

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

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

The feasibility study represents the culmination of an investigation of all options available to the proposed venture. The study provides a complete picture of the venture for its first two years of operation. The primary attributes of the region and village's economy are analyzed to evaluate the basic foundation of the business. Conclusions are made on the volume of business that the venture will achieve. From this framework, the venture's operation is planned: the management team is identified, accounting safeguards anticipated, facility is blueprinted, inventory patterns are laid and operational strategy is defined. The venture's financing requirement is computed and negotiated in behalf of the venture. Other assistance programs, such as training, are also identified and negotiated as required or requested. The venture's budget is outlined on a month by month basis for the first two years of operation. The study also identifies breakeven points that the venture must meet, and the venture's return on investment. The impact of the business is also identified, with special emphasis on jobs, wages, and other benefits to be realized by the community. All venture documents are attached to the feasibility study including all legal documents, appraisals, resumes, architectural drawings, and site maps.



The department also completes special research assignments as needed. In the past, development has compiled data required for CEDC's refunding effort, impact statements and supporting testimony for funding of economic development and job creation projects on the national level.

CEDC works within the goals and objectives of the community, and involves the local board on all major decisions regarding their venture. The department tries to develop the business relationship in a way that is mutually satisfactory to the village and CEDC.

The development department advises its clients that it may conclude that their business idea is not viable. The department maintains an objective view of the project. All of the financial projections are made as conservatively as possible to ensure that unanticipated cost overruns do not jeopardize the venture. The department utilizes the most current business techniques available to assess venture viability.

ORGANIZATIONAL
STRUCTURE

Fisheries Department

In recent years, the consumer demand for seafood products has exceeded the supply, causing the market values to increase dramatically. This increase in value coupled with improved air transportation, which allows rapid delivery of fresh fish products at reasonable rates, has made seafood processing projects economically feasible that would not have been a decade ago. This change has made business opportunities available to people who have primarily fished for subsistence with minor commercial sales.

Although rural Alaskans are expert fishermen, they have been constrained by lack of capital for modern equipment, knowledge of new processing techniques, and business concepts such as marketing and plant management. The CEDC staff utilizes a team approach to provide the necessary technical assistance to develop and operate the fishing enterprises. The first step is the coordination between the development department, fisheries department, and the venture personnel to develop a plan of operation that will provide the greatest return. After the development of the project, the fisheries staff becomes directly involved with the venture to assist in the building and operation of the plant itself. Assistance is also provided in marketing of the product. Emphasis should be given to the fact that the fisheries staff does not do the work for the venture, but rather in cooperation with the venture. This team approach is done to provide the most meaningful learning process possible.



Expediting Department

The expediting department is responsible for the development, implementation, and administration of a purchasing program for CEDC assisted enterprises. It functions almost completely as a support department. For example, the expediting department finds the best price and shortest delivery time for store merchandise. The expediting department then follows up to see that the orders are received by the store, and accurate records are kept of all transactions. This results in the availability of better product selection and a greater inventory variety, which enables the stores to be competitive in service and pricing.

The expediting staff also assists in the initial feasibility and development of co-op store ventures as well as assisting in merchandising management.



Operations Department

The department of operations is responsible for providing those support services to the ventures which are necessary for the enterprises to operate successfully. These services, including accounting assistance and training, management training, marketing, merchandising, and purchasing assistance, aid the ventures in attaining self-sufficiency and autonomy from CEDC. The department of operations is divided into two offices: field accounting and training. Field accounting consists of the manager of field accounting, six field accountants, and one accounting technician. Field accountants visit each venture and assist in the preparation of financial statements, analytical documents, and tax returns, as well as providing management and bookkeeping training. Financial statements and analytical information are necessary tools in good management of any venture, as well as complying with governmental agencies' requirements. By implementing basic bookkeeping, internal controls, and adequate reporting, small businesses in rural Alaska are becoming more independent and profitable.

The training division provides the venture board of directors with assistance in parliamentary procedures, compliance and comprehension of by-laws, and board/staff reporting. It is imperative for the success of each venture that the board of directors understands and carries out their responsibility and authority. The venture must also maintain a good channel of communication from its management to its board of directors.

ORGANIZATIONAL
STRUCTURE

Eligibility Guidelines for CEDC Assistance

- (1) The venture must be broadly owned with a minimum of fifteen (15) members. The business may be structured as a corporation, cooperative, subsidiary or joint venture, and the entity may be profit or non-profit. CEDC has worked with organizations such as village and regional ANCSA corporations, city governments and IRA councils.
- (2) Most of these owners must be low income, as defined by CSA poverty guidelines.
- (3) The venture must be located in, and service, rural Alaska. CSA defines rural Alaska as everything outside of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan.
- (4) The enterprise must further the permanent economic and social benefits in the area. It must provide a needed service or product, employment and ownership opportunities, and management skill development.

How to Apply for Business Development Assistance

- (1) The applicant must submit a letter to the executive director of CEDC explaining the business idea. Note that the letter must come directly from the village.
- (2) This letter is then referred to the CEDC development department for preliminary screening. To complete this, development requests the following information:
 - (a) village board resolution - This resolution should state what assistance the applicant wants CEDC to provide: feasibility study and/or financing. This resolution must bear the signatures of both the board of directors' president and secretary.
 - (b) project information - To the best of the applicant's knowledge, a project description must be submitted. This must include information on:
 - (1) type of venture
 - (2) ownership
 - (3) location of business
 - (4) management and operation
 - (5) estimated funding
- (3) If CEDC findings are positive, the resolution and project information is presented to the CEDC grant and loan review committee for a decision on whether to allow the CEDC staff to continue work on the project.
- (4) If the executive committee ratifies a positive grant and loan review decision, the staff begins a comprehensive feasibility study and financing proposal.
- (5) Once the study is completed and tentative financing is negotiated, the package is presented to the grant and loan review committee for review and analysis. If the executive committee ratifies the grant and loan review committee's positive recommendation to fund the project, the package is forwarded to CSA in Washington, D.C. for its decision.
- (6) With CSA approval, the funds are released and the venture is started.

APPLYING
FOR ASSISTANCE

CEDC Enterprise Assistance Available

1. Financing
 - (A) Long Term Loans
 - (a) 7.5% (simple) interest rate;
 - (b) term not to exceed 15 years;
 - (c) must be approved by CEDC executive committee or board of directors and CSA in Washington, D.C.
 - (B) Special Short Term Loan Fund
 - (a) 7.5% (simple) interest rate;
 - (b) term not to exceed 6 months;
 - (c) established relationship with CEDC;
 - (d) no more than \$15,000 to be loaned to any one venture;
 - (e) must be approved by CEDC executive director;
 - (f) total outstanding balance of all CEDC short term loans cannot exceed \$90,000.
 - (C) Revolving Fund

All money repaid from long term loans does not return to the federal government, but remains in Alaska on deposit in a revolving fund. This revolving fund is then used to further rural economic development through additional loans to communities for enterprise development. Disbursements from this fund must be approved by the Executive Committee or Board of Directors.
 - (D) Fishery Loan Fund
 - (a) available to all CEDC assisted fishing ventures currently in good standing with CEDC;
 - (b) 7.5% (simple) interest rate;
 - (c) to be repaid at the end of fishing season;
 - (d) must be approved by CEDC executive committee or board of directors;
 - (e) \$250,000 limit per venture per season;
 - (f) total outstanding balance of all loans cannot exceed \$600,000;
2. Technical and training assistance is approved by CEDC until such time as the enterprise is self-sufficient.
3. Accounting assistance is provided to venture assisted by CEDC as needed.

An attempt to obtain financing from other sources must be made prior to CEDC participation.



APPLYING
FOR ASSISTANCE

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ALASKA
1011 E. Tudor Road, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: (907) 279-4551

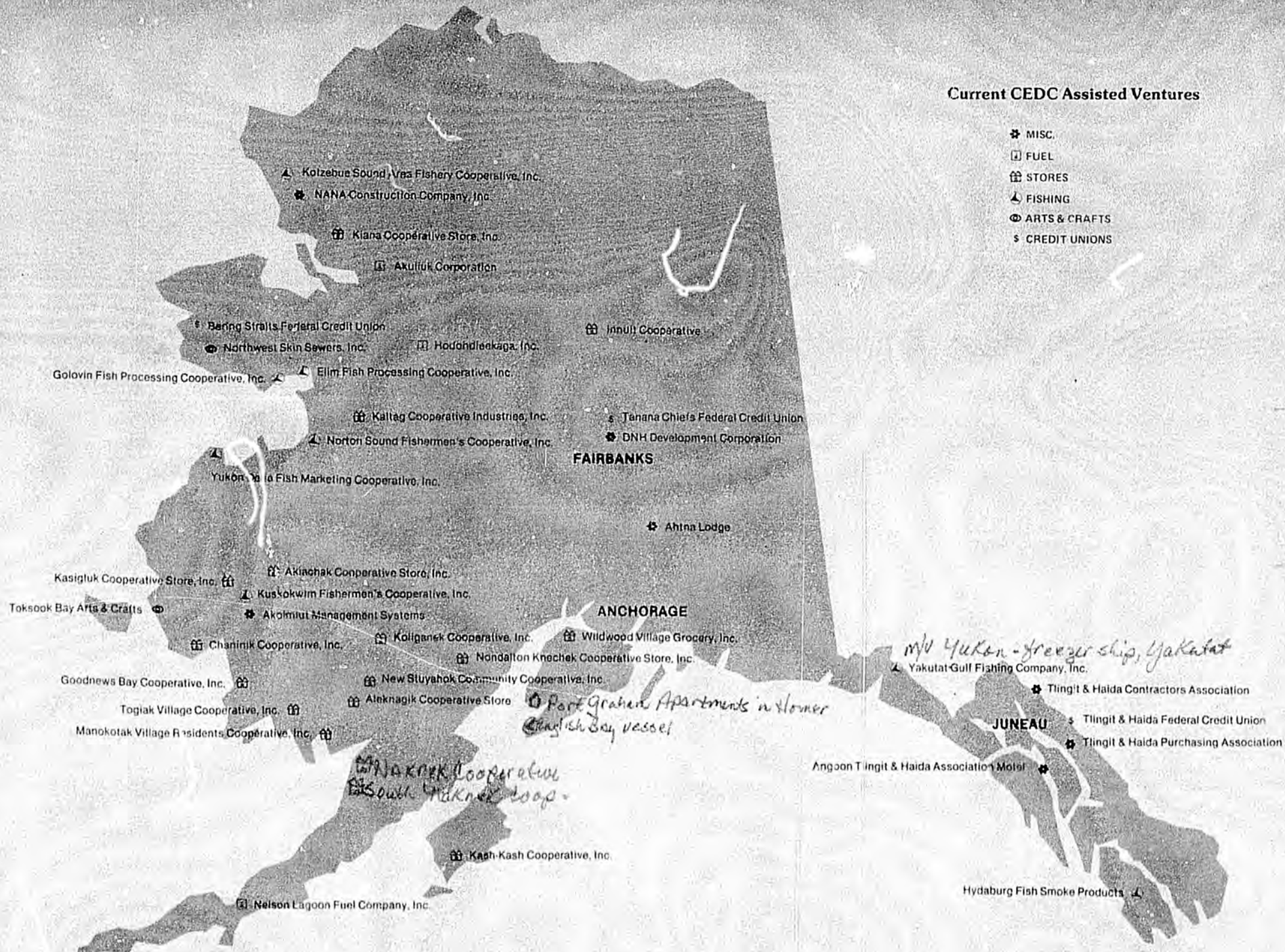
Funded by the COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Grant No. 00007F-F-77-02



