

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

171 SCOMM 9: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON PERMANENT FUND 1977-78

Program: FmHA Industrial Development Grants

Agency: Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)

New England Regional Office
Box 588
141 Main Street
Montpelier, Vt. 05602

Contact Person: Richard Angney or Carol Spilak
(802) 223-2371

Legal Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1989, 7 CFR Part 1980-E

Objectives: To facilitate the development of business, industry and related employment for improving the economy in rural communities.

Type of Assistance: Grants to public bodies.

Eligible Activities: Development of industrial sites, including the acquisition and development of land and the construction, conversion, enlargement, repair or modernization of buildings, plants, machinery, equipment, access streets and roads, utility extensions, water supply, waste disposal facilities, pollution control, etc.

Eligible Applicants: Public bodies such as towns, authorities, and Indian tribes serving rural areas, outside cities of 50,000 or more (see the definition under FmHA Guaranteed Business and Industrial Loans).

Terms and Conditions: Evidence of legal capacity, economic feasibility, and financial responsibility is required.

Funding Level: This is a small program -- only \$10 million was allocated nationwide in 1976. This year, about \$100,000 is available in Massachusetts. FmHA hopes to fund two or three projects in Massachusetts.

Funding Cycle: No deadlines

Application Procedure: Application is made through the local FmHA offices (for locations, see Business and Industrial Loan Program).

CETA Job Creation Example: A town could use an FmHA grant to purchase and convert or modernize a warehouse or factory, which it would then lease to a non-profit enterprise.

Program: FmHA Community Facility Loans

Agency: Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)

New England Regional Office
Box 588
141 Main Street
Montpelier, VT. 05602

Contact Person: Richard Angney or Corl Spilak
(802) 223-2371

Legal Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1989, 7 CFR Part 1980-E

Objectives: To construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents.

Eligible Activities: Funds must be used for public facilities — to "construct, enlarge, extend, or improve water, sewer, and solid waste disposal systems, fire stations, libraries, hospitals, clinics, community buildings, industrial parks (for lease to private industry) recreation and transportation to related projects, or toher community facilities."

Eligible Applicants: Loans may be made in rural areas and towns of less than 10,000 people.

Applicants are usually public bodies, but may also be non-profit corporations wishing to develop community facilities for public use.

Terms and conditions: Loans carry a 5% interest rate, with a maximum term of 40 years. Security in the form of bonds or notes pledging taxes, assessments, or revenues is required. The applicant must be unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms and must be financially sound and able to organize and manage the facility effeciently.

Funding Level: In 1976 there was about \$1.9 million available in Massachusetts. The average loan is about \$400,000; the range in Mas: husetts last year was between \$40,000 and \$1 million

Funding Cycle: No deadlines

Application Procedure: Application is made through local FmHA offices (for locations, see the Business and Industrial Loan Program.)

CETA Job Creation Example: This program is better suited to one-shot public works projects than to self-sustaining enterprises. It could, however, be used to build a public recreation or health facility in which space could than be leased to a non-profit enterprise.

Program: Public Works and Development Facilities Program
Agency: Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

Massachusetts Office: 441 Stuart Street
Boston, MA

Contact Person: William Fitzhenry or
Margo Blu
223-6468

Legal Authority: Titles I & II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C.ss.3131 et seq., and regulations at 13 CFR 305

Objectives: To eliminate substantial unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas.

Type of Assistance: Grants of from 50-100% of project cost depending on local (eg. 60%-70% in poverty areas, 80% in disaster areas, 100% in municipalities which have demonstrably exhausted their taxing and borrowing capacity). Loans of up to 100% of project cost are also authorized by the Act, but are much less common than grants.

Eligible Activities: Acquisition, development, or expansion of public works facilities including water and sewer systems, site improvements for industrial parks, factories and port facilities, where such facilities will further the establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial enterprises or will otherwise create long-term employment opportunities.

Eligible Applicants: States, municipalities, special authorities, and public or private non-profit organizations representing EDA-designated "redevelopment areas". Projects must also be located within either redevelopment areas or "centers" in economic development districts. Virtually all of Massachusetts qualifies under the Act; however, in order to apply for grants or loans, an area must have an approved overall Economic Development Program (OEDP). The following areas have OEDP on file with EDA:

Barnstable Co.	Glocester	Palmer area	Taunton area
Boston	Greenfield area	Pittsfield area	Dukes Co. area
Brockton area	Lawrence/Haverill	Plymouth area	Ware area
Chelsea	area	Quincy	Worcester area
Fall River area	Lowell area	Lynn/Salem area	
Fitchburg/Leominster	Milford area	Southbridge/Webster	
area	New Bedford area	area	
Gardner area	Newburyport area	Springfield area	
	North Adams area		

Terms and Conditions: Grants -- see "type of assistance" above.
Loans ++ for 100% of project cost, up to 40 years,
at a low interest rate 1/2% above the current U.S.
Treasury borrowing rate. Funds cannot be used for
acquisition of land, but can be used for facilities
located on land owned by public or non-profit entities.
Projects must conform with the OEDP.

Funding Level: EDA is not interested in making grants for less than
\$500,000. The average grant is \$1 to \$2 million; the
largest grant in Massachusetts last year was \$4 million.
Decisions are made at the regional level (Philadelphia
office), so Massachusetts applications compete with
applicatons from all over the Northeast. Last year, 4
grants were awarded in Massachusetts.

Funding Cycle: No deadlines

Application Procedure: Eligible applicant, acting within its overall
Economic Development Program, for application with local
office.

CETA Job Creation Example: An eligible applicant could apply for a
grant to improve or expand an industrial park, or
park facility, which could then accommodate a non-
profit enterprise.

Program: Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Boston Area Office (covers Massachusetts): 15 New Chardon Street
Boston, MA 02114

Contact Person: Bob Pacquin
223-4114

Legal Authority: Housing and Community Development Act of 1974,
Public Law 93-383,
42 U.S.C. 5301-5317

Objectives: To develop viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Type of Assistance: Entitlement grants are based on formula that includes the factors of population, density, level of poverty, and past federal funding experience. Entitlements can be used by communities for either grants or loans. Discretionary grants are project grants made either from the Secretary's fund, from the transition fund for urgent community development needs, or from the general purpose funds for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

Eligible Activities: The Block Grant Program consolidates seven former community development-type categorical programs, including urban Renewal, Model cities, Neighborhood facilities, Open space land, Historical Preservation, Urban Beautification, the Basic Water and Sewer Facilities Program, Public Facilities Loans, Rehabilitation Loans. Generally most activities previously eligible under the consolidated categorical programs are able to be performed under this program, i.e. acquisition, construction of certain public works, facilities and improvement, clearance, housing rehabilitation. Code enforcement, relocation payments, and assistance, administrative expenses, and completing existing urban renewal projects are all eligible activities.

Grants may also be used to improve neighborhood public service facilities including those concerned with employment and economic development needs of persons residing within the recipient community. Discretionary grants will be made through the Secretary's fund for innovative community development projects. Communities may not construct or rehabilitate public facilities for the general conduct of government or city-wide use, nor may they underwrite the cost of constructing new housing or provide housing allowances or other income maintenance-type payments.

Eligible Applicants: States, municipalities, or other units of local government such as counties.

Terms and Conditions: Cities in SMSA's with populations in excess of 50,000, "urban counties" as defined in the Act, and cities with populations under 50,000 which are central cities in SMSA's are all entitled to receive amounts of funds determined by a statutory formula. In addition, localities which received grants under the urban renewal and model cities programs will receive "hold harmless" grants based on their level of prior participation in those programs. Applicants may be eligible for grants from one or more sources of discretionary funds:

1. General Purpose Funds: Funds remaining after entitlement and hold harmless obligations are met.
2. Secretary's Fund: Two percent of the total funds each year is set aside in a national discretionary fund for grants to communities; to assist "new communities," to carry out area-wide housing and community development programs; to carry out innovative projects; to meet emergency community development needs caused by federally recognized disasters; and to correct inequities arising from the formula allocation.
3. Urgent Needs Fund: a special fund intended to help in bridging the gaps between old categorical programs and new block grants.

Funding Level: In Massachusetts, approximately \$100,000,000 of funds are available to the 39 entitlement communities; \$5 million is available for non-entitlement communities.

Funding Cycle: There is a deadline each year for applications (generally is in the spring).

Application Procedure: For entitlement funding localities file HUD form 7015 containing: (1) a summary of a three-year community development plan, (2) a one-year community development program, (3) a budget, (4) a housing assistance plan.

Program: Business Development Loans

Agency: Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of
Commerce

Massachusetts Office. 441 Stuart Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Contact Person: William Fitzhenry or Margo Blue
223-6468

Legal Authority: Section 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development
Act of 1965, 43 U.S.C. s. 3142
13 C.F.R. s. 306

Objectives; To eliminate substantial unemployment and underemployment in
economically distressed areas.

Type of Assistance: Loans -- EDA will lend up to 65% of project cost. A
local development corp. or state agency usually participates
to the extent of 5%. Of the remaining 30%, 10% must be in
the form of applicant's equity, and the balance from a
conventional lender.

Loan guarantees -- EDA will guarantee up to 90% of the
unpaid balance of loans for the acquisition of fixed assets
or for working capital; and up to 90% for the rental payments
required by a guaranteed lease.

Eligible Activities: Acquisition of fixed assets, including land, building,
equipment, machinery, land preparation, and building rehabilita-
tion, for industrial or commercial enterprises; working capital
loans for industrial or commercial enterprises.

Eligible Applicants: Any public or private entity, including non-profit
corporations, for-profit corporations, sole proprietorships,
and partnerships. (Hence, unlike other EDA programs, poten-
tially includes cooperatives). (Virtually all loans have
been made to for-profit business in the past.) Projects
must be located in EDA-designated redevelopment areas or
certain section of economic development districts, which
have approved OEDP's (see Public Works and Development
Facilities Program for a list of eligible areas).

Terms and Conditions: Maximum fixed asset loan term is 25 years or the
weighted average of the useful life of the assets financed,
whichever is less. Maximum working capital loan term is
five years. Interest on direct loans is at a rate set by
the Secretary of the Treasury based upon current U.S. borrowing
rates, plus an additional charge for working capital loans
reflecting their higher risk. Interest on guaranteed loans
is at the prevailing bank interest rate. Liens on fixed assets
and/or receivables and inventory are required as collateral,
but EDA will take a subordinate position as necessary to
encourage participation by lending institutions in fixed asset
loans. Personal guarantees are frequently required.

Program: EDA Supplemental Funds (304)

Agency: Economic Development Administration

Massachusetts office: 441 Stuart Street
Boston, MA

Contact Person: William Fitzhenry or Margo Blu
223-6468

Office of State Planning (Commonwealth of Massachusetts)
Room 2101, John N. McCormack Building
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

Contact Person: John Judge
727-8990

Department of Community Affairs
Room 1613, John W. McCormack Building
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

Contact Person: Rick Austin
727-7005

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Room 259, The State House
Boston, MA 02133

Contact Person: Othello Mahone or John Dorfman
727-7206

Legal Authority: Section 304 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. ____, 13 CFR 312

Type of Assistance: Grants or loans

Eligible Activities: Projects otherwise eligible under Titles I, II, and VI of the Act, except that grants to profit-making entities are excluded. Includes public works grants and loans, business loans, planning by redevelopment areas.

Eligible Applicants: Funds are allocated to states proportionately to other EDA funding. States may distribute to states, municipalities, EDA redevelopment areas and districts, non-profit enterprises.

Terms and Conditions: State must supply 25% share of 304 assistance to each project. May not use local or private contributions to make up the 25% share.

Program: New England Regional Commission Demonstration and Training Program

Agency: New England Regional Commission
55 Court Street
Boston, MA

Contact Person: Economic Development: Irene McInnis
Geogr Sahady

Energy: Bob Keating
J. L Vitka

Transportation: vid Stein
617-223-6380

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Room 259, The State House
Boston, MA 02133

Contact Person: Sam Vitale
617-727-7206

Legal Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
Sec. 505 (a) (2). 42 U.S.C. 3188a

Objectives: To promote regional development .

Type of Assistance: Grants and contracts, no loans.

Eligible Activities: Innovative projects in the areas of energy, trans-
portation, and economic development. Proposals for grants
for \$10,000 or less should be presented to Economic Develop-
ment Project Committee for Governors discretionary NERCOM
funds.

Eligible Applicants: States, subdivisions, non-profit agencies

Terms and Conditions: 100% federal assistance.

Funding Level: \$3-5 million, which varies from year to year. Transportation
takes largest share.

Funding Cycle: Annual Congressional appropriation. No deadlines.

Application Procedure: Application should be made in coordination with
Lieutenant Governor's Office. Governors meet quarterly to
review proposals and allocate funds based on regional impact
or prototype value.

CETA Job Creation Example: NERCOM has made grants to community development
corporations for innovative enterprises.

Funding Level: Accumulated total available as of 5/1/77 is \$1.2 million.
Future appropriations are uncertain.

Funding Cycle: See application Procedure

Application Procedure: Office of State Planning has solicited proposals due in May, 1977 for public works-economic development activities in certain older communities. Department of Community Affairs is designing a process to solicit proposals for community economic development projects. Office of the Lieutenant Governor will be involved in reviewing proposals. Final funding decisions will be made by the Governors Development Cabinet and must be approved by EDA.

CETA Job Creation Example: EDA 304 funds granted through the Department of Community Affairs could be used together with CETA to initiate a non-profit community-based enterprise.

