of the state."

Explanation. A regulatory function of this type should be on a regional board level whose members are most knowledgeable of the resources and issues of that region. The recently announced wolf control measure is a clear example of decisions that would be effectively and efficiently made on a regional basis.

Introduced: 2/6/79
Referred: Resources

IN THE SENATE BY SACKETT AND FERGUSON

DATE: March 7, 1979

SUBJECT: SB 113 - "An act relating to the waste of wild food animals."

The Subsistence Committee of the The Subsistence Committee of the Citizens Participation Conference unanimously support SB 113.

During the past decade we have witnessed a lot of changes - especially in the area of technology and the size of Alaska's population. This puts a lot of pressure on Alaska's resources; on some resources which are dwindling, full utilization of game taken is crucial.

In that light, SB 113 is not only timely, but it also provides a compelling, updated conservation approach to game management.

Introduced: 2/12/79
Referred: Special Subsistence Committee and Resources

SENATE BILL NO. 113
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE – FIRST SESSION
A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the waste of wild food animals."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 16.30.010(d) is amended to read:

(d) In this section, "most of the edible meat" of a wild food animal means no less than the meat of the ribs, neck and brisket, and the meat of the front quarters, as far as the distal joint of the tibia fibula (stifle joint) and that portion of the animal between the front and the hind quarters except the viscera [AND THE MEAT OF THE RIBS]. However, the following is not considered edible meat:

- (1) the meat of the head [AND THE NECK];
- (2) any meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking; and
- (3) the bones, sinew, and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or a close trimming of the bones.



The panelists: Byron Mallott, Morris Thompson.

(d) (2) Workshop/Panel Report

The workshop heard a report from John Shively and Don Mitchell on the current status of the D-2 bill. It was reported that the Huckaby bill has passed out of the House subcommittee and has been referred to Rules. A hearing has been scheduled by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries committee in Fairbanks on March 10, 1979. Several representatives of the native community would be testifying at the hearing.

The panel mentioned the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's recent announcement proposing an aerial wolf hunt by special permit. No action was decided upon by the workshops, but a discussion of the issues was held.



Don Mitchell and Don Clocksin. Mitchell answered questions on several issues from the floor, including the interim monument regulations and Washington response to the Jack Anderson story on Kodiak land selection.

HB 167

HB 167, an act providing for the subsistence use of musk oxen, submitted by Anderson and Guy, received the unanimous support of the delegates. A resolution in support of HB 167 was endorsed by the delegates. This bill would provide for the subsistence use of an animal which is both a re-introduced species and a big-game animal. It would establish the use of all available alternative resources for subsistence use.

HOUSE BILL NO. 167

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the subsistence use of musk oxen."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

- * Section 1. AS 16.05.345 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) If the Board of Game declares an open season for subsistence hunting of musk oxen, the department shall issue big game tags for the taking of the musk oxen at no charge to persons residing in the vicinity of the habitat of the musk oxen. The department shall conduct drawings for subsistence musk oxen permits within villages in the vicinity of the musk oxen habitat. The department may not charge a permit application fee for permit applications made under this subsection.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: The subsistence law, G.S. 151, stipulates that fish and wildlife resources in the State of Alaska will be given a priority to subsistence use; and

Whereas: This priority use of fish and wildlife resources includes all fish and wildlife in Alaska; and

Whereas: musk oxen is a wildlife resource not currently utilized for subsistence; now therefore be it

Resolved: That the Subsistence Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference do hereby endorse and support HB 167, an act providing for the subsistence use of musk oxen.

As approved by unanimous vote of the Conference,

s/Rest Giest, Chairman
SUBSISTENCE WORKSHOP

s/Jordan Jackson
Conference Chairman
March 8, 1979

HEADSTART

— helping preschoolers over the formulative years.



The creation, nurture and development of children is the most important function of the human race, since everything we do is reflective of that fact. Every positive pursuit of man has at the time of its final thrust of accomplishment the welfare of our children.

While involved in one of the many daily activities of life that do not directly involve children, does the possi-

bility exist that the children themselves could be forgotten? Nearly every nation in the world has, through the representation of the United Nations, chosen to eliminate that possibility by declaring 1979 "The International Year of the Child." President Carter has asked that all states actively join the world in focusing on the rights and needs of children throughout the world.

In Alaska, the Head Start Program is instrumental in