Design: E.D.C. Staff

Current CEDC Assisted Ventures

- ✱ MISC.
- ☐ FUEL
- ☐ STORES
- ⚓ FISHING
- ☐ ARTS & CRAFTS
- ✱ CREDIT UNIONS



Community Enterprise
Development Corporation of Alaska

REFUNDING PROPOSAL

October 1976 — September 1978



Community Enterprise
Development Corporation of Alaska

Refunding Proposal

October 1976 — September 1978

June 14, 1976

Mr. Louis Ramirez
Associate Director
Office of Economic Development
Community Service Administration
Room B 215 L
1200 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Ramirez,

On behalf of the Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska, I am pleased to submit to you the CEDC Refunding Proposal for October 1, 1976 - September 30, 1978.

CEDC is requesting a grant from the Community Service Administration in the amount of \$17 million. Of this total, \$13 million is allocated for business development and \$4 million for administrative costs.

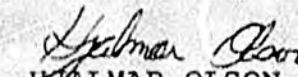
The CEDC program will not be substantially different from the past two years. The highest priorities continue to be new rural business development and the delivery of technical assistance and training.

We are proud of CEDC's accomplishments and look forward to the challenges of the next two years. Progress has been made during the current grant period and selective changes have taken place for the expansion and improvement of our services.

CEDC respectfully requests your continuing support and a favorable decision on the funding of programs outlined in this proposal.

Sincerely,

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION OF ALASKA


HJALMAR OLSON
Chairperson, Board of Directors

HO/KK:jl

Enclosure

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SUMMARY OF GRANT APPLICATION

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act.)

1. TYPE OF APPLICATION

☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. _____

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0199

FOR OEO USE ONLY**2. NAME OF OEO PROJECT MANAGER**

ORGANIZATION NO. _____

DATE RECEIVED _____

SECTION I.**APPLICANT INFORMATION**

3. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY
Community Enterprise Development
Corporation of Alaska

4. ADDRESS (No. and street, city, state and ZIP CODE)
503 West Northern Lights Boulevard
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

5. APPLICANT AGENCY PROGRAM MANAGER
Jerry H. Nelson

6. TELEPHONE NO. OF PROGRAM MANAGER
(907) 279-4551

7. POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH OEO FUNDED ACTIVITIES WILL TAKE PLACE

A. COUNTIES

B. CITIES (Municipalities of 25,000 or more)

C. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

State of Alaska

8. TYPE OF AREA SERVED BY PROJECT

☐ PROJECT NOT PROVIDING SERVICES TO RESIDENTS IN A DEFINED AREA

☐ MULTISTATE ☒ STATE ☐ MULTICOUNTY ☐ COUNTY ☐ LESS THAN COUNTY-WIDE ☐ CITY

☐ LESS THAN CITY-WIDE ☐ TRUST TERRITORY ☐ RESERVATION ☐ OTHER (Identify) _____

9. TOTAL POPULATION IN AREA SERVED

☐ CHECK HERE IF PROJECT DOES NOT PROVIDE SERVICES TO RESIDENTS OF A DEFINED AREA (Proceed to Item 10.)

URBAN (Municipalities of 10,000 or more) 0

RURAL 165,000

(ONLY NEW GRANT APPLICANTS COMPLETE ITEMS 10 thru 13.)

10. TYPE OF AGENCY (Check more than one if applicable)

☐ INDIAN ☐ MIGRANT ☐ COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

☐ STATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY OFFICE ☐ TRUST TERRITORY

☐ LIMITED PURPOSE AGENCY (Applicant not recognized as a Community Action Agency.)

11. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. (Assigned by IRS Form SS-4)**12. APPLICANT TYPE**

☐ PRIVATE ☐ PUBLIC

☐ PROFIT ☐ CITY GOVERNMENT
☐ NONPROFIT ☐ COUNTY GOVERNMENT
☐ STATE GOVERNMENT
☐ TRIBAL COUNCIL
☐ REGIONAL BODY
☐ OTHER

13. APPLICANT FUNCTION (Check most applicable item(s))

☐ ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL ☐ COOPERATIVE
☐ INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION ☐ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
☐ HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY ☐ OTHER (Specify)
☐ RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION
☐ LEGAL SOCIETY
☐ EMPLOYMENT/MANPOWER AGENCY
☐ NEIGHBORHOOD BASED ORGANIZATION

SECTION II.**PROJECT SUMMARY****14. WILL THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANY PART OF THE WORK PROGRAM BE DELEGATED TO ANOTHER AGENCY?**

☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes", CAP Form 11, "Assurance of Compliance with Civil Rights Act of 1964," must be filed for each delegate agency. If it has not been previously submitted, it should be submitted with this application.)

15. FUNDING PERIOD FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE REQUESTED

BEGINNING DATE
October 1, 1976

ENDING DATE
September 30, 1978

16. TOTAL REQUESTED BUDGET PER OEO FORM 325

OEO FEDERAL
\$17,000,000

NON-FEDERAL
\$1,700,000

SECTION III.**FORMER OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYEES**

(Check "Yes" below if the answer to any of these questions is positive.)

- Does any person who was employed by OEO within the last 12 months (whether as a regular or part-time employee or consultant) serve as chief executive officer of, or serve on the governing board of, or have any financial interest in: (a) the applicant agency; (b) an agency to which the applicant will delegate the administration of any part of the program; or (c) a prospective contractor or subcontractor who will have a contract for \$25,000 or more?
- Does any such person serve in any executive capacity, in a position paying more than \$18,000 per year, for any of the above agencies?
- Is any such person expected to work on the program which is to be supported by the grant?
- Has any such person participated, or will any such person participate, in the preparation of this application or in communications with OEO concerning the requested grant?

☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes", attach a listing of the names of any OEO employees involved, their positions with OEO, and the relationships with the applicant.)

SECTION IV.**CERTIFICATION OF COMPENSATION COMPARABILITY**

The salaries and fringe benefits of all employees of this applicant which are supported by OEO funds, or are counted as contribution to the non-Federal share under a grant made by OEO have been reviewed according to OEO instructions and comparability has been established.

Documentation of the methods by which the applicant established comparability is available in applicant's files for review by persons authorized by OEO and personnel of the General Accounting Office.

Any amendment in the future to the OEO approved salary schedule resulting in a general raise in salaries or any change or increase in fringe benefits for all employees shall be based on a current determination of compensation comparability.

SECTION V.**TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

The applicant AGREES that it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that title (45 C.F.R. Part 1010), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance either directly or indirectly from the Office of Economic Opportunity; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately, in all phases and levels of programs and activities, install an affirmative action program to achieve equal opportunities for participation, with provisions for effective periodic self-evaluation.

In the case where the Federal financial assistance is to provide or improve or is in the form of personal property, or real property or interest therein or structures thereon, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or, in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services and benefits, or for as long as the Applicant retains ownership or possession of the property, whichever is longer. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining either directly or indirectly any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, or discounts, the referral or assignment of VISTA volunteers, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Office of Economic Opportunity, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

SECTION VI.**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT**

(Applicable to grants made under Section 222 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.)

Funds or other resources devoted to programs or activities designed to meet the needs of the poor within the community will not be diminished in order to provide non-Federal share contributions for the Grantee.

With respect to each program account in this funding request:

- (1) The amounts claimed as non-Federal share represent a net increase over expenditures from non-Federal sources made for similar activities during the twelve months prior to initial application to OEO for the program account.
- (2) The program account services will be in addition to, not in substitution for, services previously provided without Economic Opportunity Act assistance.

SECTION VII.**CERTIFICATION**

The applicant agency agrees that any funds received as a result of this application will be expended in accordance with the terms of the grant and in accordance with regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

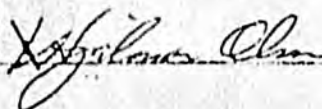
The undersigned CERTIFIES that he is authorized to submit this application on behalf of the applicant agency, and to make the commitments contained in it.

NOTE: If the applicant agency is recognized by OEO as a Community Action Agency under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, this application must be signed by the chairman of its governing board or, if the Community Action Agency is a political jurisdiction, by the principal governing official of the jurisdiction. In other cases, the application should normally be signed by the chief executive officer of the agency. Other signatures will be accepted only if evidence of their authority to commit the applicant is submitted to OEO.

TYPED NAME AND TITLE

Hjalmar Olson, Chairperson
CEDC Board of Directors

SIGNATURE



DATE

June 14, 1976

TYPED NAME OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR COMPARABLE OFFICIAL (If different from name and title indicated above.)