Program: New England Regional Commission Governor's Discretionary Funds

Agency: Economic Development Project Committee
c/o Office of State Planning
John W. McCormack Building, Room 0110
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

Contact Person: Susan Houston
617-727-5068

Legal Authority: Sec ____ of Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, 42 USC ____.

Type of Assistance: Grants, generally under \$100,000

Eligible Activities: Public works or enterprises leading to job creation and community economic development.

Eligible Applicants: Units of local governments, nonprofit corporations.

Terms and Conditions: 100% grants

Funding Level: Varies from year to year with Congressional appropriations to NERCOM and allocations by Governor. Generally, \$50,000-100,000 per year.

Funding Cycle: No deadlines

Application Procedure: Submit proposal to Economic Development Project Committee, c/o Susan Houston, Chairman, at Office of State Planning.

CETA Job Creation Example: Governor's Discretionary NERCOM funds have been used to purchase equipment and pay expenses for community-based enterprises.

Program/Agency: Massachusetts Industrial Mortgage Insurance Agency (MIMIA)

Legal Authority: MGL Chapter 23A Sections 29-35

Objectives: To meet the financing needs of small industrial enterprises.

Type of Assistance: Mortgage loan insurance

Eligible Activities: The acquisition, construction, or alternation of "industrial development facilities" e.g. buildings, docks, wharves, land, rights in land, water rights, machinery, equipment, et.

Eligible Applicants: Generally directed towards smaller "industrial enterprises, including otherwise eligible non-profit corporations.

Terms and Conditions: MIMIA insures loans made by banks or other institutions, charging a premium commensurate with the apparent risk. The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage of real or personal property. The project must be of such size and scope as to provide a definite benefit to the economy. The employment created by the project to the economy must be substantially primary employment, i.e. permanent full-time, with minimum hourly wage equal to 150% of non-manufacturing minimum wage defined in Chapter 149 (i.e. approximately \$3/hr. minimum). The principal amount of the loan may not exceed 90% of the cost of the machinery and equipment. A desirable but not necessarily required aspect of a project is that it be located in an area of high unemployment to provide employment opportunities to the residents of that area.

Funding Level: Initial funding of \$2 million has been appropriated by the Massachusetts Legislature. MIMIA can insure approximately \$18 million in mortgages of industrial land, plant, and equipment.

Funding Cycle: No deadline

Application Procedure: Contact MIMIA's Boston office.

CETA Job Creation Example: MIMIA could guarantee a loan for land, buildings, and equipment for a non-profit fish packing plant.

Program/Agency: Massachusetts Business Development Corporation

Contact Person: Thomas Rivers, Executive Vice-President
One Boston Place
Boston, MA 02108
723-7515

Legal Authority: C. 671 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1953

Objectives: To foster industrial growth within the state.

Type of Assistance: Purchase or construction of fixed business assets (land, plant, equipment); working capital loans where secured by fixed assets.

Eligible Applicants: Any private for--profit firm, including corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, etc., which are Massachusetts based; non-profit firms are eligible, but to date most loan recipients have been for-profit firms.

Terms and Conditions: MBDC was formed as a private corporation under special charter by the Massachusetts banking community. Loans must contribute to employment expansion in Massachusetts, must make economic sense, and are available only to borrowers who are not able to obtain financing from conventional lenders. Loan terms resemble conventional loans, except that MBDC allows for floating interest rates and longer-term loans (as much as 20-25 years on a pay-out basis) depending upon the borrower's needs and cash flow, and offers 100% loans for real estate. MBDC loans are normally in a secondary position to other financing. MBDC will frequently take the initiative in participating a portion of the loan to a bank or, if the situation warrants, in securing an FmHA or SBA guarantee for the loan.

Funding Level: Estimated \$4,000,000 -- \$6,000,000

Funding Cycle: No deadlines

Application Procedure: Contact the office in Boston

CETA Job Creation Example: MBDC could lend money to a non-profit enterprise for the purchase of equipment to complement CETA wage stipends.

Program/Agency: Massachusetts Community Development Finance Corporation
(CDFC)

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA 02202

Contact Person: Don Worth
727-3216

Legal Authority: MGLA c.40F (Chapter 866 of the Acts of 1975)

Objectives: To stimulate private investment in the re-development of economically depressed areas, by providing capital to CDC's and small businesses in such areas.

Type of Assistance: Equity and debt capital

Eligible Activities: Any commercial, industrial, or other economic development activity undertaken in a target area, which meets the following general criteria: (more detailed criteria are currently being developed)

- contributes to "primary employment" (wages must be at least 1 1/2 times the minimum wage and job cannot be seasonal or part-time);
- contributes to redevelopment of the target area;
- has a reasonable expectation of financial viability
- cannot meet its capital needs through the private market, because capital is either unavailable or available at credit terms which preclude the success of the venture.

Eligible Applicants: All projects must be controlled by Community Development Corporations (CDC's). For purposes of the Act, a CDC is a public-purpose, non-profit corporation organized under MGLA c. 180, which meets the following criteria:

- organized within a specific geographic area, coincident with existing political boundaries, with a population of less than 115,000;
- located in a "target area", i.e. a blighted area as defined by MGLA c. 121A, with average household income of \$11,291 or below (i.e. 15% below the mean income of the Boston SMSA.) Over 100 cities and towns meet the income criterion.
- membership open to all residents of the area over 18 years of age;
- majority of the board of directors elected by the full membership, with the remaining directors appointed by local or state government officials or other non-profit organizations. The CDFO Act suggests various ways a project can be organized to allow CDC control, including joint ventures between CDC's and private entrepreneurs (in which the CDC has no financial

investment, but has a controlling vote and may receive some return on CDFC's capital investment). For purposes of LEAP, however, only non-profit enterprises are eligible; consequently, all projects will probably have to be sponsored totally by CDC's or their subsidiaries.

Terms and Conditions: Negotiated individually with the CDFC. Terms will generally be somewhat more liberal than private market terms. CDFC cannot contribute more than 49% of the capital to an enterprise, no more than 20% of CDFC's funds can be committed to a single enterprise.

Funding Level: The legislature has authorized the sale of \$10 million worth of general obligation bonds. With the proceeds from the sale the state will purchase all one million shares of CDFC common stock of \$10 per share. Part of this investment must purchase various government and corporate securities from which CDFC will derive its operating revenues.

Funding Cycle: No deadlines

Application Procedure: Applications must be made to CDFC in the form prescribing CDFC.

CETA Job Creation Example: CDFC could invest in a non-profit enterprise operated directly or controlled by a CDC.

Program: Industrial Development Finance Authorities (IDFA's) and Economic Development Industrial Commissions (EDIC's)

Agency: Programs are run by the above-named local corporations, but IDFA's are also supervised by the Department of Commerce and Development, and bond issues must be approved by the State Industrial Finance Board.

IDFA Contact Person: William Sugrue
 Department of Commerce and
 Development
 100 Cambridge Street; 13 Floor
 Boston, MA
 727-3331

Legal Authority: IDFA's: MGLA c. 40D
 EDIC's: MGLA c. 121C

Objectives: IDFA's: to foster industrial development within the state.
 EDIC's: to carry out economic development projects within economic development areas pursuant to an economic development plan.

Type of Assistance: Primarily revenue bonding. The IDFA or EDIC can issue revenue bonds and use the proceeds to construct facilities which it then leases or sells to industrial occupants. IDFA's and EDIC's may also issue general obligation bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the municipality, upon special vote of the municipality. Legislative amendments are pending to delete this latter power from IDFA's.

Eligible Activities: Acquisition or construction of facilities for industrial, manufacturing, or research and development enterprises, including facilities such as buildings, docks, wharves, utilities, and pollution abatement equipment, and machinery and equipment in general. EDIC's in addition, have the power to construct such facilities speculatively (without a particular occupant already committed), and to take land by eminent domain for such projects.

Eligible Applicants: Any municipality which determines that it has high unemployment may form an IDFA. Municipalities certified as having "substantial unemployment" may form EDIC's. "Industrial occupants" are defined as any person operating an industrial enterprise in the facilities described above, and, while traditionally consisting of private corporations, could conceivably include cooperatives, other business firms, or nonprofit groups.

Terms and Conditions: Because project revenues must be sufficient to assure repayment of the bonds (GO bonds have never been used by municipalities under these programs), IDFA's have primarily financed facilities for large private firms with well-established credit ratings.

Funding Level: \$200,000 is the minimum amount for a bond issue.

Funding Cycle: No deadline

Application Procedure: Eligible municipalities may issue bonds after approved by State Industrial Finance Board.

CETA Job Creation Example: Municipality could issue bonds to construct a building and purchase equipment for the use of a non-profit enterprise. The enterprise must be extremely *cred⁺* worthy, or the municipality must back the bonds with its own credit.

SCOMM

#9:58

A PROPOSAL

for legislation to create

COMMUNITY RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

*Dr. Wayne E. Burton
Agricultural Development Economist
Palmer, Alaska 99645*

February 4, 1977

The interaction of land resources and genetic resources with our socio-economic conditions has determined our present levels of productivity, with which we are not satisfied. (Miranda)

THE CONCEPT

A community renewable resource development center is conceived as a public institution which serves local community desires, anticipations, and needs for agricultural, agroethenics, forestry, recreation, and other renewable resource developments, with a maximum local determination in program emphasis, program content, and means by which program goals are attained. These centers are anticipated to provide integrated functions of research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and contact in the local rural community. Community renewable resource development centers will play a role in renewable resource development analogous to that of community colleges in education and human resource development.

The purposes (objectives) of a renewable resource development center are:

- (a) To evaluate renewable resources for development.
- (b) To identify and assess alternative renewable resource development alternatives.
- (c) To identify and evaluate new and innovative information, germplasm, technology, conservation measures, factor input responses, and production systems.
- (d) To demonstrate, on a functional pilot scale, new production systems and technology identified as applicable to the particular community environment and need.
- (e) To provide "*public consultants*" who will work directly with individuals or groups in the community during planning and/or initiating renewable resource development projects or efforts.
- (f) To provide a "*peer-group substitute*" for beginning producers, particularly in those situations, and locations, where there is little or no community experience with the product or enterprise.
- (g) To provide coordination and communication between and among the local community and those institutions and agencies which have mission responsibilities for providing services which will contribute to renewable resource development and/or conservation.

JUSTIFICATION

The domesticated production of agricultural crops and livestock for subsistence was introduced into Alaska some 193 years hence. Commercial production of domestic livestock began before 1800. Progress, since that time, has been sporadic and, in most instances, temporary in nature even though feasibility for successful production has been demonstrated in every decade. At present, not more than 1/10 of one percent of identified latent and viable agricultural lands are being tilled for subsistence and/or commercial production. Less than 5 percent of the agricultural foods consumed in Alaska are produced within the state.

Conventional wisdom tells us that this profound state of underdevelopment has resulted from a hostile climate, agriculture not being "economic", too few people to develop markets, and that such development is not in "the national interest". The "hostile climate" theory cannot be substantiated for a wide range of crop and livestock enterprises in most areas of the state. Agricultural enterprises have a better record of economic survival and time continuity than most other types of business enterprise in Alaska. The "limited population" theory ignores subsistence, amenity, and export possibilities, and further ignores the size and rate of growth of Alaska's population at this time. Also, the assumption that renewable resource development in Alaska "is not in the national interest" patently ignores state, national, and world food and fiber needs, rural area socio-economic and nutritional needs, and amenity needs to satisfy the cultural transition in both rural and urban areas of the state.

Most rural villages, Native and non-Native, outside the traditional "agricultural communities" (now predominately suburban) located in proximity to Fairbanks, Palmer, and on the Kenai Peninsula, are not being served by public institutions and agencies in a manner that viably stimulate and serve renewable resource development. The primary concentration of institutional and agency service centers are to be found in Fairbanks, Palmer, Anchorage, and Juneau. Modes and frequency of transportation, geographic distribution of rural population, and budgets and staffing of relevant institutions and agencies, preclude the timely and critical concentration of comprehensive efforts needed to identify, develop, and serve significant renewable resource enterprises. The limited and infrequent services available to most villages only serve to create anticipations and desires which cannot be fulfilled.

The community renewable resource development center program would provide the institutional framework, technical staffing, and public institution and agency communication and service linkages for viable community action programs and efforts directed to renewable resource enterprise development. It would provide an opportunity to address socio-economic, nutritional, and resource development problems, in the village community, that are totally beyond the competencies and capabilities of present public agencies and institutions while maximizing the opportunity for local determination.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

The overall problem and need is to provide the opportunity for local communities to identify, assess, and develop information, technology, and production systems unique to their locational and climatic environments, while concurrently staging for development of renewable resource enterprises which will serve their socio-economic, nutritional, and amenity desires and needs.

The following is a list of prospective problems and situations that would be served by community renewable resource development centers.

A. Domesticated Grazing Livestock.

1. Reindeer.

Problem: Lack of well defined reindeer husbandry system.

Needs:

- a. Reindeer herd improvement program.
- b. Breeding stock test station program.
- c. Disease and parasite control program.
- d. Reindeer nutrition and feed supplement program.
- e. Range evaluation and improvement program.
- f. Reindeer ranch management program.
- g. Alternative production systems.
- h. Reindeer product development and packaging.

2. Ranch Cattle.

Problem: Lack of well defined production and marketing systems.

Needs:

- a. Range evaluation and seasonal use planning.
- b. Genetic engineering to meet locational and environmental requirements.
- c. Herd improvement programs.
- d. Alternative production and management systems.
- e. Supplemental feeding requirements and systems.
- f. Disease and parasite identification and control.
- g. Product identification, packaging, and merchandising.
- h. Identification and assessment of resource requirements, facilities, and equipment.