Jerry H. Nelson, President

BUDGET SUMMARY <i>(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151, of the Economic Opportunity Act)</i>		1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska	2. DATE SUBMITTED June 14, 1976	<i>Form Approved</i> O&B No. 116-R0200
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3. AMENDMENT OR CONTINUATION APPLICATIONS				
A. GRANT NO. 00007	B. FUNDING PERIOD FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE REQUESTED		C. PROGRAM ACCOUNT TITLE AND NO. (As shown on most recent OEO Statement of Grant) Special Impact - 63	D. ESTIMATED UNEXPENDED OEO FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AT END OF CURRENT FUNDING PERIOD (Attach most recent Quarterly Financial Report - Support Data Sheet) \$
	BEGINNING DATE 10/1/76	ENDING DATE 9/30/78		

SECTION I. BUDGET SUMMARY <i>(NEW APPLICATIONS - complete Column E only. CONTINUATIONS - complete Columns C and E only. AMENDMENTS - complete Columns C, D and E.)</i>								FOR OEO USE ONLY	
A. COST CAT. NO.	B. COST CATEGORY	C. OEO APPROVED BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FUNDING PERIOD		D. REQUESTED AMENDMENT TO CURRENT OEO APPROVED BUDGET (+ OR -)		E. TOTAL REQUESTED BUDGET		F. TOTAL OEO APPROVED BUDGET	
		No. months of Operation <u>18</u>				No. months of Operation <u>24</u>		No. months of Operation _____	
		OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)	OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)	OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)	OEO FEDERAL (1)	NONFEDERAL (2)
1.1	Salaries and Wages	915,449				2,128,352			
1.2	Fringe Benefits (Employer share only)	137,317				425,323			
1.3	Consultants and Professional Services	96,000				164,000			
2.1	Travel	320,535				801,091			
2.2	Space Costs and Rentals	90,500				335,000			
2.3	Consumable Supplies	28,500				51,080			
2.4	Lease and Purchase of Equipment	36,000				88,800			
2.5	Investment Capital	1,313,199	333,333			12,857,654	1,700,000		
2.6	Other Direct Costs	62,500				148,700			
3.0	Indirect Costs								
TOTAL		3,000,000	333,333			17,000,000			

SECTION II. ESTIMATED FUTURE COSTS <i>(Entries in this section do not constitute a formal request for OEO approval for future program operations.)</i>		
	Estimated Total Federal Share to be Requested from OEO	No. months of Operation
1. FOR THE NEXT FUNDING PERIOD <i>(To be completed by all applicants.)</i>		
2. FOR THE BALANCE OF THE PROJECT <i>(To be completed only for applications for funding under Section 232. Do not include estimates in Item 1.)</i>		

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

Page 1 of 4

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT

☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

SALARIES AND WAGES (Itemization of Cost Category No. 1.1)

4. PAID PERSONNEL (Complete Col. G only when Nonfederal Share is entered in Col. E.)

5.	VOLUNTEERS
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TITLE OR POSITION	NO. MAN MONTHS	TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (Col. D + E)	OEO FEDERAL SHARE	NONFEDERAL SHARE	CATEGORY OF VOLUNTEER (List in Wage Rate Sequence)	WAGE PER HOUR	TOTAL HOURS	NONFEDERAL SHARE (Col. B X C)
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
President	24		85,588					
Executive Vice-Pres.	24		71,620					
Director of Admin.	24		57,940					
Controller	24		57,940					
Attorney	24		62,116					
Administrative Assist.	24		37,596					
Board Secretary	24		29,692					
Admin. Project Coordin.	24		38,092					
Accounting Technician	24		35,596					
Accounting Technician	24		35,596					
Travel/Accounting Clerk	24		31,468					
MCST Operator	24		27,988					
Receptionist/ Supply Clerk	24		27,988					
Director of Operations	24		57,940					
SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			657,160		SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			
6. GRAND TOTAL, PAID PERSONNEL (Show on Page 1 ONLY)			2,128,352		7. GRAND TOTAL, VOLUNTEERS (Show on Page 1 only.)			

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART I (Salaries and Wages)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 2 of 4

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

SALARIES AND WAGES (Itemization of Cost Category No. 1.1)

4. PAID PERSONNEL (Complete Col. C only when Nonfederal Share is entered in Col. E.)

5. VOLUNTEERS

TITLE OR POSITION A.	NO. MAN MONTHS B.	TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (Col. D + E) C.	OEO FEDERAL SHARE D.	NONFEDERAL SHARE E.	CATEGORY OF VOLUNTEER (List in Wage Rate Sequence) A.	WAGE PER HOUR B.	TOTAL HOURS C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE (Col. B x C) D.
Field Accounting Mgr.	24		46,948					
Field Accountant	24		40,852					
Field Accountant	24		40,852					
Field Accountant	24		40,852					
Field Accountant	24		40,852					
Field Accountant	24		40,852					
Field Accountant	24		40,852					
Accounting Technician	24		35,596					
Trainer	24		38,852					
Trainer	24		38,852					
Operations Secretary	24		29,692					
Director of Expediting	24		57,940					
Expediter	24		40,852					
Expediting Assistant	24		31,468					
SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			565,312		SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			
6. GRAND TOTAL, PAID PERSONNEL (Show on Page 1 ONLY)					7. GRAND TOTAL, VOLUNTEERS (Show on Page 1 only.)			

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART I (Salaries and Wages)
(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 3 of 4

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska	2. TYPE OF GRANT ☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT ☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. <u>00007</u>	3. DATE SUBMITTED June 14, 1976
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SALARIES AND WAGES (Itemization of Cost Category No. 1.1)

4. PAID PERSONNEL (Complete Col. C only when Nonfederal Share is entered in Col. E.)					5. VOLUNTEERS			
TITLE OR POSITION A.	NO. MAN MONTHS B.	TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (Col. D + E) C.	OEO FEDERAL SHARE D.	NONFEDERAL SHARE E.	CATEGORY OF VOLUNTEER (List in Wage Rate Sequence) A.	WAGE PER HOUR B.	TOTAL HOURS C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE (Col. B x C) D.
Expediting Assistant	24		31,468					
Expediting Assistant	24		31,468					
Accounting Clerk	24		31,468					
Secretary	24		29,692					
Director of Fisheries	24		57,940					
Fisheries Specialist	24		53,966					
Fisheries Specialist	24		53,966					
Fisheries Specialist	24		53,966					
Fisheries Specialist	24		53,966					
Development Specialist	24		53,966					
Fisheries Secretary	24		29,692					
Marketing Specialist	24		53,966					
Director of Development	24		57,940					
Development Specialist	24		53,966					
Development Specialist	24		53,966					
SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			647,430		SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			
6. GRAND TOTAL, PAID PERSONNEL (Show on Page 1 ONLY)					7. GRAND TOTAL, VOLUNTEERS (Show on Page 1 only.)			

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART I (Salaries and Wages)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 4 of 4

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT

☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

SALARIES AND WAGES (Itemization of Cost Category No. 1.1)

4. PAID PERSONNEL (Complete Col. C only when Nonfederal Share is entered in Col. E.)

5. VOLUNTEERS

TITLE OR POSITION A.	NO. MAN MONTHS B.	TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (Col. D + E) C.	OEO FEDERAL SHARE D.	NONFEDERAL SHARE E.	CATEGORY OF VOLUNTEER (List in Wage Rate Sequence) A.	WAGE PER HOUR B.	TOTAL HOURS C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE (Col. D X C) D.
Development Specialist	24		53,966					
Development Specialist	24		48,900					
Researcher	24		38,092					
Development Secretary	24		29,692					
External Auditor	24		46,948					
External Auditor	24		40,852					
SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			258,450		SUBTOTAL (This page) (Use continuation sheets.)			
6. GRAND TOTAL, PAID PERSONNEL (Show on Page 1 ONLY)					7. GRAND TOTAL, VOLUNTEERS (Show on Page 1 only.)			

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 222, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act.)

Form Approved
OMB No. 115-R0200

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

CONF CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		OEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
1.2	Fringe Benefits - 20% of Salaries for Social Security,		
	Unemployment Insurance, Pension	425,323	
1.3	Consultants and Contract Services		
	Audit 17,000		
	Legal 20,000		
	Board Training 20,000		
	Fisheries 25,000		
	Other Ventures 72,000		
	Staff Training 10,000	164,000	

14,873,648

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART II (Budget Support Data)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 222, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 2 of 8Form Approved
OMB No. 115-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 197

BUDGET SUPPORT DATA (Itemization of Cost Categories other than Salaries and Wages. Show subtotal for each cost category.)

COST CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		DEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
2.1	Travel and Per Diem		
	Membership Meeting		
	Fare: 54 Members x 2 Trips at \$180	19,440	
	Per Diem: 54 Members x 10 Days at \$59	31,860	51,300
	Full Board-Meetings and Training		
	Fare: 27 members x 4 Trips at \$180	19,440	
	Per Diem: 27 members x 20 Days at \$59	31,860	51,300
	Executive Committee Meetings		
	Fare: 9 Members x 18 Trips at \$180	29,160	
	Per Diem: 9 Members x 90 Days at \$59	47,790	
	Fare: Out of State - 3 x 8 Trips at \$500	12,000	
	Per Diem: Out of State - 3 x 40 Days at \$42	5,040	93,990
	GRAND TOTAL (Show on Page 1 only.)		

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART II (Budget Support Data)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 222, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 3 of 8Form Approved
OMB No. 115-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

BUDGET SUPPORT DATA (Itemization of Cost Categories other than Salaries and Wages. Show subtotal for each cost category.)

COST CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		OEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
2.1	Executive Committee Training - Out of State		
	Fare: 4 Members x 2 Trips at \$250	2,000	
	4 Members x 4 Trips at \$350	5,600	
	Per Diem: 4 Members x 36 Days at \$33	4,752	12,352
	Administration		
	Fare: In State - 190 Trips at \$180	34,200	
	Per Diem: In State - 750 Days at \$47	35,250	
	Fare: Out of State - 28 Trips at \$250	7,000	
	Fare: Out of State - 18 Trips at \$500	9,000	
	Per Diem: Out of State - 112 Days at \$33	3,696	
	Per Diem: Out of State - 90 Days at \$42	3,780	92,926

GRAND TOTAL
(Show on Page 1 only.)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 223, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

June 14, 1976

[illegible]

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART II (Budget Support Data)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 222, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 5 of 8Form Approved
OMB No. 112-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW☐ AMENDMENT☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

BUDGET SUPPORT DATA (Itemization of Cost Categories other than Salaries and Wages. Show subtotal for each cost category.)

COST CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		DEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
2.1	Operations		
	Fare: 132 Trips at \$180	23,760	
	Per Diem: 352 Days at \$47	16,544	40,304
	Field Accounting		
	Fare: 386 Trips at \$180	69,480	
	Per Diem: 1,710 Days at \$47	80,370	149,850
	Expediting		
	Fare: In State - 300 Trips at \$180	54,000	
	Per Diem: In State - 1,200 Days at \$47	56,400	
	Fare: Out of State - 6 Trips at \$250	1,500	
	Per Diem: Out of State - 126 Days at \$33	4,158	116,058
	GRAND TOTAL (Show on Page 1 only.)		

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 222, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

June 14, 1976

COY CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		OEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
2.1	External Auditors		
	Fare: In State - 61 Trips at \$180 10,980		
	Per Diem: In State - 368 Days at \$47 17,296		
	Fare: Out of State - 4 Trips at \$500 2,000		
	Fare: Out of State - 4 Trips at \$250 1,000		
	Per Diem: Out of State - 48 Days at \$33 1,584	32,860	
	Venture Personnel Training		
	Fare: 58 Trips at \$180 10,440		
	Per Diem: : 232 Days at \$59 13,688	24,128	
	GRAND TOTAL (Show on Page 1 only.)		

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART II (Budget Support Data)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 7 of 8

Form Approved
OMB No. 115-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW☐ AMENDMENT☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

3. DATE SUBMITTED

June 14, 1976

BUDGET SUPPORT DATA (Itemization of Cost Categories other than Salaries and Wages. Show subtotal for each cost category.)

COST CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		OEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
2.2	Space Cost		
	Rent - 11,000 Sq. Ft. at \$1.15 x 24 Months	303,600	
	Meeting Rooms	5,000	
	Janitorial	26,400	335,000
2.3	Consumable Supplies		
	Office supplies	46,080	
	Training Materials	5,000	51,080
2.4	Lease and Purchase of Equipment		
	Lease	52,800	
	Purchase	36,000	88,800
2.5	Investment Capital	12,857,654	
GRAND TOTAL (Show on Page 1 only.)			

BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET - PART II (Budget Support Data)

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Page 8 of 8

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0200

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. TYPE OF GRANT

☐ NEW ☐ AMENDMENT☒ CONTINUATION OF GRANT NO. 00007

June 14, 1976

BUDGET SUPPORT DATA (Itemization of Cost Categories other than Salaries and Wages. Show subtotal for each cost category.)

COST CAT. NO. A.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION B.	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM	
		OEO FEDERAL SHARE C.	NONFEDERAL SHARE D.
2.6	Other Direct Costs		
	Recruitment 3,600		
	Postage 10,800		
	Insurance 25,200		
	Telephone 57,600		
	Staff Training 5,000		
	Gas and Oil 8,000		
	Repairs and Maintenance - Trucks and Auto 3,600		
	Repairs and Maintenance - Office Equipment 2,400		
	Professional Fees 15,000		
	NCCED Fees 10,000		
	Publications and Memberships 1,500		
	Miscellaneous 6,000	148,700	
	GRAND TOTAL (Show on Page 1 only.)		

CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT'S ATTORNEY

(For Health Demonstration Programs under Section 222, Research and Pilot Programs under Section 232, and Special Impact Programs under Section 151 of the Economic Opportunity Act)

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0198

This certificate is required when applying for a new grant; or upon OEO's request, for the continuation of an existing grant.

1. NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska

2. IS THE APPLICANT AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS DEFINED IN SECTION 401 (F) OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1963, PUBLIC LAW 88-2041

☐ YES

☒ NO

IF "YES", WAS IT IN EXISTENCE ON AUGUST 20, 1964? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. THE APPLICANT IS

☐ A PUBLIC AGENCY

☒ AN ORGANIZATION CHARTERED AS A NONPROFIT CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF Alaska

☐ A NONPROFIT UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION.

☐ OTHER (Explain in Item 6, below.)

4. IF THE APPLICANT IS A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION, INDICATE WHETHER IT HOLDS A CURRENT RULING FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE THAT IT IS TAX EXEMPT

☒ YES (Date of Ruling) 10/29/74

☐ NO

5. IF ANSWER TO ITEM 4, ABOVE, IS "NO"

A. IS IT YOUR OPINION THAT THE APPLICANT QUALIFIES FOR SUCH A RULING?

☐ YES

☐ NO

B. HAS ANY OFFICIAL OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INDICATED THAT THE APPLICANT MAY NOT QUALIFY FOR SUCH A RULING?

☐ YES (Explain in Item 6, below.)

☐ NO

6. REMARKS

7. OPINION

In my opinion, the above information accurately describes the applicant agency, and that agency has the authority, under applicable principles of law, to carry out the program described in this application.

TYPED NAME OF ATTORNEY

Donald W. McDonald

MEMBER OF THE BAR OF
(State)

Alaska

SIGNATURE



ADDRESS

303 "K" Street, Anchorage, Alaska

DATE

6/2/76

CHECKPOINT PROCEDURE FOR COORDINATION

(OEO Instruction 6710-1)

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0202

(THIS SPACE FOR OEO USE)

FROM: (Applicant Agency)

- ☐ COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY (CAA)
☐ STATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY OFFICE (SEOO)
☒ APPLICANT OTHER THAN CAA OR SEOO

TO: (Responding Agency)

- ☐ CAA
☒ SEOO
☐ OTHER OFFICIAL AGENCY OR INSTITUTION
☐ CLEARINGHOUSE: ☐ STATE ☐ METRO ☐ REGIONAL

Community Development Corporation

The applicant named below plans to apply to OEO for financial assistance under provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The activity that the applicant plans to undertake is described in Section I below and in accompanying documents. In order to assure that this activity is coordinated with other programs and anti-poverty activities, you are requested to complete Sections II and III of this form.

OEO allows the office, agency or institution to which this form is sent, a minimum of 15 days from receipt of the form to complete and return it. If you are unable to respond fully to the request within this period, you may either request additional time or if the schedule will not permit an extension, you may return the form with notation explaining why you were unable to complete it. (When this form is used with other documents to implement procedures of the Federal Project Notification and Review System, affected Clearinghouses are allowed 30 days in which to respond.)

This checkpoint procedure is not designed to require concurrence in the proposed activities by the recipient of this form. However, OEO does require that the applicant provide an opportunity for all appropriate officials, agencies and institutions to express their concerns with respect to the proposed activities.

SECTION I. APPLICANT AGENCY AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

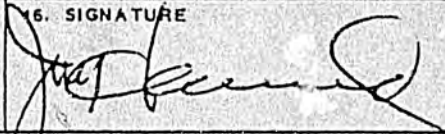
1. NAME OF APPLICANT Community Enterprise Development Corporation			2. DATE THIS FORM FORWARDED 5-19-76	
3. ADDRESS				
NO. AND STREET 503 W. N. Lights Blvd.	CITY Anchorage	COUNTY N/A	STATE Alaska	ZIP CODE 99503
4. NAME AND TITLE OF STAFF DIRECTOR Mr. Jerry H. Nelson, President			5. TELEPHONE NO. (Include Area Code) 907-279-4551	
6. TITLE AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ANTI-POVERTY PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES (Including funding sources)				

Community Enterprise Development Corporation - Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska (CEDC) is a private non-profit corporation operating on the belief that one way to break the poverty cycle in Alaska's rural communities is by providing an opportunity for low income groups to participate in the free enterprise system. Using seed capital from the Community Service Administration (CSA), CEDC assists in developing and supporting business enterprises in the low income areas of rural Alaska. Along with financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to new enterprises, the corporation endeavors to fill in the educational gaps of emerging rural businessmen by providing technical and training assistance.

7. COMMUNITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

All Rural Low-income communities in Alaska are eligible to apply for enterprise development assistance.

8. BUDGET PERIOD (Program Year) FOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)		
BEGINNING DATE October 1, 1976	ENDING DATE September 30, 1978	
9. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY (Item 10 + 11) \$17,000,000.00	10. OEO FEDERAL SHARE \$17,000,000.00	11. NON-FEDERAL SHARE

SECTION II. OFFICIAL OR AGENCY RESPONDING TO FORM	
12. TITLE OF OFFICIAL OR AGENCY RESPONDING Jay Hammond, Governor of Alaska	13. DATE OF RESPONSE 5/27/76
14. ADDRESS	
NO. AND STREET Pouch A, 3rd Floor, State Capitol	CITY Juneau
COUNTY	STATE Alaska
15. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPLETING THIS FORM Jay Hammond, Governor	16. SIGNATURE 
	17. TELEPHONE NO. (Include Area Code) 465-3500
17. ZIP CODE 99811	

SECTION III. COMMENTS ON PROPOSED ACTIVITY	
18. WERE YOU, OR WAS YOUR AGENCY CONSULTED IN THE PLANNING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT(S) DESCRIBED IN SECTION I. ☒ YES ☐ NO	
18a. IF "YES", (Item 18 above), DESCRIBE IN WHAT MANNER AND AT WHAT POINT YOU OR YOUR AGENCY PARTICIPATED IN THE PLANNING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT. The State of Alaska maintains frequent contact with CEDC through the Department of Community & Regional Affairs. During April, the department was formally requested to provide its input to CEDC on its operations.	
19. HOW WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT(S) COMPLEMENT AND BE COORDINATED WITH YOUR CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES AFFECTING THE POOR? CEDC's ventures frequently complement the State's Rural Development Assistance Program, and fits many objectives of the Division of Community Services and the Division of Economic Enterprise. Every effort is made to combine available funding and to coordinate with the above. Responsibility for the coordination falls within the Division of Community Services.	
20. WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT(S)? STATE ANY OTHER FACTORS WHICH YOU BELIEVE SHOULD INFLUENCE OEO'S DECISION ON WHETHER TO FUND THE PROJECT(S).	

It is my opinion that CEDC has been very responsive to the needs of low-income rural Alaskans. The initiation of enterprises capable of sustaining themselves without long term Federal and State involvement is highly desirable. Many of CEDC's past projects have been successful in this regard, and it is my recommendation that the program be funded at the highest possible level.

21. DO YOU, OR YOUR AGENCY (other than a Clearinghouse), PLAN TO PROVIDE SUPPORT (through the provision of services to beneficiaries, technical assistance or other assistance) TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT? (If "Yes", describe the specific kinds of support.) ☒ YES ☐ NO Complementary funding on feasible projects as they fit into State Program Guidelines.
--

Staff support as requested from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs.

(If additional space is required continue on blank paper.)

CHECKPOINT PROCEDURE FOR COORDINATION

(OEO Instruction 6710-1)

Form Approved
OMB No. 116-R0202

(THIS SPACE FOR OEO USE)

RECEIVED

FROM: (Applicant Agency)

- ☐ COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY (CAA)
☐ STATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY OFFICE (SEOO)
☒ APPLICANT OTHER THAN CAA OR SEOO

TO: (Responding Agency)

- ☐ CAA
☒ SEOO
☐ OTHER OFFICIAL AGENCY OR INSTITUTION
☐ CLEARINGHOUSE: ☐ STATE ☐ METRO ☐ REGIONAL

JUN 2 1976

U.S. D. C.

Community Development Corporation

The applicant named below plans to apply to OEO for financial assistance under provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The activity that the applicant plans to undertake is described in Section I below and in accompanying documents. In order to assure that this activity is coordinated with other programs and anti-poverty activities, you are requested to complete Sections II and III of this form.