3. Subsistence Dairy and Beef Cattle.

Problem: Lack of a well defined dual-purpose production and management system and associated genetic stock, information and technology.

Needs:

- a. Identification and evaluation of suitable genetic stock.
- b. Identification of adapted production and management systems.
- c. Feeding requirements and feeds to meet subsistence goals.
- d. Identification and evaluation of facilities and equipment suited to subsistence enterprise.
- e. Health and sanitation requirements and procedures.
- f. Feed and forage production and handling systems and evaluation.
- g. Miscellaneous.

B. Vegetables and potatoes.

1. Subsistence and Commercial Garden (truck) crops.

Problem: Varieties, fertilizers, and production and storage systems.

Needs:

- a. Screening of adapted varieties.
- b. Testing of fertilizer responses.
- c. Identification and testing of machinery and equipment

- particularly suited to size and nature of enterprise.
- d. Vegetable and potato production and tillage systems.
- e. Product harvest and handling systems.
- f. Storage requirements and facilities.
- g. Processing facilities, equipment, and standards.
- h. Market grading, standards, and sanitary requirements.
- i. Identification of subsistence needs and marketing probabilities.

C. Forestry and Wood Products.

1. Subsistence and/or commercial timber harvest and mill operation.

Problem: Lack of technical knowledge, engineering and design inputs, mill operation experience, and market acceptance of the product.

- Needs:
- a. Product identification and evaluation.
 - b. mill design.
 - c. Training program for cruisers, scalers, quality control, and mill operators.
 - d. Sustained yield harvest program.
 - e. Identification of market probabilities and specification requirements.

2. Wood Products.

Problem: Lack of previous design and production experience.

- Needs:
- a. Resource identification and evaluation.
 - b. Prospective product identification.
 - c. Training program for product designers.
 - d. Training program for woodworkers.
 - e. Identification of prospective markets, marketing opportunities, and quality control requirements.

D. Cereal Grains and Forages.

1. Feed and Food Grains.

Problem: Too much talk and too little do at the statewide policy and program decision making level.

- Needs:
- a. Varietal screenings.
 - b. Fertilizer response data.
 - c. Sources of selected seed stocks.
 - d. Land resource evaluations and assessments.
 - e. Resource and environmental conservation planning.
 - f. Alternative tillage system assessments.
 - g. Identification and assessment of alternative production and harvesting systems.
 - h. Identification and assessment of prospective product markets, utilization, and quality control requirements.

2. Harvested Forages.

Problem: Lack of identification of forage needs and well defined production systems to meet specific utilization needs in particular geographic locations.

Needs:

- a. Varietal screenings.
- b. Fertilizer response tests.
- c. Product use identification.
- d. Production and harvest systems.
- e. Storage facilities and equipment suited to need.
- f. Identification of prospective product use, markets, and quality control standards.
- g. Nutritional assessments and evaluations.

The above are intended as being illustrative rather than exhaustive in subject and content.

MEANS AND FACILITIES

The community renewable resource development center is conceived as a program which can be developed, directed, and supported by the local community, in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. It can be initiated using existing facilities and local talent to the extent available, hiring only those technical competencies necessary to carry out specific priority programs. As the program grows and develops, it is anticipated that land, facilities, and equipment, of a more permanent nature, will be required.

Each community (or group of communities) renewable resource development center will be initiated by the local community when there is sufficient interest in, and recognition of, the need for socio-economic and resource development. A board of directors will be selected by the local community to develop preliminary plans for the center, seek approval for the center by the Commissioner of Natural Resources, and identify sources of funding for the beginning center program. On approval of the center, the board of directors will select a director to administer and carry out center programs and activities. The director, in concurrence with the board, will seek and accept cooperative program assistance, and financial aid and assistance from federal, state, philanthropic foundations, private corporations, and other sources, to attain community program goals.

Selected programs, offered by various divisions of the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Alaska, including that of "plant materials", to meet local needs, may be coordinated through the office of the director of the community renewable resource development center. Certain career development programs, directed to renewable resource development, may also be coordinated through the office of the director. However, primary emphasis of the center will be directed to priority community programs and interests.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

Since there is presently no institutional or statutory precedent for community renewable resource development centers, it will be necessary to pursue enabling legislation for their creation. The following legislative proposal will serve that purpose.

AN ACT CREATING COMMUNITY RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Section 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY. It is the declared policy of the state to encourage, facilitate, and cooperate in developing community renewable resource development centers for the purpose of furthering socio-economic and renewable resource development in an orderly, functional, and economic manner. It is also the declared policy of the state to conserve and protect renewable resources as valued natural and ecological resources which provide open space, socio-cultural aesthetics, and sustained yields of food, fiber, and amenities. Community renewable resource development centers are one means by which research, development, demonstration, public consultant and contact functions, in the development process, can reflect determination of needs and desires in the local community. It is the purpose of this act to provide means by which community renewable resource development centers can be created and operated in the local community.

Section 2. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires.

(1) "Community Renewable Resource Development Center" means a program of research-development-service established by the Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with qualified political subdivisions, farmers organizations, or Native corporations created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), including both center and cooperative programs and services.

(2) "Qualified political subdivision", "farmers organization", or "Native corporation created under ANCSA" means a political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation organized under the laws of the state, meeting the following minimum requirements for the establishment of a community renewable resource development center:

(A) makes application to the Commissioner of Natural Resources for participation in the community renewable resource development center program;

(B) satisfies organizational requirements and criteria established by the Department of Natural Resources;

(C) has established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner the practical need for a community renewable resource development center within the identified community or region;

(D) makes arrangements for defraying its proper share of the costs of operation and maintenance of a community renewable resource development center, as provided in terms of this chapter.

Section 3. *ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.*

Any qualified political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA may make an agreement with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a community renewable resource development center. The relationship between the Department of Natural Resources and a community renewable resource development center shall be analogous to the typical relationship between a university and a community college.

Section 4. *PURPOSE OF CENTER.* The objectives of a renewable resource development center, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources

and the University of Alaska, are to:

- (1) evaluate renewable resources for development;
- (2) identify and assess alternative renewable resource development possibilities
- (3) identify and evaluate new and innovative information, germplasm, technology, conservation measures, factor input responses, and production systems;
- (4) demonstrate, on a functional pilot scale, new production systems and technology identified as applicable to the particular community environment;
- (5) provide *public consultants* who will work directly with individuals or groups in the community who are planning and/or initiating renewable resource development projects or efforts;
- (6) provide a "*peer-group substitute*" function for beginning producers, particularly in those situations where there is little or no community experience with the product or enterprise;
- (7) provide coordination and communications between and among the local community and those public institutions and agencies which have responsibilities for providing services which will contribute to renewable resource development and/or conservation.

Section 5. *THE BOARD.* The board of directors for a community renewable resource development center shall be composed of not less than seven members selected from within the community, the Commissioner of Natural Resources or his designee as an ex officio member, the Dean of the School of Agriculture and Land Resource Management or his designee as an ex officio member, and the Director of the center, acting as chairman.

Section 6. *AUTHORITY OF BOARD.* The board, in its discretion and as the need arises, may cooperate with the federal government, other state agencies, the University of Alaska, philanthropic foundations, and private corporations in the establishment of appropriate research, development, demonstration, public consultant, and service activities. The board is responsible for selection of all center administrative, professional, technical, and non-classified employees, and shall pay all operational and administrative costs, for programs and activities offered.

Selected programs, offered by various divisions of the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Alaska, including that of "*plant materials*", to meet local needs, may be coordinated through the office of the director of the community renewable resource development center.

Section 7. *DIRECTOR.* The administrative head of a community renewable resource development center established by the local community in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources is a director. The director shall be selected by the board, subject to approval by the Commissioner of Natural Resources and the governing body of the political subdivision, farmers organization, or the Native corporation created under ANCSA.

Section 8. *ACCEPTANCE OF ASSISTANCE.* The community renewable resource development center may request, accept, and receive from federal, state, philanthropic foundations, private corporations, and other nongovernmental sources financial and other aid and assistance, including personnel and equipment, for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of the center.

Section 9. *DISPOSITION OF INCOME.* All money, including grants, fees, sales, gifts, contracts, and funds received from the political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA for the operation of a community renewable resource development center established, operated, and maintained under terms of this chapter shall be placed in, and dispersed from, the appropriate fund of the qualified political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA cooperating with the Department of Natural Resources in the establishment of the community renewable resource development center.

Appropriations made by the state for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the center shall be expended upon vouchers approved by the Department in the manner prescribed by it.

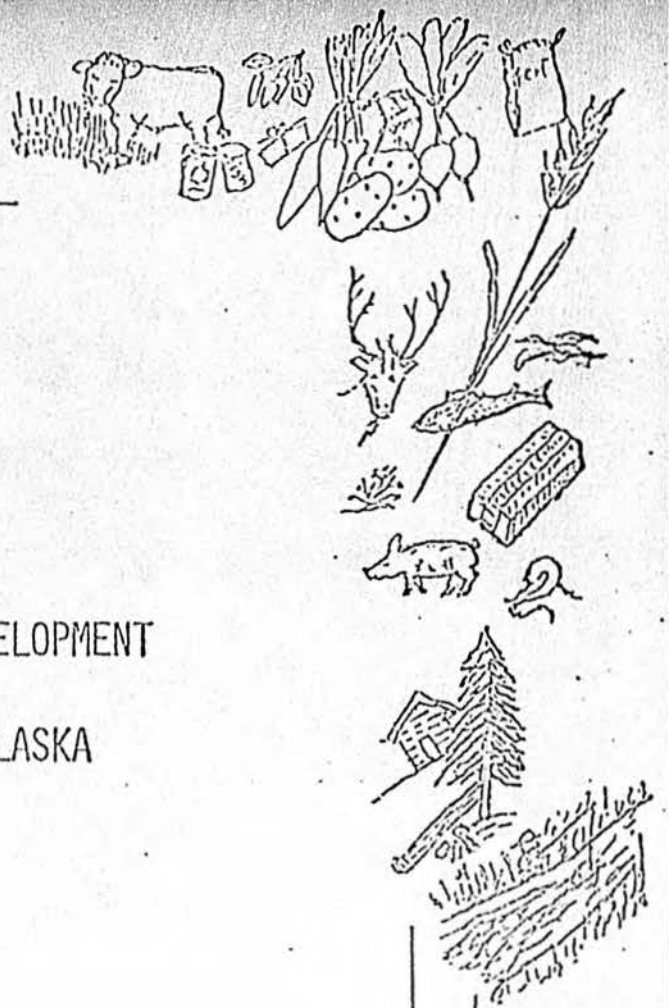
Section 10. *USE OF JOINT FACILITIES.* If facilities used by the community renewable resource development center are owned by the political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA, the center, subject to availability of appropriated or grant funds, may reimburse the political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA for all expenses directly related to facilities used for center programs and activities. The political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA shall bear all expenses directly related to non-center programs and activities.

If separate facilities are financed, constructed, or maintained from federal, state, or private funds for particular programs and activities of the community renewable resource development center, then the board has title to, and control of, the separate facilities used for these purposes. If separate facilities are financed, constructed, or maintained by the

political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA for either center programs or activities, then the political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA has title to and control of the separate facilities used for these purposes.

A PROGRAM FOR
RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
IN RURAL VILLAGES OF ALASKA

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701



PROGRAM TITLE: A Program for Renewable Resource Development
in Rural Villages of Alaska

INSTITUTION: University of Alaska
Agricultural Experiment Station

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Wayne E. Burton .
Professor of Agricultural Economics
Agricultural Experiment Station
Palmer, Alaska 99645
907-745-3257 (office)
907-376-5983 (home)

PROGRAM TIME FRAME: Fiscal Year 1978 - Fiscal Year 1981

ABSTRACT

The University of Alaska, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fairbanks, Alaska, is pleased to submit the following proposal in recognition of the need for carrying renewable resource development programs to the rural villages of Alaska. The program will provide pilot-demonstration, at on-sight locations, of village renewable resource development centers which reflect the expressed interests and needs of Native village communities.

The Agricultural Experiment Station, along with selected consultants, will provide a task-group of technical expertise (in the role of "public consultants) and an institutional infrastructure with which to support the development of community (village) renewable resource development centers in locations not yet being served by traditional agency and institutional programs and services. Emphasis will probably be directed to agriculture, agroethenics, and forestry, since lands received by the villages under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are primarily suited to those enterprises.

The need for such program development is particularly urgent since socio-economic development opportunities, other than for renewable resources, are quite limited, and Native rural villages are facing the concurrent ending of benefits of the settlement act and lands received being subject to taxation in 1991. Also, socio-economic development expectations generated during the two decades must be served by business investment and resource development accomplished during that period. Additional urgency is being generated by the State of Alaska's attention to possible development of "state" agricultural lands in the traditional rural-agricultural communities in the Tanana Valley, the Matanuska Valley, and on the Kenai Peninsula.

Since the geographic location, modes and frequency of transportation, per caput incomes, nutritional adequacy, and scope, frequency, and continuity of public services provided, all have historically mitigated against socio-economic and resource development in the village communities, both need and opportunity for program development are particularly great. A primary objective of the program is to carry an integrated research-development-service program to the villages that will alleviate the overly burdensome needs for time, travel, costs, and frustrations of attempting to identify, glean, and combine fragmented pieces of information, technology and experience from a multitude of widely scattered institutional, agency, and private sources into new and innovative production systems for the purpose of renewable resource development in the village location and environment.