OEO allows the office, agency or institution to which this form is sent, a minimum of 15 days from receipt of the form to complete and return it. If you are unable to respond fully to the request within this period, you may either request additional time or if the schedule will not permit an extension, you may return the form with notation explaining why you were unable to complete it. (When this form is used with other documents to implement procedures of the Federal Project Notification and Review System, affected Clearinghouses are allowed 30 days in which to respond.)

This checkpoint procedure is not designed to require concurrence in the proposed activities by the recipient of this form. However, OEO does require that the applicant provide an opportunity for all appropriate officials, agencies and institutions to express their concerns with respect to the proposed activities.

SECTION I.

APPLICANT AGENCY AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

Community Enterprise Development Corporation

2. DATE THIS FORM FORWARDED

5-19-76

3. ADDRESS

NO. AND STREET

503 W. N. Lights Blvd.

CITY

Anchorage

COUNTY

N/A

STATE

Alaska

ZIP CODE

99503

4. NAME AND TITLE OF STAFF DIRECTOR

Mr. Jerry H. Nelson, President

5. TELEPHONE NO. (Include Area Code)

907-279-4551

6. TITLE AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ANTI-POVERTY PROJECT(S) ACTIVITIES (Including funding sources)

Community Enterprise Development Corporation - Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska (CEDC) is a private non-profit corporation operating on the belief that one way to break the poverty cycle in Alaska's rural communities is by providing an opportunity for low income groups to participate in the free enterprise system. Using seed capital from the Community Service Administration (CSA), CEDC assists in developing and supporting business enterprises in the low income areas of rural Alaska. Along with financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to new enterprises, the corporation endeavors to fill in the educational gaps of emerging rural businessmen by providing technical and training assistance.

7. COMMUNITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

All rural low-income communities in Alaska are eligible to apply for enterprise development assistance.

8. BUDGET PERIOD (Program Year) FOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

BEGINNING DATE

October 1, 1976

ENDING DATE

September 30, 1978

9. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY
(Item 10 + 11)

\$17,000,000.00

10. OEO FEDERAL SHARE

\$17,000,000.00

11. NON-FEDERAL SHARE

OEO FORM 394 JUL 71

SECTION II.

OFFICIAL OR AGENCY RESPONDING TO FORM

12. TITLE OF OFFICIAL OR AGENCY RESPONDING

RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

13. DATE OF RESPONSE

June 1, 1976

14.

ADDRESS

NO. AND STREET

1016 E. 4th Ave.

CITY

Anchorage

COUNTY

N/A

STATE

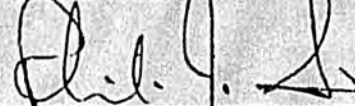
Alaska

ZIP CODE

99501

15. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL
COMPLETING THIS FORMPhilip J. Smith
Executive Director

16. SIGNATURE

17. TELEPHONE NO. (Include Area
Code)

907-279-2441

SECTION III.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED ACTIVITY

18. WERE YOU, OR WAS YOUR AGENCY CONSULTED IN THE PLANNING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT(S) DESCRIBED IN SECTION II

☒ YES☐ NO18a. IF "YES", (Item 18 above), DESCRIBE IN WHAT MANNER AND AT WHAT POINT YOU OR YOUR AGENCY PARTICIPATED IN THE
PLANNING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Several Rural CAP Regional Directors serve on the CEDC Board of Directors, thereby assuring complete coordination of efforts at the "grass-roots" level.

19. HOW WILL THE PROPOSED PROJECT(S) COMPLEMENT AND BE COORDINATED WITH YOUR CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES
AFFECTING THE POOR?

CEDC has been, and will continue to be a resource available to low-income people who wish to seize control of their immediate economic needs. Requests for assistance in enterprise development, identified by low-income people, are referred to CEDC. As well, CEDC is represented on the Rural CAP Board of Directors.

20. WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT(S)? STATE ANY OTHER FACTORS WHICH YOU BELIEVE SHOULD INFLUENCE
OEO'S DECISION ON WHETHER TO FUND THE PROJECT(S).

This is a good project, designed and implemented in a way to provide an appropriate response to the needs of the rural poor in Alaska.

I would remind CSA that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the consequent development of Regional and Village Corporations has not yet had a discernable impact on poor people in villages. Accordingly, continued support from CSA remains in the best interests of rural Alaska.

21. DO YOU, OR YOUR AGENCY (other than a Clearinghouse), PLAN TO PROVIDE SUPPORT (through the provision of services to beneficiaries,
technical assistance or other assistance) TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT? (If "Yes", describe the specific kinds of support.)☒ YES☐ NO

As requested, and within the limitation of Rural CAP's CSA budget.

(If additional space is required continue on blank paper.)

Marsh & McLennan

Marsh & McLennan, Incorporated
750 West Second Avenue, Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 276-5424

June 9, 1976

Community Enterprise Development Corporation
503 West Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

ATTN: Jerry Nelson, President

Re: Blanket Honesty Bond Number S707021

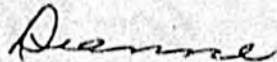
Dear Mr. Nelson:

The following is the requested information on the Blanket Honesty Bond we have for your corporation:

Company	Insurance Company of North America
Bond Number	S707021
Term	Continuous with annual billings
Coverage	\$250,000 indemnification (all employees)
Premium	\$431.00

If you should have any questions, please don't hesitate contacting this office.

Sincerely,



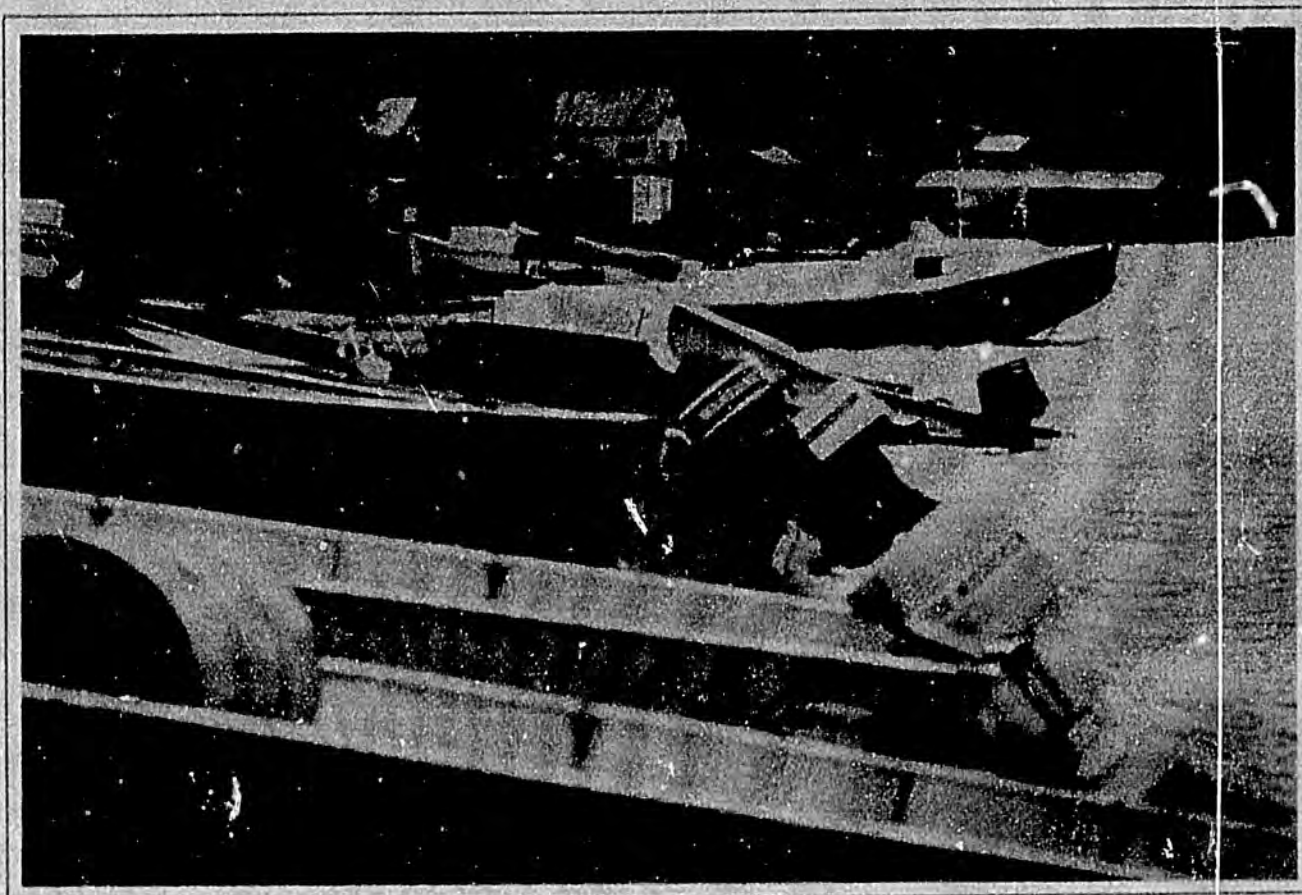
Dianne Muller

DM/1b

Application Forms and Documents



Introductory Statement



A. PRESENT FUNDING REVIEW

Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska's (CEDC) achievements varied from its stated goals as outlined in the 1975-1977 refunding proposal. The major reason was that the scope of operations had to be greatly scaled down due to the limited funding. CEDC specified its goals and strategies based upon a \$10 million budget over two years. It received \$3 million for an 18 month period. Venture development project priorities had to be concentrated in fewer industries. No catalytic or social projects were funded. CEDC staffing was reduced substantially as was the level of technical assistance provided to ventures.

Fishing ventures were established as the priority business development area. To meet the demands of this type of development, the fisheries department was created and five people hired. The department concentrated on three major projects and has already begun laying the foundation of new projects for the 1977 fishing season.

Expediting department staff was also increased by four persons to accommodate the phenomenal growth that occurred during this grant period. Its merchandise base increased from groceries to outboard motors, snowmobiles, tools, and other products. CEDC also provided this department with needed working capital.

CEDC expended its venture capital halfway through its grant period. In addition to the creation of fishing ventures, new business development included retail outlets, lodges, and bulk fuel projects. No credit unions, catalytic, or social projects were funded. CEDC also expanded its financial assistance to include equity financing.

Major problems were encountered due to the high staff turnover that CEDC experienced. The corporation was not able to keep pace with those salaries and benefits offered by other federal, state, and private employers. The most severe effect was the lack of venture technical assistance, and some ventures deteriorated to an extent. Much pressure was put on the available staff to carry the increased work load.

The CEDC executive committee received a number of training sessions. This training, and the addition of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations and business representatives, have greatly improved the CEDC board of directors.