More specific objectives are:

- a. To implement a resource and socio-economic development approach, and delivery system, which would be prospective, Alaskan, and comprehensive, and that would be constructive in instigating dialogue, and creating

"guiding images", directed to future development of renewable resource enterprises for subsistence, amenity, and/or commercial purposes in rural village environments.

- b. To generate and integrate knowledge, technology, experience, and credibility into production systems particularly suited to specific village geographic and socio-cultural environments (which would readily transfer to other villages in geographic proximity - if and/or when there is desire or need for such development).
- c. To provide integrated research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group" substitute, service, and contact functions in a single institutional program and/or location.
- d. To generate information, data, and expertise that would contribute to the further development, expansion, and success of other public programs and services which are directed to enhancing the quality of life in rural villages.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Abstract	<i>ii</i>
Table of Contents	<i>iv</i>
List of Figures	<i>v</i>
TITLE	1
SITUATION	1
JUSTIFICATION	3
PROSPECTIVE PROGRAM	8
Objectives	9
PROSPECTIVE ORGANIZATION	11
PROGRAM BUILDING	12
PROGRAM TIMING OF DEVELOPMENT	14
EVALUATION	18
PERSONNEL	19
Resume - Project Director	20
PROSPECTIVE BUDGETS	26
APPENDIX	
1 - Village and Regional Corporation Requests	39
2 - Non-Native Village Developments	65
3 - Food and Store Prices in The villages	70
4 - Nature, Frequency, and Location of Agency and Institutional Services	73
5 - Agricultural Statutes and Bills	85

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Geographic Location of Rural Villages	5
Figure 2.	Geographic Location of Institutions and Agencies serving Renewable Resource Development in Alaska	6
Figure 3	Distances Between Service Centers and Rural Villages	7

I. TITLE: A PROGRAM FOR RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL VILLAGES OF ALASKA

II. SITUATION: A cursory perusal of the geographic location, modes and frequency of transportation, per caput incomes, status of employment, nutritional adequacy, availability of latent renewable resources, and the scope, nature, frequency, and continuity of public services provided, would engender particular insight into resource and socio-economic development problems encountered by rural villages in Alaska. A parallel perusal of resources in proximity to rural village locations would indicate varying development possibilities for those generally classed as "renewable" (agroecothenic, agricultural, forest product, fishery, and recreational). In contrast, a prospective assessment of resource development possibilities, within the present public institutional-locational availability and environment, would indicate practically no renewable resource development probabilities for many villages at this time.

Various public institutions and agencies are diligently (and desperately) trying to cope with health and welfare, communication, education, housing, potable water, waste disposal, leadership, and career development problems. Human, physical, and financial resources, in rather large amounts, have been committed to finding solutions for these problems. Many of the projected solutions have been predicated on "urbanization" of the villages and consolidation of populations in order to make urbanization feasible, which, in turn, encourages migration to urban-industrial centers of Anchorage and Fairbanks. The migration is selective. Resources invested in education and career development are exported from the village. The

historic life-style of the rural village is being diminished without a concurrent emergence of socio-economic and renewable resource development which will allow an ongoing process of socio-economic development and socio-cultural transition to accomplish "rural modernization".

The problem situation, until very recently, could be summarized as one of underdevelopment (or no development) of resources in most rural communities, a void of public infrastructures and programs directed to private and village renewable resource development, national attention directed to energy resource development, and public attention directed to social welfare issues, environmental conservation, "oil" and pipeline issues and revenues, and public land control issues. Lost in the ongoing socio-political shuffle is particular recognition that Alaska's population does not have previous experience, or a cultural heritage, relating to private renewable resource development, nor does the state have institutional-agency experience and competency for such development in the rural community.

Alaska's rural communities, both Native and non-Native, are now facing renewable resource development needs and problems of near crises proportions without public institutional-agency infrastructures and programs or other means of addressing renewable resource development. Most Native villages have selected lands, under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, that are suited to expanded subsistence */ and amenity production, and a considerable number have selected lands suited to

*/ Subsistence as used in this instance, is intended to identify those vegetables, berries, potatoes, meat animals (reindeer, caribou, cattle sheep, and musk ox), and forest products that would have initial impact on village consumption, some of which would subsequently have commercial probabilities - now or in the future.

commercial food, fiber, ornamental, and environmental production at some future time. Their frequent and recurring inquiries and requests to public institutions and agencies, regarding agricultural and agro-euthenics topics (Appendix I), have elicited little or no productive response. The non-Native villages (e.g., Delta Junction) have come to recognize the need for community organization to facilitate agricultural and other renewable resource development (Appendix II), but are now feeling the penalty of not having institutional-agency development and service infrastructures located within the community. There has been an experience of too many "touring" bureaucrats and V.I.P.'s, with too little availability of public institutional-agency presence, output, and/or services directed to their resource development needs.

- III. JUSTIFICATION: The rural villages of Alaska are facing a most difficult time of socio-economic and socio-cultural transition. Public social programs directed to the process of "urbanization", as previously noted, while particularly worthy in nature and intent, continue to generate anticipations and demands for a wide range of goods and services. Food and other store prices, in the villages, are accelerating at a rate, and to a level, unknown elsewhere in the country (Appendix III). Depletion of the caribou herds, for whatever reason, has caused sufficient hardship that the governor has requested federal disaster status for Northwest Alaska. A similar request was extended, in the recent past, for the Bristol Bay region when salmon stocks fell to disaster levels. Renewable resources, in proximity to the villages, remain undeveloped because of the void in public infrastructures and programs needed for their development.

Alaska does not have a comprehensive geographic institutional and agency program development and coverage in its rural communities, directed to socio-economic and renewable resource development, comparable to that found in the contiguous states, or in most other developed and developing regions of the world. Rural villages are dispersed over a latitudinal distance of some 1,100 miles and a longitudinal distance of some 1,750 miles (Figure 1). Rural and "agricultural" resource development institutions and agencies tend to be clustered in the "urban" centers of Fairbanks, Anchorage, Palmer, and Juneau, with a secondary service center located on the Kenai Peninsula (Figure 2). Distances from these service centers to the villages are such that limited personnel and budgets have precluded service coverage for much of the rural portion of the state (Figure 3).

The State of Alaska, through its Department of Natural Resources, has provided programs and services primarily of a regulatory, finance, and consumer protection nature, not directed to rural community socio-economic and renewable resource development needs. The University of Alaska has maintained a presence in some village communities through limited Cooperative Extension Service activities (one agent served a territory as large as the state of Texas for many years), reinstated an Agricultural Experiment Station program in 1968 after a lapse of some 20 years, and reapproved a School of Agriculture (and Land Resource Management) after a lapse of some 30 years, but its mission has not been well defined even for the traditional "agricultural" communities. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has maintained at least a presence of most of its line "Services" in Alaska, but their missions have been directed to "traditional agricultural communities" and/or public institutional and

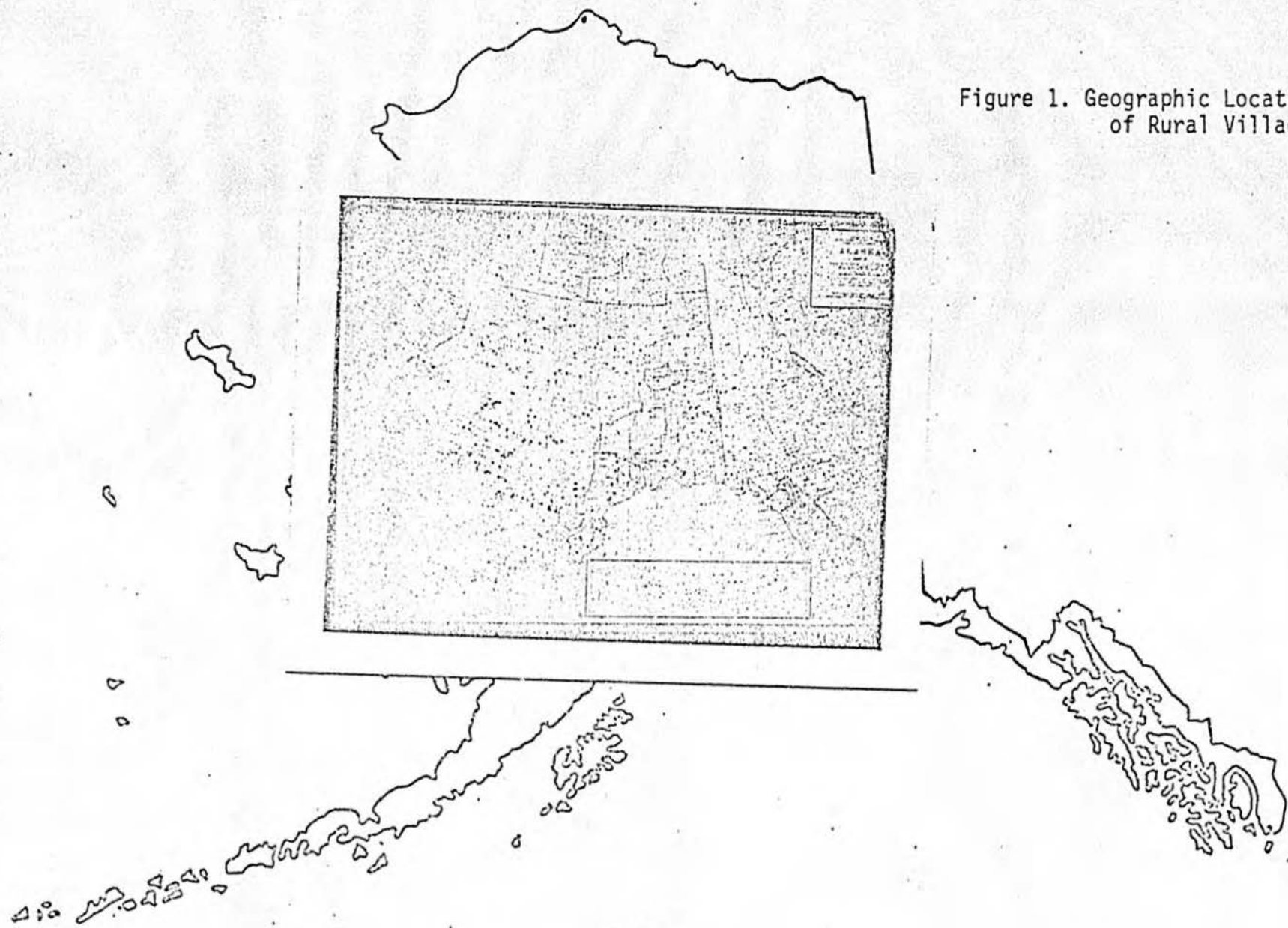


Figure 1. Geographic Location
of Rural Villages

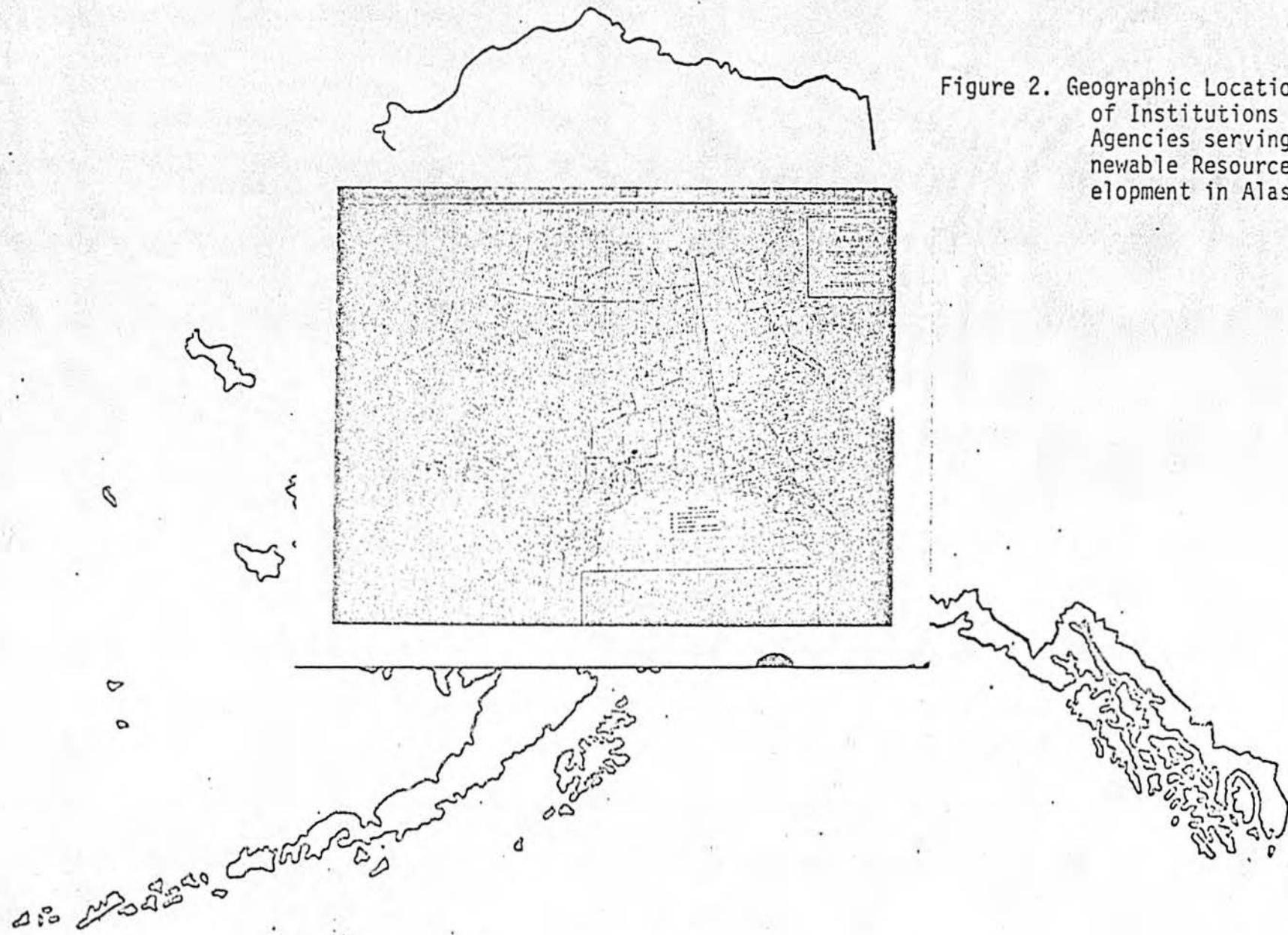


Figure 2. Geographic Location
of Institutions and
Agencies serving Re-
newable Resource Dev-
elopment in Alaska