B. GOALS AND STRATEGY FOR PROPOSED FUNDING PERIOD

No major changes are planned for CEDC's activities over the next two years. CEDC seeks an increased level of funding, however. CEDC is requesting a funding level from the Community Service Administration (CSA) of approximately \$17 million. Of this total, \$13 million has been allocated for its venture development program while \$4 million is earmarked for the administrative budget.

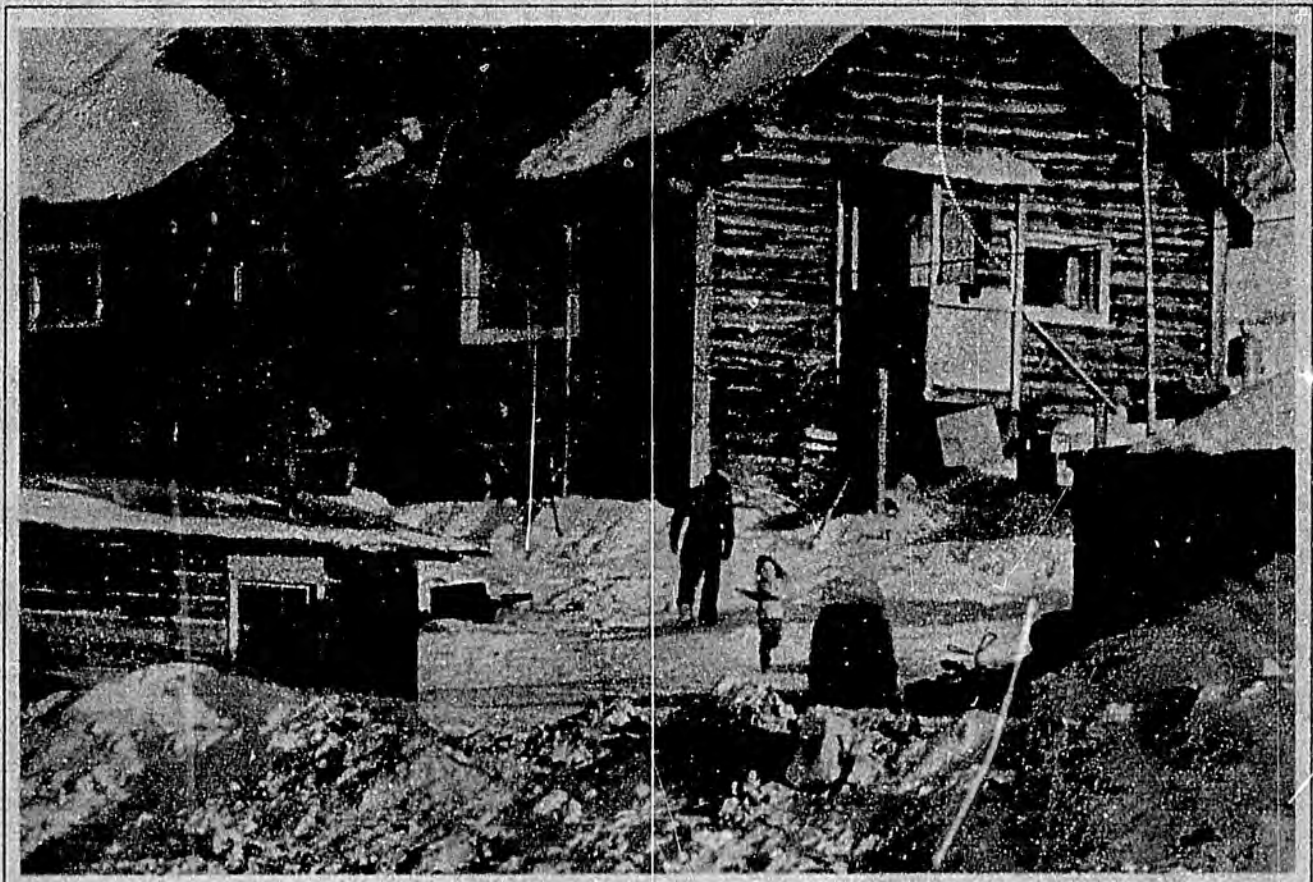
CEDC's priority will again be the development of new rural businesses. Of the \$13 million venture development budget, \$11.5 million has been allocated for new rural venture financing. Industry priorities have been determined to be fisheries, retail, tourism-real estate, and timber. To move existing ventures more toward autonomy from CEDC, \$1.5 million in funding programs has been recommended. These programs include the already existing short term revolving fund. New funding programs for CEDC member ventures include an intermediary revolving fund, a fisheries revolving fund and a loan guarantee program.

CEDC recognizes that it cannot realistically expect to become self-sufficient from CSA without its continued support over the next decade. However, CEDC will take steps to move in this direction. The board of directors has voted to increase the CEDC loan interest rate from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 percent, provide more equity financing and charge for its services. CEDC will also pursue the purchase of an office building as part of its institution building efforts.

CEDC corporate development will be concentrated on the continued growth of its staff and board. CEDC is recommending salary and fringe benefit changes which better meet alternative employment sources within the state, to cut down the level of staff turnover. Board training will continue with travel in various parts of Alaska to enable members to learn first hand about different areas of the state.

CEDC will introduce an outreach program to inform villages of CEDC's program. This is in response to suggestions made by regional and village corporations to improve CEDC services.

Description of Impact Area



The impact area of Community Enterprise Development Corporation (CEDC) is rural, or non-urban, Alaska. This target area includes almost the entire state, excluding only the five urban centers of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka. The state of Alaska covers 586,412 square miles, providing over half a million square miles to be included in CEDC's impact area.

A. GEOGRAPHY

1. Physical Features

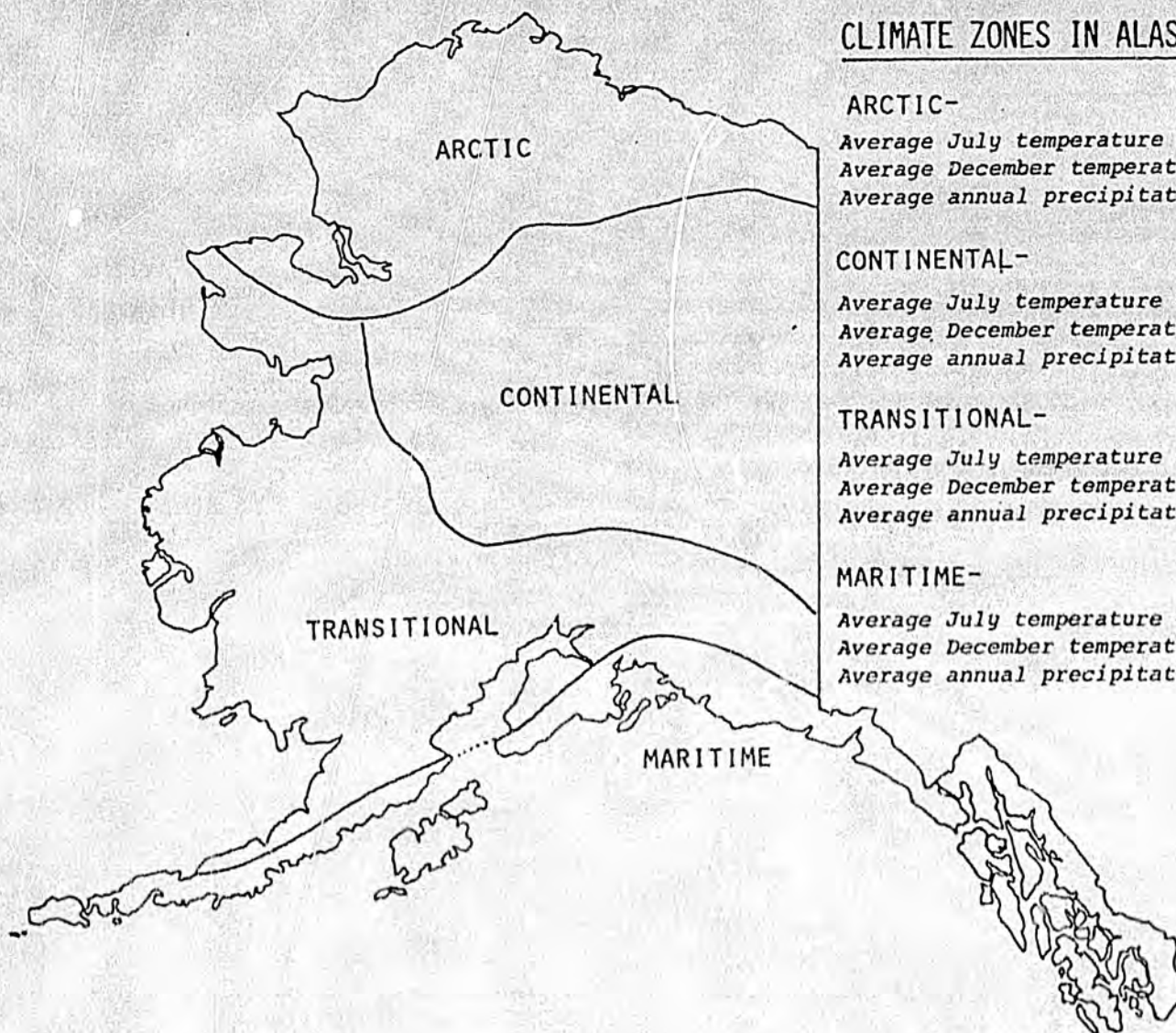
Alaska's vast expanse stretches some 2,000 miles east to west, and 1,100 miles north to south. It contains an area twice the size of the state of Texas, and when superimposed on a map of the continental United States, it stretches from California to Florida.



Alaska's boundaries are formed in part by 33,904 miles of saltwater coastline, and hold three million lakes of more than 20 acres each, as well as 10,000 rivers and streams, six of which are more than 400 miles long. The state's northerly location produces a climate with dramatic seasonal contrasts in day length and temperature. Environmental factors are strongly influenced by land formations and their geologic origins. Distribution of major plant communities and resultant wildlife species distribution also conforms somewhat to the major topographical regions.

Alaska is divided into four major geographic areas. The Pacific Mountain System extends from the easternmost point of the state on the Panhandle, through the Aleutian chain. This system, an extension of the coastal range which runs along the western coast of North America, includes the Alaska, Chugach, Aleutian, Fairweather, and St. Elias mountain ranges. North of the Alaska Range is the Central Plateau System, which fills the interior of the state. This area, containing two great drainage systems, the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, is bounded by the Brooks Range on the north. The Brooks Range is part of the Rocky Mountain System, crossing the state from east to west just north of the Arctic Circle, to form the third geographic region in Alaska. The fourth major geographic area of Alaska, north of the Brooks Range, slopes downward to the Arctic Ocean. This area is commonly referred to as the North Slope.