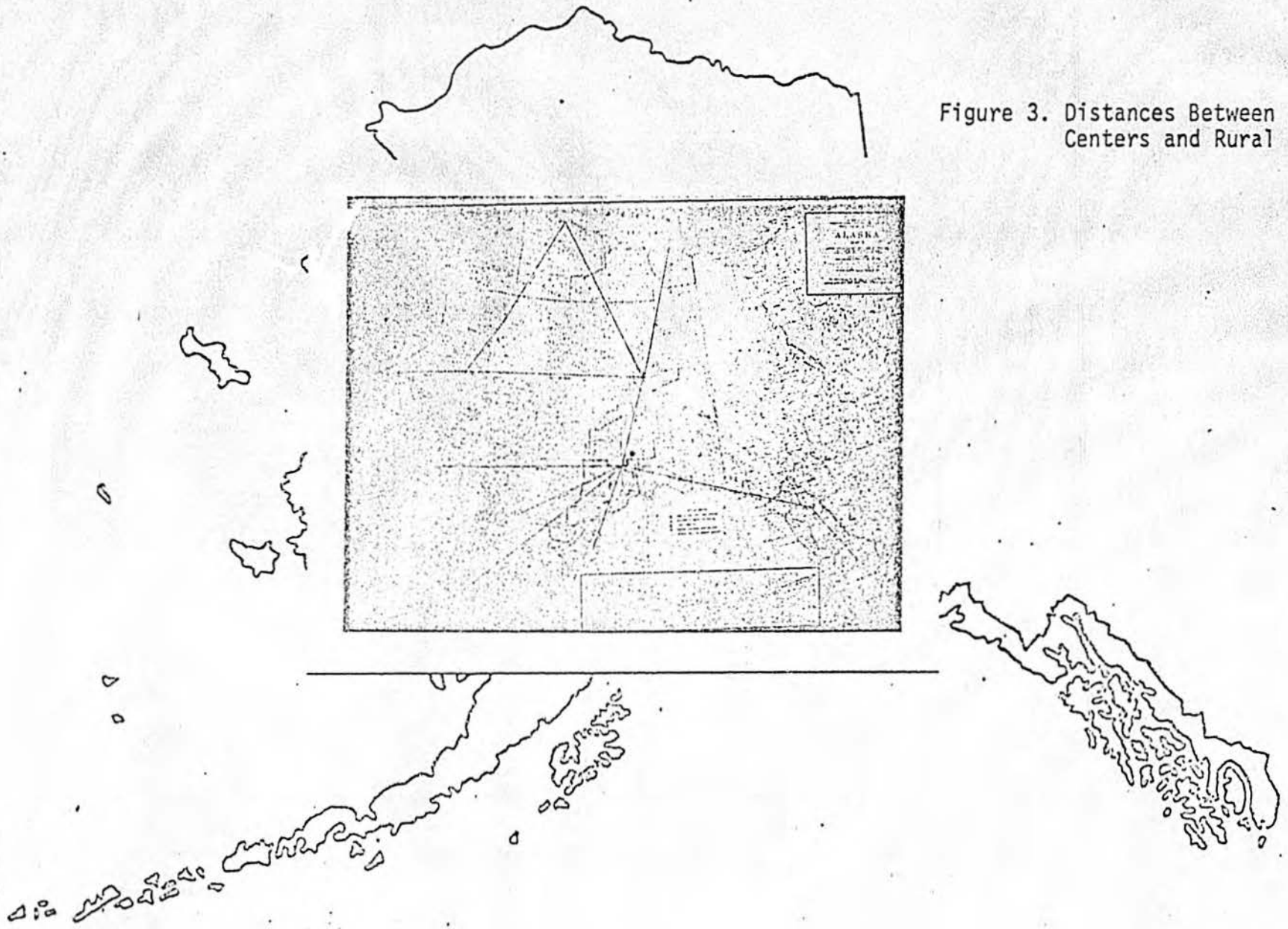


Figure 3. Distances Between Service Centers and Rural Villages

agency needs, not to socio-economic and renewable resource development in the rural villages.

The Alaska renewable resource development picture is now in the process of change. The Alaska Legislature and the state administration have been addressing problems, and taking action, regarding "agricultural" development needs in the "traditional" agricultural communities. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, via special task and review groups from the Agricultural Research Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Cooperative State Research Service (during the summer of 1976), has been reassessing its programs in Alaska. The University of Alaska has directed new program attention to language, leadership, and nutritional issues. While the traditional public institutions are addressing problems of "agriculture" and related development, they are not addressing many renewable resource development problems for rural village regions of the state.

- IV. PROSPECTIVE PROGRAM: This program is designed to serve renewable resource development needs in those villages and regions not presently being served by traditional programs. It is conceived to serve villages primarily off the present road system; provide integrated research, development, public consultant, demonstration, "peer-group" substitute, service, and contact functions particularly designed to serve perceived village needs; and provide an information and support base for educational, vocational, and extension type programs.

It differs from traditional programs in that it integrates a considerable number of public service functions, provides a technical staffing and infrastructure for community action programs at the community level,

specifically addresses perceived resource development needs at the site location, and provides a "peer-group substitute" (via the village program technical staff) where there is little or no previous experience with development of the particular resource. The program also incorporates the "public consultant" concept (via the technical consultants identified as part of the "project" staff), to serve specific project needs of the "village" community.

A primary objective of the program is to carry an integrated research-development-service program to the villages that will alleviate the overly burdensome needs for time, travel, costs, and frustrations of attempting to identify, glean, and combine fragmented pieces of information, technology, and experience from a multitude of widely scattered institutional, agency, and private sources, into new and innovative production systems for the purpose of renewable resource development in the village location and environment.

More specific objectives are:

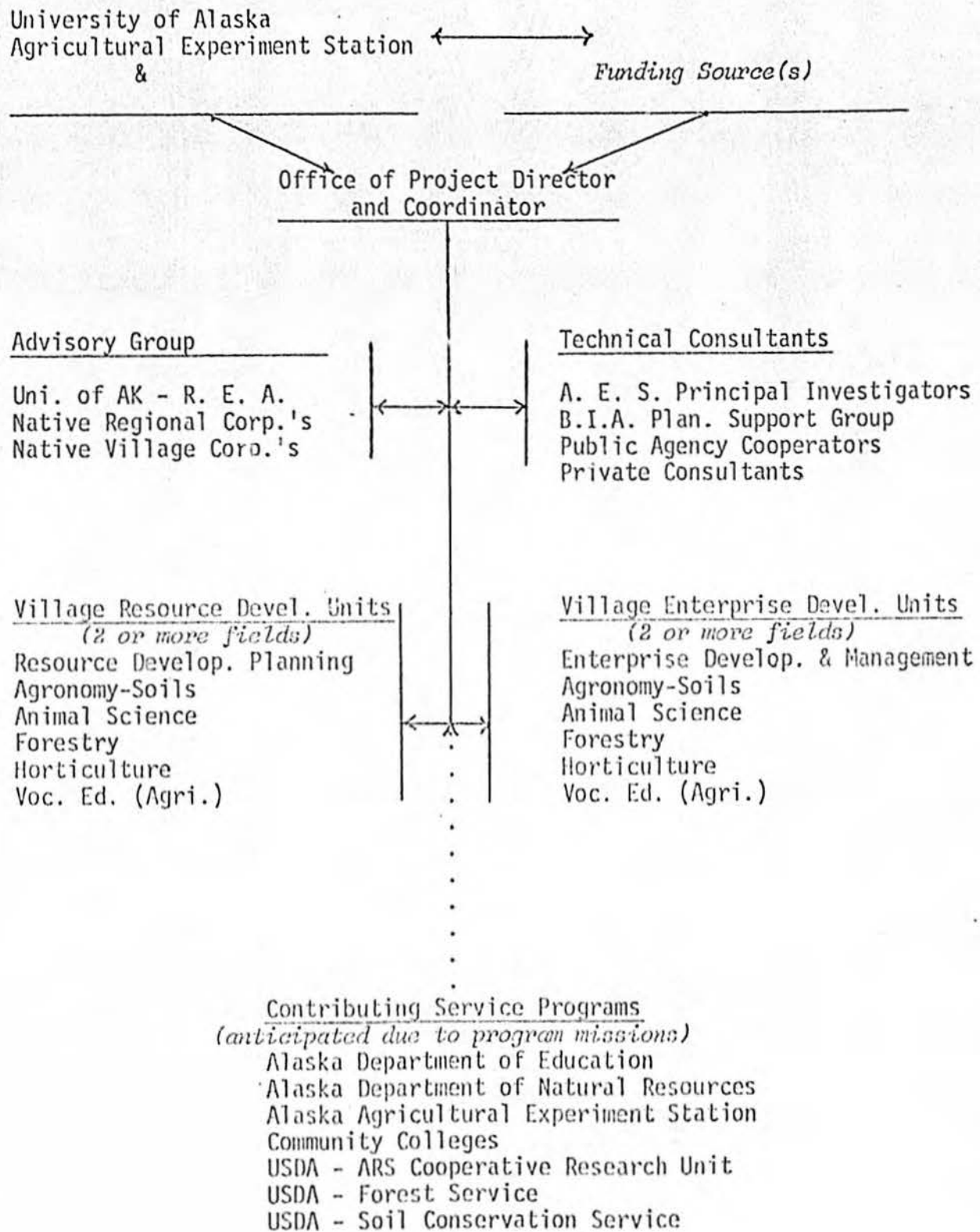
- a. To implement a resource and socio-economic development approach, and delivery system, which would be prospective, Alaskan, and comprehensive, and that would be constructive in instigating dialogue, and creating "guiding images", directed to future development of renewable resource enterprises for subsistence, amenity, and/or commercial purposes in rural village environments.
- b. To generate and integrate knowledge, technology, experience, and credibility into production systems particularly suited to specific village geographic and socio-cultural environments (which would readily transfer to other villages in geographic proximity - if and/or when there is desire or need for such development).

- c. To provide integrated research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and contact functions in a single institutional program and/or location.
- d. To generate information, data, and expertise that would contribute to the further development, expansion, and success of other public programs and services which are directed to enhancing the quality of life in rural villages.

This program will complement conservation, consumer, environmental, extension, human resource, research, and vocational programs of traditional institution and agencies in rural village communities. It will uniquely provide opportunity and stimulus for vocational programs through information, demonstration, resource expertise, experience, situs location, and credibility for enterprise development. Additionally, it will provide tested locational and regional technical data, production systems, "how-to-do" publications, consultant expertise, and demonstrated experience, that has not previously been available, to the Cooperative Extension Service for their more general program use.

The generation and indexing of uniform and comprehensive regional field data to complement Agricultural Experiment Station research efforts can be materially expanded where only "cooperator" plots, if any, have been the case. It is anticipated that further definition of service and regulatory functions of the Alaska Division of Agriculture can be facilitated, and probably implemented, through program coordination. The program contact and communications functions, between and among villages and public institutions and agencies, may yet be the initial critical service that the program can provide.

V. PROSPECTIVE ORGANIZATION:



VI. PROGRAM BUILDING: Implementation of the program, in accordance with the purposes and objectives previously outlined, will entail a prospective approach to institutional and program development. The conceptual framework has been defined as the "agroethenics approach" */. Various elements have been gleaned from an extended variety of sources. However, the decentralized, community, institutional approach has yet to be activated as a field program, here or elsewhere.

Preliminary structuring of the program will be carried out by a small central administrative and support unit located within the Agricultural Experiment Station. Its primary purpose will be to coordinate development and continuation of the programs. Its functions will include:

- a) liaison with Native organizations, Native corporations, other components of the University of Alaska, public institutions and agencies whose programs may be contributing and/or complemented, and funding sources;
- b) general program planning and evaluation, in coordination with an advisory group, technical consultants, and program sponsors;
- c) program administration, coordination of technical consultants, and expediting of village unit programs; and
- d) identifying and coordinating services from other public agencies and institutions which may be generated to contribute to village renewable resource development programs.

A primary concern of program development will be identification of expressed interests and needs in Alaska's rural communities. These concerns will be addressed through two alternative avenues: (1) seminars with people from rural villages and Native regional corporations to initiate

*/ *CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE: V. An Agroethenics Approach to Development in Alaska*, University of Alaska, SLARM, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 46, February 1976.

dialogue on prospective applications of the proposed approach to renewable resource development in the village environment, and (2) selection of a relevant advisory committee. It is anticipated that identification of scope and nature of regional and village interest in such a program, possible program locations, focus of individual programs, and availability of facilities and land will be addressed during this phase of program development.