2. Climate



CLIMATE ZONES IN ALASKA

ARCTIC-

Average July temperature = 39.1
Average December temperature = -11.2
Average annual precipitation = 7 inches

CONTINENTAL-

Average July temperature = 58.2
Average December temperature = -7.7
Average annual precipitation = 15 inches

TRANSITIONAL-

Average July temperature = 58.2
Average December temperature = 13.5
Average annual precipitation = 17 inches

MARITIME-

Average July temperature = 52.3
Average December temperature = 28.4
Average annual precipitation = 65 inches

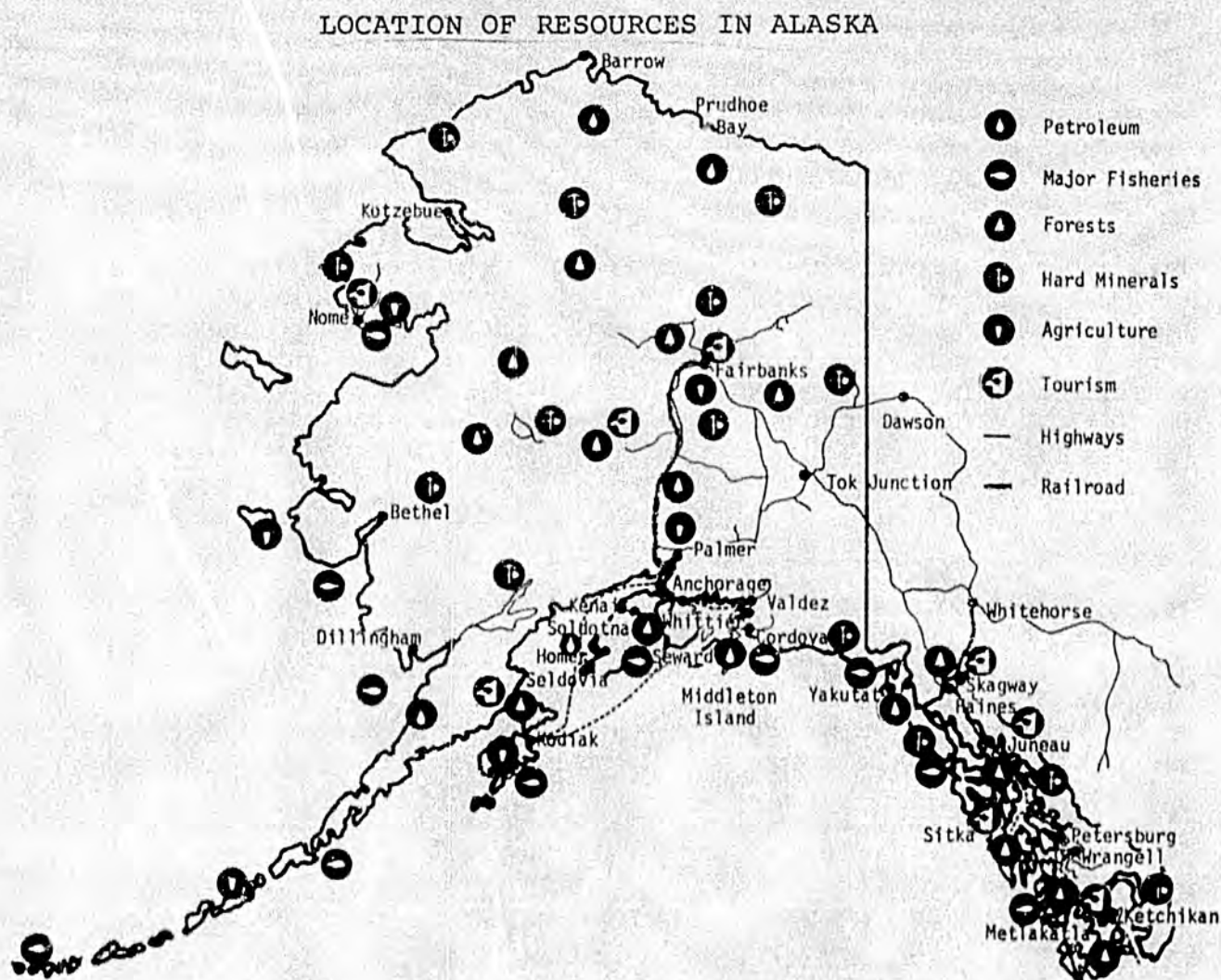
Alaska has four major climatic regions which roughly correspond to the geographic divisions within the state. The maritime zone extends from the southeastern Panhandle through the southcentral coastal area and the Aleutian chain. It is an area of heavy precipitation, and has a relatively narrow temperature range. The Aleutians, however, also experience winds of hurricane force, known as the Willawas, a manifestation of the mixing of winds from the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. The transitional zone, which extends inland from the southcentral coast through the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta and into the Seward Peninsula, has much less precipitation and lower temperatures, due to Arctic winds from the Bering Sea. The continental climatic zone covers the Interior Alaska Plateau, with low humidity and extreme seasonal temperature changes, ranging from +100 degrees in the summer to -80 degrees in the winter. The arctic zone stretches across the North Slope, and includes parts of the Kotzebue and northern

Seward Peninsula areas. This zone is characterized by extreme winter temperatures, cool summers and high winds. The arctic plains have a precipitation level so low that it is classified as a desert area.

3. Natural Resources

Alaska is abundantly rich in natural resources, which are still in the early stages of development. Fisheries, fur bearing animals, timber and hydroelectric potential are its major renewable resources. Nonrenewable resources in substantial deposits include oil, gas, coal, copper, gold, mercury, platinum, silver, tin, and zinc.

The map below shows the geographic distribution of some of these resources.



This distribution pattern has economic ramifications which are reflected in the economic growth of specific regions. The development of known oil and gas reserves on the North Slope is rapidly increasing, and this area is considered one of the major oil fields in the world. Estimates of undiscovered or unreported reserves are increasing. Coal deposits in

Alaska supply one-third of the total coal consumption of the United States. Timber is abundant in the southeast, where the fishing industry is also an important economic factor. The Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas are also major fishing regions.

Prohibitively high costs of extracting many of the resources from their often inaccessible locations have restricted the full development of Alaska's resources. The geographic formations and immense distances create transportation problems which are the major limiting factor in resource development. These same geographic characteristics have also made a thorough calculation of the amount and variety of resources in Alaska impossible.

Beginning with the Russians, who exploited the fur bearing animals from 1741-1867, settlers have been lured to Alaska by its resources. Exploration for copper and other minerals followed on the onset of gold mining, which began in 1881. The development of the fishing industry began in the early 1900's, expanding from salmon to halibut, crab, shrimp, and other sea products. Timber production started in southeast Alaska in 1954, followed immediately by the discovery of oil during 1957 and the resultant cultivation of oil and gas wells.

This resource development, particularly by the oil industry, has created highly inflated living costs, characteristic of boom time economies. This type of economy, both a cause and effect of unstable and unpredictable population changes, is difficult to stabilize. Alaskans are attempting to develop a plan which would provide strong environmental protections in conjunction with economic growth to preserve the benefits of the land.

4. Flora and Fauna

Historically, Alaska's abundant wildlife was the only means of subsistence for its Natives, and therefore wildlife patterns have greatly influenced in the distribution of Alaskan peoples and cultures. Subsistence life styles still exist, though cultural change has varied the direct dependence patterns in Alaska today.

Climate, geographical systems and vegetation distribution determine the location of wildlife habitats throughout the state. Some areas have large animal populations, other have a seasonal influx of game, and others have nearly no wildlife population.

Some species of animals are found throughout the state. Brown and black bear, moose, wolves, wolverine, and fox are common, as are beaver, weasel, mink, marten, and otter. Bald eagles are still common in Alaska, as are other birds, such as geese, ducks, and ptarmigan.

Other animals are found only in specific areas. The polar bear, for example, is found above the Arctic Circle. Imported herds of musk oxen can be found on Nunivak Island, Fairbanks, the Seward Peninsula, and the Nome area. Mountain goats are concentrated in the Southeast, while Dall Sheep are found in mountain areas throughout Alaska.

Vegetation varies greatly within the state. Heavy stands of spruce, hemlock, and cedar are found in the rain forests of the Southeast. Smaller stands of cottonwood, white spruce and paper birch are found in the Interior. The Tundra areas provide many types of berries and wild vegetables.

B. COMMUNITY

1. Overall Community Divisions

A community can be defined as a body of persons having common history, or common social, political and economic interests. When so defined, it becomes apparent that Alaska contains several sets of communities.

One method of classifying the population divides the people into racial groups, and can be simplified into two basic communities: Native and non-Native. Geographical barriers define another set of communities. For example, people from the North Slope have different backgrounds, lifestyles, and interests than the people of the Southeast. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) has created a set of 12 regional communities, and Alaskan Natives often identify themselves according to the ANSCA region in which they are enrolled. Another basic method of classification divides the population into rural and urban communities. Each community regardless of the criteria used to define it, has significant and independent social and economic needs.

The rapid growth of urban areas in recent years has made the rural/urban classification extremely important. The city voter majority has given urban development priority over rural development. This is evidenced by bond issue decisions, with urban-oriented bonds gaining statewide voter approval, while rural-oriented bonds are frequently defeated. Financial institutions and other service industries locate almost solely in the cities. These are but a few examples of the many forces which keep economic development monies and programs within the boundaries of the urban areas.

The rural/urban dichotomy is also a cultural division. Although Alaskan cities are predominantly Caucasian, the urban lifestyle prevails among all city dwellers, whether White or Native. Most city residents have eight hour work days, and commute from their homes to their place of employment. City dwellers tend to have a higher educational attainment than rural residents and most have adequate incomes and good standards of living. The urban population votes as a block for such things as park and recreation facilities, water fluoridation.

In contrast, rural residents, for the most part, maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Without fishing, hunting and food gathering, the people could not survive on their modest incomes. Material possessions are few, and rural living is further characterized by rare job opportunities, limited educational programs, and severe health problems. The isolation of rural communities and the attendant high cost of living compound these problems. Priorities for rural voters remain the essential needs, such as sewage facilities, water wells, and school construction.

The following table is an illustration of the contrast between rural and urban income levels.