Village program will be structured to include a small unit of technical competencies and an office person, on-site research and demonstration activities, available public technical consultants, and staff participation in community renewable resource development activities. The program staff role will be that of liaison, program development and continuation, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", research, and communications. They may also provide the initial staffing for rural village "community renewable resource development centers". In any case, program development will reflect dialogue generated in central unit program initiation efforts.

Village program units are conceived as being of two different types. One type would be organized as a general renewable resource development unit concentrating on resource evaluations, resource development assessments, generation of research data, conceptualizing and testing of production systems, and facilitating the renewable resource development process. The second type would concentrate on identified enterprise development, and thus concentrate on enterprise planning, organization, research, production systems development, demonstration, public consulting, and contact functions to facilitate enterprise development. Both type programs would be carried out in concert with identified village desires and

interests.

Probable vocational, conservation, and consumer program interests have not been identified, but certainly are not precluded from program development possibilities.

VII. PROGRAM TIMING OF DEVELOPMENT:

Central Program - First 6 Months

- (i) Unit organization and staffing.
- (ii) Dialogue with Native groups, technical consultants, and institutional interests.
- (iii) Seminars with Native regional and village groups to identify scope and nature of program interests, etc.
- (iv) Technical program planning by program staff and technical consultants.
- (v) Staging of village program personnel, as competencies can be identified from dialogue, seminars, and technical program planning.

Central Program - First Year (Parallels Village Program - First Year)

- (i) Program document which will identify program thrusts, technical competencies required in village and consultants, specific village program locations, and prospective village program outlines.
- (ii) program administration and coordination.
- (iii) Provide consultant expertise to village program units.
- (iv) Coordinate services from contributing service programs.
- (v) Bi-annual assessment of village programs, and annual report.
- (vi) Inservice training programs and seminars for combined central and village staff.
- (vii) Prepare and publish informational outflow from program.

Central Program - Second year

- (i) Basically functions ii through vi of first year program.
- (ii) Comprehensive program assessment to determine if need for change and/or redirection.

Central Program - Third Year

- (i) Basically, functions ii through vi of first year program.
- (ii) Document procedural approach to core village renewable resource development program, and develop hand book on model and its application.
- (iii) Develop handbooks for enterprise development, approved practices, factor input and germ-plasm recommendations, production calanders, and probable product utilization assessments.
- (iv) Develop and carry out symposium on the "village renewable resource development program in Alaska".
- (v) Develop plans and recommendations for regional centers from which to continue "village" program direction and support.

Village Program - First year

- (i) Unit leader moves to village while other technical personnel stage program supplies and equipment and identify contributing service programs that will be available in the village location.
- (ii) Move remainder of technical personnel to village location to initiate varietal screening test plots, fertilizer response test plots, resource assessment studies, and enterprise production system demonstration projects. Particular attention will be directed to resource evaluations and program planning in "the village" environment.

- (iii) Technical consulting expertise will be used to guide, support, and reinforce field technical programs during this initial program year.
- (iv) Field evaluations will be carried out by program director (and selected consultants) at regular intervals, with comprehensive reports for review by village corporation, advisory committee, and funding sources.

Village Program - Second Year

- (i) Finalize and implement "the" village program (each village), which reflects the first year's resource evaluation and planning efforts, particular desires and needs of the village (both short and long run), and program functions of research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and communications.
- (ii) Technical consulting expertise will be used in the role of "public consultants" for enterprise planning and development projects, as well as to support field programs.
- (iii) Contributing service program personnel will be utilized to further identify probable future enterprises and production systems relevant to village areas, as well as identify the nature and availability of institutional and agency services that would directly contribute to the success of such enterprises, both present and future.
- (iv) Village and central program personnel will identify and assess program inputs and services that are needed and could or should

be provided by institutional and agency contributing service programs.

- (v) Field and program evaluations will be carried out by project leader (and selected consultants) at regular intervals, and overall program evaluations will be carried out at mid-year and end of year intervals. A comprehensive report will be prepared for review by village corporation, advisory group, and funding sources.

Village Program - Third Year

- (i) Realign and expand program as per recommendations from comprehensive review, and direct attention to further development of program facilities.
- (ii) Document procedural approach, and assess for transferrability.
- (iii) Continue emphasis on research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and communications functions of the village programs.

VIII. EVALUATION: Program evaluations will take a number of forms, i.e., internal program assessments of progress, advisory group assessments of program design and success in terms of identified purposes and objectives, administrative assessments of institutional mission, seminars for participants and public, and program sponsors evaluation of cost/benefit of program.

Recognizing the diverse criteria of the various groups involved, primary evaluative concern will undoubtedly be directed to program effectiveness in the village environment. Since the approach is prospective, new directions may be generated within the program as it develops from ongoing evaluations by any of the previously mentioned. Reports of progress, and various assessments, will be provided the program sponsor(s) at not greater than annual intervals.

IX. PERSONNEL: Project personnel can only be partially identified for the planning-development stage of the program, at this time, since village program personnel (and some technical consultants) will of necessity be identified and recruited in line with particular competencies required for specific village programs.

Project Director - Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Professor of Agricultural Economics

Asst. Director - (to be recruited), Development Specialist

Expeditor - (to be recruited)

Admin. Secretary-Clerk _ (to be recruited)

Technical Consultants:

Dr. Donald H. Dinkel, Professor of Plant Physiology - Horticulture

Dr. Frank J. Wooding, Assoc. Prof. Agronomy - Agronomy-Soil

Dr. Don C Tomlin, Agro-North Consultants - Animal Sciences

Dr. Fredrich M. Husby, Asst. Prof. Animal Sciences - Animal Sciences

_____, Forestry Sciences, (to be identified)

_____, Resource Economics, (to be identified)

_____, Engineering, (to be identified)

_____, Voc. Ed. - Agri. (to be identified)

Village Unit Personnel: (each village)

_____, Unit Leader - Technical Competency (to be recruited)

_____, Technical Competency (to be recruited)

_____, Technical Competency (to be recruited)

_____, Clerk-Secretary (to be recruited)

2040 hrs. , Seasonal Labor (to be recruited)

Wayne E. Burton

Professor Agricultural Economics
(432-50-0741)

ADDRESS:

Palmer Research Center
P. O. Box AE
Palmer, Alaska 99645

TELEPHONE:

907-745-3257, ext. 39

PERSONAL DATA:

Born: Bingham, Nebraska - November 3, 1922

Married: Stillwater, Oklahoma - December 23, 1945 (children 4)

Residence: Lot 9, Block 1, Woodside Estates, Wasilla

Address: P. O. Box 622, Palmer, Alaska 99645

Phone: 907-376-5983

EDUCATION:

- 1967-'68 Ph.D in Agricultural Economics (minors in Sociology and Philosophy), Montana State University
- 1960-'62 Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Montana State University
- 1958-'60 M.S. in Agricultural Economics (with additional work in Voc. Ag. and Sociology), Texas A & M University
- 1957-'58 B.S. in General Agriculture (also requirements for Voc. Ag. teaching certificate), University of Wyoming
- 1944-'47 Undergraduate - Agriculture, Oklahoma State University

EXPERIENCE:

- 1975-'76 Professor, Agricultural Economics, University of Alaska - Agricultural Experiment Station Palmer Research Center, Palmer, Ak. Sabbatical leave - Western States and Canada.
- 1972-'75 Associate Professor, Agricultural Economist, University of Alaska - Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Palmer Research Center, Palmer, Ak. Research on interrelationships of rural development infrastructures and production modernization in Northern environments, greenhouse industry, dairy industry, and agricultural development policy. Member of Alaska Rural Development Council Committee on Agricultural Potentials.

Interagency cooperation with State Division of Agriculture on policy development; Soil Conservation Service - USDA on defining possible parameters of agricultural development; and Joint Land Use Planning Commission work group on nature of possible agricultural development in identified latent agricultural regions.

- 1971-'72 Associate Professor, Agricultural Economist, University of Alaska - Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, College, Ak. Research on agricultural development problems, agricultural process, and agroethenics. Member of Alaska Rural Development Council, and Tanana Valley Irrigation Potential Study Team.
- 1969-'71 Associate Professor, Agricultural Economist, University of Alaska - Institute of Agricultural Sciences, College Research Center. Research on agricultural marketing infrastructures, greenhouse industry characteristics, and shelf appearance of Alaska produced vegetables. Member of NCRS-3 Rural Development Committee, and chairman of Institute red-meats research and goals committee. University coordinator for University of Alaska-OHM, Inc. Cooperative Project. Served on MBA program committee at EFRU, Anchorage, and on numerous individual graduate student committees.
- 1963-'69 Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economist, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Palmer. Research on dairy, swine, forage crops, potatoes, field vegetables, agricultural development, and institutional development theory. Member of NCR-4 Farm Management Research Committee, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska-Agriculture Taskforce, University of Alaska - E.R.S. Agricultural Study Committee, chairman of Institute red-meats research and goals committee, and Institute public relations committee. Served on MBA program committee at EFRU, Anchorage, and taught graduate course in resource development. Taught economics courses at Mat-Su Community College.
- (On L.M.O.P at Montana State University September 1967 - June 1968. Instructor in Economics. Completed research and writing of dissertation.)
- 1962-'63 Assistant Professor and Assistant Agricultural Economist, University of Nevada, Reno. Taught farm management and farm records courses. Research on beef cattle shrink in marketing, irrigation distribution systems, and economics of grazing fees on public lands. Chaired graduate student selection and examining committee, member of Western Region Farm Management Committee, and Western Region Irrigation Research Committee. Coordinated liaison and cooperation with Nevada Central Grazing Committee.
- 1960-'62 Graduate Assistant and Instructor in Agricultural Economics and Economics, Montana State University, Bozeman. Taught farm and ranch management, labor economics, and economic theory, and assisted in other agricultural economics and economics courses. Research on risk and uncertainties strategies in farm management.

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

- 1958-'60 Graduate Research Assistant - 1959-60 and Graduate Teaching Assistant - 1958-59 in Agricultural Economics, Texas A & M University, College Station. Teaching assistant in farm records, farm management, and production economics. Research on part-time farming, farm family business organization, and enterprise suitability for part-time farms. Participated as resource person Pakistan agriculturalist training program.
- 1956-'57 Family ranch operation redevelopment, Bingham, Nebraska.
- 1952-'56 Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Verdigre, Nebraska, (developed and carried out instructional service programs to accommodate commercial corn-hog-fed cattle farming types in one area and commercial ranching types in another sector; program participants varied from beginning farmers to well-established commercial farmers; major program emphasis centered on incorporating latest technical knowledge into production programs, particularly swine enterprise (program participants would have been classed as "innovators"); swine program inclusions were genetic improvement, nutrition, sanitation and disease control, production systems and facilities, and a comprehensive performance evaluation program; beef cattle program included genetic improvement, both range and feed lot nutrition, sanitation and disease control, including brucellosis and T.B. control program, range management; field crops program centered on varietal selection, fertilizer use, cultural practices, land use planning and soil conservation, etc., combined into production system to maximize yields and economic profits; farm buildings, machinery, and equipment program centered on planning, construction, and maintenance; dairy program was centered on new enterprise introduction into the community; farm organization and management program featured forward planning, farm records of all types, and farm production and business evaluation; ethnic group working experience included; carried on own farming operation, swine, sheep, dairy).
- 1951 (April-June) Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Hemingford, Nebraska, (organization and development of instructional and service program to suffice needs of commercial wheat farming community with secondary potato, swine, and beef enterprises).
- 1947-'51 Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Westville, Oklahoma, (developed and carried on institutional and service programs to suffice needs of "traditional" subsistence - small farming production orientation of mixed Indian and non-Indian community beginning transition to small-scale commercial farming and large-scale broiler production; major institutional and service program orientation included dairy, poultry, sheep, beef, swine, field crops, horticulture crops, farm development and land use planning, family living and nutritional needs and combination of

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

information, technology, and physical capital along with labor into viable farm firms, both in physical and economic aspects; introduction of new information and technology into "traditional" subsistence and farming systems was central theme of program: carried on own farming operation - swine, sheep, dairy, cereal and hay crops).

1947

(Feb.-Aug.) Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Bergman - Lead Hill, Arkansas, (developed and carried out instructional and service program to suffice needs of development transition from "traditional" subsistence rural setting traditional Ozark communities to small-scale commercial farming orientation; program emphasis included beefbeef, dairy, forages, grains, vegetables, small fruits, farm organization and management, and family living and nutritional needs). Carried on own farming operation (dairy).

1944-'47 Self-employed student (farm - Lead Hill, Arkansas).

BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE, 1973, 12th Edition, Jaques Cattell Press/
R.R., Bowher Company, New York & London.

WHO'S WHO IN THE WEST, 14th Edition, Marquis Who's Who, Inc., Chicago,
Illinois, 60611, USA.

REFERENCES

Dr. Arne M. Degn, Economist, Planning Support Group, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
316 North 26th Street, Billings, Montana 59101.

Dr. Clarence W. Jensen, Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Economics,
Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

Mr. Allan Linn, Director, Alaska Dept. of Agriculture, Box 1088, Palmer, Alaska
99645

Dr. Charles E. Logsdon, Professor and Associate Director, University of Alaska
Agricultural Experiment Station, Palmer Research Center, Box AE, Palmer,
Alaska 99645.

Mr. Weymeth E. Long, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service - USDA,
2221 East Northern Lights Blvd. - Suite 129, Anchorage, Alaska 99504.

Mr. Mike Zacharof, President, Tanadguisix Corporation, St. Paul Island, Alaska
99660

Senator Jalmar M. Kerttula, Pouch V. Juneau, Alaska 99801 or P.O. Box Z, Palmer,
99645.

Senator Clem R. Tillion, Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99801 or Halibut Cove, Alaska
99603.

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE: V. AN AGROEUTHENICS APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT, University of Alaska School of Agriculture and Land Resource Management, AES Bulletin 46, February 1976.

CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE: IV. RESERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN ALASKA, University of Alaska School of Agriculture and Land Resource Management, AES Bulletin 45, January 1976.

CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE: III. DEFINING PARAMETERS OF AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL IN ALASKA,, University of Alaska Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Bulletin 44, August 1975.

CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE: II. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ALASKAN AGRICULTURE, University of Alaska Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Bulletin 43, July 1975.

CREATING A NORTHERN AGRICULTURE: I. AN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE, University of Alaska Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Bulletin 42, July 1975.

"Agricultural Applications of Geothermal Resources: Part II. Identification of Energy Requirements, and Probable Uses of Geothermal (and Wind) Resources, in Agricultural (Food) Production in Alaska," paper presented at Alaska Geothermal and Wind Resources Planning Conference, Anchorage, July 8, 1975.

"The Value of Alaska's Agricultural Potential", paper presented at Alaska Association of Soil Conservation Subdistricts - Spring Meeting, Palmer, April 25, 1975.

"Preservation of Agricultural Lands", paper prepared for inclusion in Alaska Division of Budget and Management FY '75 Issue Analysis - "Preservation of Agricultural Lands", July 1974

"Meeting the Needs of Tomorrow's Agricultural and Agroethenics Development in Alaska - The University of Alaska, " a statement prepared for presentation to Dr. Robert W. Hiatt and the professional faculty of the University of Alaska, April 1974. (Informally released summer 1975)

"Historical Perspectives in Alaskan Agriculture" and "Markets and Marketing: A Foreword Look" in ALASKA'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL, Alaska Rural Development Council, Publication No. 1, March 1974.

"An Agroethenics Approach to Rural-Urban Development Under Sub-Arctic and Arctic Constraints", informal paper circulated during summer of 1972.

"Agricultural Potentials" and "OHM, INC.: A Modern Commercial Farm Development" in IRRIGATION POTENTIALS TANANA RIVER VALLEY, ALASKA - SUPPORTING REPORT, by the study team, Alaska Power Administration, Juneau, 1972.

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

ALASKA'S AGRICULTURE: AN ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, University of Alaska Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, ISEGR Report No. 30, October 1971 (260 pages).

"Report of Research and Goals Committee on Red-Meat Research," mimeo. report, University of Alaska, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1970.

A FIVE-CENT PENCIL: THE MOST POWERFUL TOOL OF MANAGEMENT, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Misc. Cir., 1966.

"Problems of Acquiring and Combining Economic Resources into Viable Farm Firms," paper presented at Agricultural Forum, 17th Alaska Science Conference, Alaska Division of American Association for the Advancement of Science, Anchorage, August 31, 1966.

MARGINAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: A MANAGEMENT TOOL, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Misc. Cir., 1965.

HOG PRODUCTION: SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Misc. Cir., 1964.

Burton, Wayne E. and Don C. Tomlin, A Study of the Possible Role of Grazing Livestock in the Aleut Resource Development Plan, prepared for the Aleut League and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, September 1975.

Dinkel, D. H. and Wayne E. Burton, "Ornamentals" in ALASKA'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL, Alaska Rural Development Council, Publication No. 1, March, 1974.

Dinkel, D. H. and Wayne E. Burton, and C. R. Osland, "Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA)," in AGROBOKREALIS, Vol. 5, No. 1, University of Alaska, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, July 1973.

Burton, W. E., D. H. Dinkel, and F. J. Wooding, "So Many Questions - So Few Answers," in AGROBOREALIS, Vol. 3, No. 1, April 1971.

X. PROSPECTIVE BUDGETS:

(summary)

Budget A - FY '78	\$ 144,982
Budget B - FY '79	\$ 860,110
Budget C - FY '80	\$ 821,096
Budget D - FY '81	\$ 801,374

TOTAL PROJECT REQUEST	<hr/> \$2,627,562
-----------------------	-------------------

BUDGET - A (for 6-month planning-development period, FY '78)

1000 Salaries and Wages

Project Director (1/2 time for 6 months)	\$ 11,760
Asst. Project Director (6 months)	\$ 14,982
Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (6 months)	\$ 8,250
Technical Consultant (horticulture)	\$ 7,500
Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils)	\$ 7,500
Technical Consultant (animal science)	\$ 5,000
Leave allowance (Uni. employees)	\$ 8,744

Subtotal, Salaries and Wages..... \$ 63,736

2000 Travel

In-State (staff, consultants, participants)	\$ 12,000
Out-of-State (staff & consultants)	\$ 5,600

Subtotal, Travel \$ 17,600

3000 Services

Animal Sciences Consultant	\$ 5,000
Resource Planning Consultant	\$ 5,000
Forestry Consultant	\$ 5,000
Enterprise Development-Education Consultant	\$ 5,000
Communications Consultant	\$ 1,000
Telephone	\$ 1,800
Xerox	\$ 720
Analytical and Laboratory	\$ 2,500
Freight and Postal	\$ 1,500

Subtotal, Services \$ 27,520

4000 Supplies

Office	\$ 1,800
Graphic Arts	\$ 375
Photographic	\$ 550
Library	\$ 390
Misc. & Other	\$ 635

Subtotal, Supplies \$ 3,750

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

Office Equipment:

1 - desk	\$ 306
5 - chairs @ \$81.20	\$ 406
1 - typewriter	\$ 600
1 - desk calculator	\$ 1,300
1 - light table	\$ 195

Vehicle:

1 - 3/4 ton passenger van (for moving people during initial period and serving people and expediting needs during next 3 years)	\$ 8,000
---	----------

Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment\$ 10,807

7000 Project Overhead

12.9% of \$ 66,736\$ 8,222

9000 Staff Benefits

20.0% of \$ 66,736\$ 13,347

BUDGET REQUESTED\$144,982

University Contributions

Dr. Wayne E. Burton, 3 mo.	\$ 11,760
vehicle	3,495
office equipment	2,360
video and photo. equipment	500
facility rental and services	3,600

Subtotal, University Contributions\$ 21,715

BUDGET TOTAL, FY '78\$166,697

BUDGET B - (for 12-month program - Central Unit, FY '79)

1000 Salaries and Wages

Projector Director (½ time - 12 months)*	\$ 25,872
Asst. Project Director (12 months)*	32,960
Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (12 months)*	18,150
Expeditor (months)*	23,080
Technical Consultant (horticulture)	10,000
Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils)	10,000
Technical Consultant (animal sciences)	<u>10,000</u>

Subtotal, Salaries and Wages\$130,062
*(includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

In-State (staff & consultants)	\$ 12,000
Out-of-state (staff & consultants)	<u>8,000</u>

Subtotal, Travel \$ 20,000

3000 Services

Technical and Program Consultants	\$ 20,000
Telephone(s) & Communications	3,000
Xeroxing and reproductions	1,800
Analytical & Laboratory	7,500
Freight and Postal	9,000
Misc. & Other	<u>2,000</u>

Subtotal, Services..... 43,300

4000 Supplies

Office	\$ 2,400
Graphic Arts	950
Photographic	800
Library	900
Misc. & Other	<u>1,500</u>

Subtotal, Supplies \$ 6,550

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

1 - conference table	\$ 375
6 - conference chairs	<u>485</u>

Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment \$ 860

7000 Project Overhead

12.9% of \$130,062 \$ 16,778

9000 Staff Benefits

20.0% of \$130,062 \$ 26,012

BUDGET REQUESTED (Central Unit).....\$243,562

University Contributions

Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Project Director (6 months) \$ 25,872
facility rental and services 8,400

Subtotal, University Contribution \$ 34,272

Budget Total (Central Unit)..... \$277,834

BUDGET - B (FY '79 - Village Program Units - each)

1000 Salaries and Wages

Unit Leader - Technical Competency* \$ 31,754
Technical Competency (to be determined)* 29,540
Technical Competency (to be determined)* 29,540
Clerk-Secretary* 15,492
Cost of Living Allowance @ 25% 26,582

Subtotal, Salaries and Wages \$132,908

*(Includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

In-State \$ 7,300
Out-of-State 7,500

Subtotal, Travel \$ 14,800

3000 Services

Telephone & Communications \$ 3,000
Freight and Postal 8,000
Facility Rental 9,000
Electricity and Fuel 8,400
Land Clearing and development 6,000

Subtotal, Services \$ 35,400

4000 Supplies

Office 2,400
Seed & Fertilizer 3,800
Pesticides 350

Shop and Maintenance	\$ 2,500
Fencing	4,000
Laboratory	3,500
Photographic	750
Misc. & other	<u>2,400</u>

Subtotal, Supplies \$ 19,700

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

Office Equipment:

4 - desks	\$ 1,224
7 - chairs	490
2 - typewriters	1,200
2 - desk-top calculators	1,350
6 - file cabinets	750
Misc. & other	875

Vehicles:

1 - 3/4 ton heavy duty pickup truck	\$ 8,000
1 - heavy duty farm wagon	950

Farm Enterprise Equipment:

1 - 40-60 h.p. farm tractor	\$ 12,500
1 - 5 ft. tractor mounted rototiller	1,900
1 - harrow (spike tooth)	450
1 - mowing machine (cycle bar type)	900
1 - tractor mounted sprayer	575
1 - fertilizer spreader	1,650
1 - threshing machine (research type)	6,500
1 - potato planter (one row, tractor mounted)	875
1 - row crop cultivator (two row)	1,750
1 - potato harvester (one row)	2,975
Hand and maintenance tools	850

Test Plot and Horticulture Equipment:

1 - 18 h.p. tractor	\$ 2,500
1 - rototiller	900
1 - roller	125
1 - fertilizer spreader	300
1 - precision seed planter	175
1 - loader	900
1 - snow plow	600

Laboratory Equipment:

1 - top loading "Metler type" balance (scale)	1,200
2 - drying ovens	800
1 - portable "PH" meter and accessories	400
1 - "Wiley type" grinding mill and accessories	1,500

1 - set platform scales	\$ 400
1 - lot glassware	500
1 - lot weather station equipment	1,000
1 - lot laboratory benches	2,000
1 - lot laboratory "tools"	750
1 - laboratory refrigerator	950
Misc. and other	<u>975</u>

Subtotal, Capital Items & Equipment\$ 61,739

7000 Project Overhead

12.9% of \$132,908 \$ 17,145

9000 Staff Benefits

20.0% of \$132,908 \$ 26,582

BUDGET REQUESTED(Village Unit, each) \$308,274

Summary Budget B - FY '79

Central Unit	\$132,908
Village Unit (resource development type)	308,274
Village Unit (enterprise development type)	<u>308,274</u>

BUDGET REQUESTED, TOTAL - FY '79..... \$860,110

It must be noted that village unit budgets might be adjusted, depending on the nature of program and selection of program emphasis for a particular village environment.

BUDGET - C (for 12-month program - Central Unit, FY '80)

1000 Salaries and Wages

Project Director (1/2 time - 12 months)*	\$ 28,459
Asst. Project Director (12 months)*	\$ 36,256
Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (12 months)*	\$ 19,965
Expeditor (12 months)*	\$ 25,388
Technical Consultant (horticulture)	\$ 10,000
Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils)	\$ 10,000
Technical Consultant (animal sciences)	\$ 10,000

Subtotal, Salaries and Wages.....\$140,068

* (includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

In-State	\$ 12,000
Out-of-State	\$ 3,500

Subtotal, Travel.....\$ 15,500

3000 Services

Technical and Program Consultants	\$ 20,000
Telephone & Communication	\$ 3,000
Xeroxing and reproductions	\$ 2,000
Analytical & Laboratory	\$ 5,000
Freight & Postal	\$ 4,500
Misc. & Other	\$ 2,000

Subtotal, Services.....\$ 36,500

4000 Supplies

Office	\$ 2,400
Graphic Arts	\$ 1,800
Photographic	\$ 800
Library	\$ 750
Misc. & Other	\$ 750

Subtotal, Supplies.....\$ 6,500

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

Graphic Arts	\$ 350
--------------	--------

Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment.....\$ 350

7000 Project Overhead

12.9% of \$140,068.....\$ 18,069

9000 Staff Benefits

20.0% of \$140,068..... \$ 28,014

BUDGET REQUESTED (Central Unit).....\$245,001

University Contributions

Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Project Director (6 months) \$ 28,459
facility rental and services \$ 9,600

Subtotal, University Contributions \$ 38,059

BUDGET TOTAL (Central Units).....\$283,060

BUDGET - C (FY '80 - Village Program Units - each)

1000 Salaries and Wages

Unit Leader - Technical Competency* \$ 34,929
Technical Competency* \$ 32,494
Technical Competency* \$ 32,494
Clerk-Secretary* \$ 17,041
Cost of Living Allowance @ 25% \$ 29,232

Subtotal, Salaries and wages.....\$146,198

2000 Travel

In-State \$ 7,000
Out-of-State \$ 2,000

Subtotal, Travel.....\$ 9,000

3000 Services

Telephone and Communications \$ 3,000
Freight and Postal \$ 2,500
Facility Rental \$ 11,000
Electricity and Fuel \$ 11,000
Machinery, Equipment, and Facility
Maintenance and Repair \$ 7,500
Field Labor \$ 16,320

Subtotal, Services.....\$ 51,420

4000	<u>Supplies</u>	
	Office	\$ 2,400
	Seed & Fertilizer	\$ 4,250
	Pesticides	\$ 400
	Shop and Maintenance	\$ 1,000
	Fencing	\$ 1,500
	Laboratory	\$ 2,500
	Photographic	\$ 750
	Misc. & Other	\$ 1,500
	Subtotal, Supplies.....	\$ 14,300
5000	<u>Capital Items and Equipment</u>	
	Misc. (undetermined)	\$ 1,000
	Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment.....	\$ 1,000
7000	<u>Project Overhead</u>	
	12.9% of \$146,198.....	\$ 18,860
9000	<u>Staff Benefits</u>	
	20.0% of \$146,198.....	\$ 29,240
	<u>BUDGET REQUESTED (Village Unit, each).....</u>	<u>\$269,018</u>

Summary, Budget C - FY '80:

Central Unit	\$283,060
Village Unit (resource development type)	\$269,018
Village Unit (enterprise development type)	\$269,018
BUDGET REQUESTED, TOTAL - FY '80.....	\$821,096

BUDGET - D (for 12-month program - Central Unit, FY '81)

1000	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	
	Project Director (1/2 time - 12 months)*	\$ 31,305
	Asst. Project Director (12 months)*	\$ 39,992
	Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (12 months)*	\$ 21,962
	Expeditor (12 months)*	\$ 27,927
	Technical Consultant (horticulture)	\$ 10,000
	Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils)	\$ 10,000
	Technical Consultant (animal sciences)	\$ 10,000
	Subtotal, Salaries and Wages.....	\$151,186
	* (includes 10% salary contingency)	
2000	<u>Travel</u>	
	In-State	\$ 10,500
	Out-of-State	\$ 5,500
	Subtotal, Travel.....	\$ 16,000
3000	<u>Services</u>	
	Technical and Program Consultants	\$ 20,000
	Telephone and Communications	\$ 3,000
	Xeroxing and Reproductions	\$ 2,000
	Analytical & Laboratory	\$ 2,500
	Freight & Postal	\$ 2,000
	Misc. & Other	\$ 1,000
	Subtotal, Services.....	\$ 30,500
4000	<u>Supplies</u>	
	Office	\$ 1,200
	Graphic Arts	\$ 1,500
	Photographic	\$ 800
	Misc. & Other	\$ 500
	Subtotal, Supplies.....	\$ 4,000
5000	<u>Capital Items and Equipment</u>	
	Misc. & Other	\$ 500
	Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment.....	\$ 500

7000	<u>Project Overhead</u>	
	12.9% of \$151,186.....	\$ 19,503
9000	<u>Staff Benefits</u>	
	20.0% of \$151,186.....	\$ 30,237
	<u>BUDGET REQUESTED (Central Unit).....</u>	<u>\$251,726</u>
	<u>University Contributions</u>	
	Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Project Director (6 months)	\$ 31,305
	facility rental and services	\$ 10,500
	Subtotal, University Contributions.....	\$ 41,805
	BUDGET TOTAL (Central Unit).....	\$293,491

BUDGET - D (FY '81 - Village Program Units - each)

1000	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	
	Unit Leader - Technical Competency*	\$ 38,422
	Technical Competency*	\$ 35,743
	Technical Competency*	\$ 35,743
	Clerk-Secretary*	\$ 18,745
	Cost of Living Allowance @ 25%	\$ 32,163
	Subtotal, Salaries and Wages.....	\$160,816
2000	<u>Travel</u>	
	In-State	\$ 7,000
	Out-of-State	\$ 0
	Subtotal, Travel.....	\$ 7,000
3000	<u>Services</u>	
	Telephone and Communications	\$ 2,000
	Freight and Postal	\$ 1,200
	Facility Rental	\$ 11,000
	Electric and Fuel	\$ 11,500
	Machinery, Equipment, and Facility Maintenance and Repair	\$ 5,000
	Field Labor	\$ 12,000
	Subtotal, Services.....	\$ 42,700

4000	<u>Supplies</u>	
	Office	\$ 1,200
	Seed and Fertilizer	\$ 3,750
	Pesticides	\$ 500
	Shop and Maintenance	\$ 1,500
	Laboratory	\$ 2,000
	Photographic	\$ 500
	Misc. & Other	\$ 1,000
	Subtotal, Supplies.....	\$ 10,450
5000	<u>Capital Items and Equipment</u>	
	Misc. (undetermined)	\$ 1,000
	Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment.....	\$ 1,000
7000	<u>Project Overhead</u>	
	12.9% of \$160,816.....	\$ 20,745
9000	<u>Staff Benefits</u>	
	20.0% of \$160,816	\$ 32,163
	<u>BUDGET REQUESTED (Village Unit, each).....</u>	<u>\$274,874</u>

Summary, Budget D - FY '81:

Central Unit	\$251,626
Village Unit (resource development type)	\$274,874
Village Unit (enterprise development type)	\$274,874
BUDGET REQUESTED, TOTAL _ FY '81.....	\$801,374

APPENDIX 1. Village and Regional Corporation Requests

THE ALEUT CORPORATION
425 G Street, Suite 840
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

May 3, 1973

Dr. William R. Wood
President
University of Alaska
101 Bunnell
College, Alaska 99701

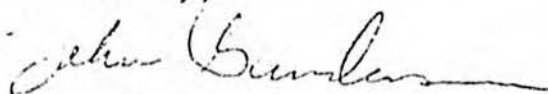
Dear Dr. Wood:

We would like to see from your Research Department a study done on the raising of livestock in the Aleutian area. Although there is some livestock now being raised in some parts of the Aleutian Chain and there is some data available, the operations are small and the data isn't very detailed and conclusive.

With the current red meat situation and the possibility of helping the economy of Alaska, such a study is warranted. Our overall goal is to help the economy of the Aleutian area, and as a result of that the whole state would benefit. In our long range planning, we can foresee the possibility of raising cattle, sheep or reindeer on the Aleutian Chain. We feel your Agricultural Institute is the best place to start.

We would like to correspond with you further or meet with you or your associates in the near future.

Sincerely,



John Gundersen

cc: Dr. Don C. Tomlin
Dr. Wayne E. Burton



CHOGGIUNG LIMITED

P.O. BOX 247 • DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576 • PHONE (907) 842-3083

May 10, 1976

University of Alaska
Department of Agriculture
College, Alaska 99701

Camai:

The Dillingham village corporation wants to reseed a gravel pit that has been depleted of mineral resources. We would like to prevent erosion with grass planting but we would like to do it with an eye towards turning the area into a picnic site. So our grass mix could include wildflowers seeds or possibly other ornamentals.

We need help determining fertilizer needs, sources for seeds, soil tests and the like. We are not well funded and most of the seeding will be by hand apparatus. Do you have experience along these lines or can you direct us to someone who does. We certainly would appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Tom Hawkins

Tom Hawkins
Land Manager

TH/RMH



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

MEMO

TO: Dr. Wayne Burton
FROM: C. E. Logsdon
SUBJECT: Your letter of Sept. 23, 1976:

Attached are copies of letters form some of the Native Corporations as you requested.

In addition, we were contacted in person by Mr. Gunderson and Mr. Childs from the Aleut Corporation. A copy of my response to their inquiry is attached.

I was also contacted in person by Richard T. Warnser of Natives of Afognak who would like to have entered into a joint venture with the Experiment Station to establish a ranch operation on Whale Island.

I also received an inquiry from Mr. Paul Gaskin of the Alaska Native Foundation, but do not have a copy of that available.

b

enc:

July 20, 1973

The Aleut Corporation
425 G Street
Suite 840
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ATTN: Mr. John Gunderson
Mr. William Childs

Dear Sirs:

It was a great pleasure to be able to discuss with you the problems of and potential for development of a beef industry in the Aleutian Islands. We appreciated your taking valuable time to make the trip to Palmer for this purpose.

I believe we more or less agreed in our discussion that preconditions are right for the development of a beef industry. Increasing rates of beef consumption throughout the world are putting increasing pressures on current supplies. The price should continue to hold its own if not increase with time. Alaska's demand for beef at present exceeds by far our production and promises to do so for some time to come. Quite a number of problems, however, still need solution before large-scale production becomes a reality.

Our discussion centered around a whole, boned, frozen beef operation as the most feasible for the Islands at present because:

1. this market would utilize grass-fed beef which would be the simplest production system for the Islands,
2. the size of the present market for this type of beef (6 million pounds imported to Alaska annually) is attractive,
3. handling beef in the frozen state would minimize market and transportation problems,
4. even based on present BLM grazing allowances (4500 animal units on Unalakleet alone) this size operation could make sufficient impact to penetrate and hold a significant portion of this market (above 20%).

A review of our discussion revealed a number of problem areas needing closer examination in the process of establishing a beef industry. I am sure you are familiar with these already, but I'd like to list them just as a summary of problems identified in our discussion.

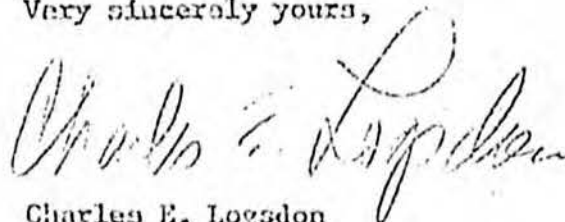
1. A continuing range inventory in terms of acreage, location, altitude, functional utilization, changes in composition of forage populations, nutrient levels.
2. Ranga Management - seasonal use, winter feed base, range improvement possibilities with fertilization, introduced forage species of mixed grazing species, control of potentially dangerous toxic plants.
3. Livestock numbers, breeds, herd management, breeding systems, supplemental feeding.
4. Slaughter problems, processing systems, waste disposal.
5. Transportation and timing of supplies and meat putput.
6. Marketing - quality maintenance, contracts, storage, distribution.
7. Labor - training for specific jobs, efficiency of labor utilization, work load distribution, individual income and its disposal.
8. Records and reporting - herd records, feed records, production records, slaughterhouse and marketing records, inventories, labor and labor overhead records, corporation taxes, income withholding, social security, etc.
9. Communications.

Unfortunately, we are not prepared to undertake the full-scale feasibility study you need to put together a viable enterprise. With a minimum level of additional financing, we could within a year, however, provide you with the range inventory you requested. The reason for this time scale is that range carrying capacity may well have to be based on the level of winter feed availability.

Recognizing that a ranga inventory is only one critical need, we will continue to attempt to identify and define specific problem areas in the development of the industry, and will keep you informed of our efforts.

The attached proposed range assessment is predicated on having on-the-ground access to Umnak Island grazing areas. The proposal is not a valid offer to perform the work until the proposal has budget and administrative approval of the University.

Very sincerely yours,



Charles E. Logsdon
Associate Director

CEL/rg

Encl:



0054 .
September 5, 1973

Dr. Charles Logsdon
Assistant Director
Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Palmer, Alaska


Dear Dr. Logsdon:

In the September issue of The Alaska Business Magazine, page 15, reference is made to a speech you had presented in the Matanuska Valley. In the report the Soil Conservation Service is said to have identified twelve million acres of tillable land in Alaska.

We are interested in obtaining data relative to land suitable for farming, therefore any information which you can forward to us would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

COOK INLET REGION, INC.


Ralph A. Johnson
President

RAJ/vl

Doyon, Limited

*527 Third Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701*

October 2, 1973

Dr. Charles E. Logsdon, Associate Director
Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Palmer Research Center
P. O. Box AE
Palmer, Alaska 99645

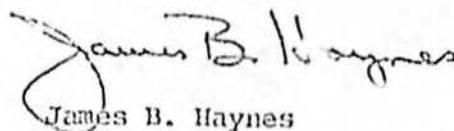
Dear Dr. Logsdon:

Your name has been supplied to us by Mr. Joe Josephson of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. He has advised us that you may be able to supply materials related to agricultural production and inventory possibilities. At present we are interested in gaining general knowledge of the agricultural potentials within interior Alaska.

If there exists a bibliography, specific studies, or a mailing list which would be helpful to us in regard to the pending land selection process, we would appreciate any help you can give us. Then, too, if there are other services that the Institute could recommend, we would appreciate hearing of them.

Many thanks for your cooperation. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



James B. Haynes
Land Department - Resources

JBH:cls

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH UMICKSOUN
1ST VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN OKTALIK
2ND VICE PRESIDENT
EDWARD E. HOPSON, SR.
3RD VICE PRESIDENT
WYMAN PANIGEO

P. O. BOX 566
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

PHONE: 852-6930
852-6970

October 23, 1973

SECRETARY
NELSON AHVAKANA
TREASURER
OLIVER LEAVITT
LAND SELECTION CHIEF
JACOB ADAMS
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
LAWRENCE A. DINNEEN

Dr. Charles E. Logsdon
Associate Director
Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Palmer Research Center
P.O. Box A E
Palmer, Alaska 99645

Dear Dr. Logsdon:

This is to inform you that we have been seeking information amongst the natives in the Arctic Slope area about reindeer herding, tanning hides and possible fur farming. We have not been fortunate enough to gather adequate information about the reindeer herding since most people who were involved in this experiences are no longer available for questions.

At the present time Anaktuvuk Pass residents are still practicing the art of making dried caribou masks which they sell to buy basic needs. Some natives also trap for wolves, foxes and wolverines to support their subsistence.

I would appreciate it if you could send us any information pertaining to reindeer herding, fur farming and hide tanning. Any information can be helpful to a village who want to start businesses in these areas.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Leslie Kaleak

Economic Development Planner

JK/mm