SIZE OF FAMILY INCOME, 1970

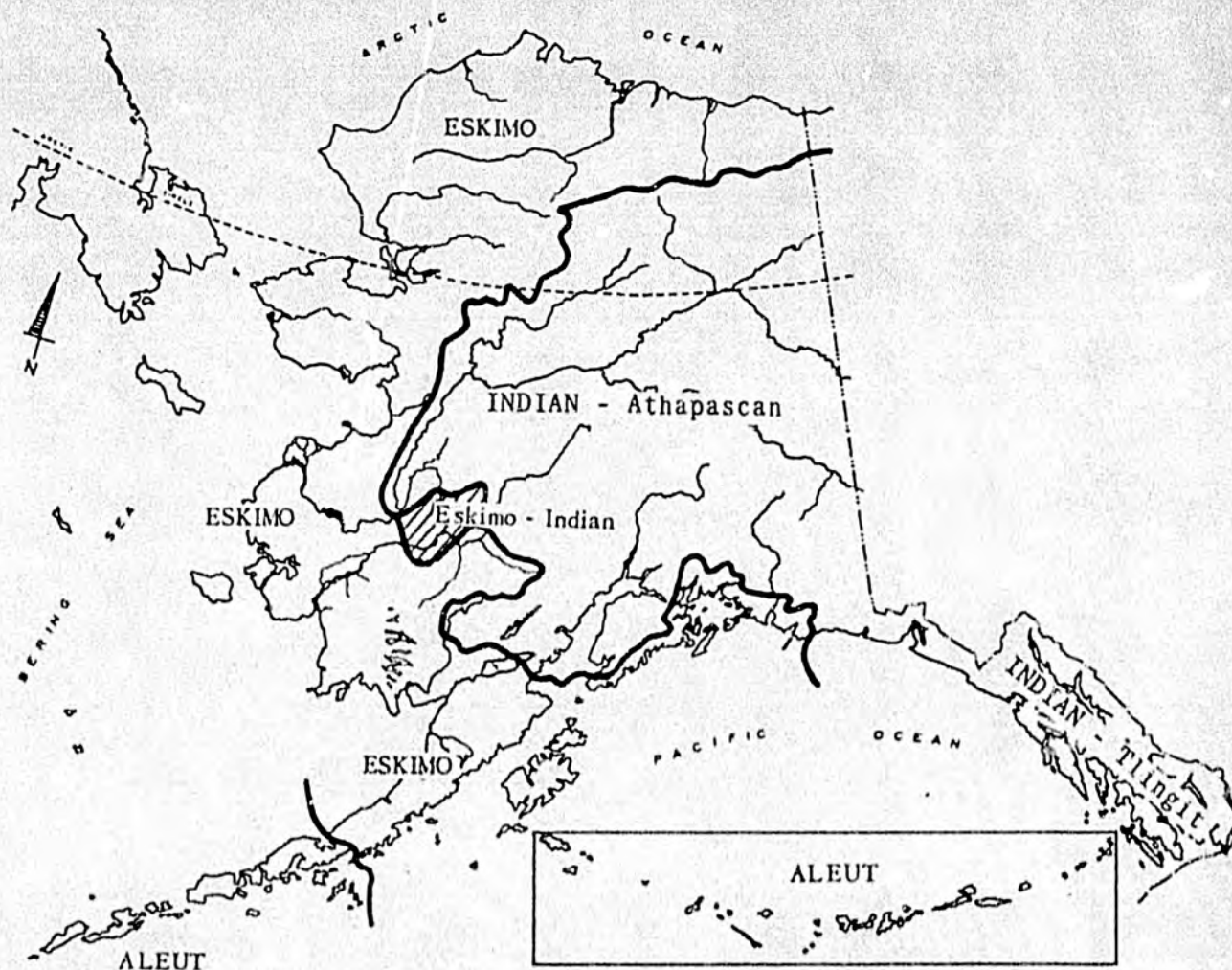
	Loss to \$1,999			\$2,000 - \$5,999			\$6,000 - \$9,999			\$10,000 - \$14,999			\$15,000 and over		
	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native
ALASKA, Total	2,983	1,258	1,725	9,776	2,815	6,961	12,365	1,550	10,815	16,373	1,362	15,011	25,173	896	24,277
Urban	1,295	114	1,181	5,918	404	5,514	9,043	320	8,723	12,244	507	11,737	20,868	366	20,502
Rural	1,688	1,144	544	3,858	2,411	1,447	3,322	1,230	2,092	4,129	855	3,274	4,305	530	3,775

2. Indigenous Ethnic Groups

Three major indigenous groups, the Eskimo, the Indian, and the Aleut, are geographically dispersed throughout the state. Each group has its own distinct physical characteristics, language, and culture, with further divisions within each race.

Seven linguistic groups exist within the three Native cultures. There are two Eskimo languages, Inupiat and Yupik. Inupiat is spoken mainly by the northern people living along the Arctic coast from Canada to Point Hope, and in the Kotzebue-Seward Peninsula area. Alaska's southern Eskimos, who speak the Yupik dialect, live in the coastal areas south of Unalakleet, throughout the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta areas. Their villages stretch as far east as Cook Inlet in Southcentral Alaska.

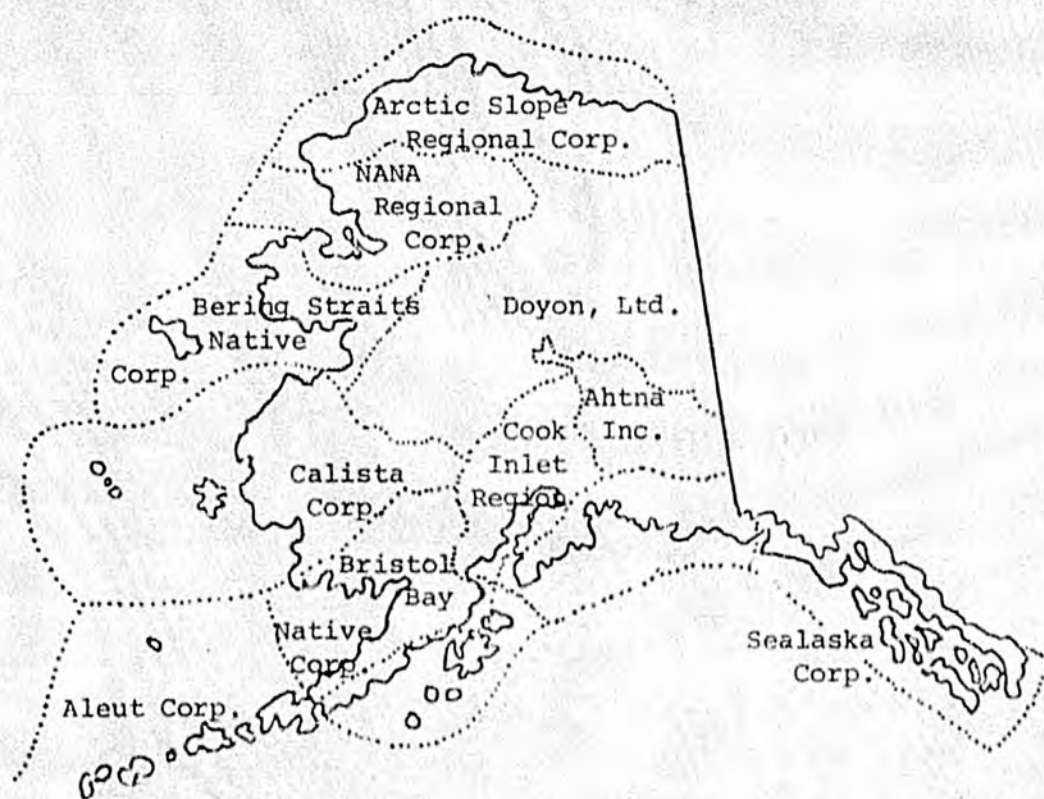
GENERALIZED GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
OF ESKIMOS, INDIANS AND ALEUTS
IN ALASKA



There are four major Indian linguistic groups: the Athabascan Indian lives primarily in the Interior, while the Tlingit, Haida, and Tshimshian Indians reside in the southeast. The Aleut-speaking people are found throughout the Aleutian Islands.

The map on the preceding page illustrates the geographic distribution of Alaskan Natives. However, the 12 Native regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are today considered representative of the major ethnic and cultural groupings of Alaskan Natives. These divisions are shown on the map below.

AREA DISTRIBUTION OF ANCSA REGIONAL CORPORATIONS



Alaskan Natives are citizens of Alaska and the United States, who have accepted and are exercising their rights and duties as citizens. Federal law gives them special status as aboriginal peoples, but they are not wards of the government.

There exists a great discrepancy between the quality of life of most Alaskans and that of rural Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts. As a rule, Alaskan Natives have extremely low incomes and living standards, perpetuated by the absence of opportunity. Note the extremely low median income of the rural Alaska Native in the following table, as given in the 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives:

MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME PER
PERSON FOR ALASKAN POPULATION, 1970

	Income Per Person(\$)
U.S., Total	2,976
Alaskan Natives:	
Urban	2,312
Rural	916
Non-Natives, Total	3,593

Because of their minority status and geographical isolation, they are frequently overlooked in the distribution of services and self-help programs. Their opportunities remain limited, because they do not know where and how to apply for assistance.

Social and economic problems of Alaskan Natives have a cyclical relationship, making solutions difficult to resolve. For example, most Natives live within a subsistence economy, which yield restrictively low incomes, further deflated by high cost of goods and services in rural Alaska. This makes over-crowding and substandard housing the norm. Poor living conditions, coupled with unbalanced diets and insufficient medical facilities bring about serious health problems and a shorter life expectancy. The death rate of Native infants is 28.5 per 1,000 births, as compared to 19.8 per 1,000 for the total U.S. population. The crude death rate of Natives is double that of other Alaskans.

This social and economic cycle is difficult to break, due to the lack of opportunity and means available to the rural Native. Village life offers few employment possibilities and inadequate educational and training programs. The table on the following page illustrates the widespread poverty existing among the Native population in all regions of the state.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1970

	% of Families Below Poverty Level		Index of Families Below Poverty Level (US Average = 100)	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Alaska, Total	38.3	4.5	395	46
Regions:				
Aleut	19.1	2.6	197	27
Arctic Slope	32.4	3.9	334	40
Calista	67.7	9.2	698	95
Bering Straits	41.7	4.2	430	43
Bristol Bay	39.3	10.5	405	108
Chugach	28.1	7.2	290	74
Cook Inlet	15.1	4.6	156	47
Ahtna	40.9	4.4	422	45
Koniag	20.5	3.5	211	36
NANA	36.7	4.4	378	45
Doyon	35.3	4.4	364	45
Sealaska	27.0	3.9	278	40

C. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA

1. Population

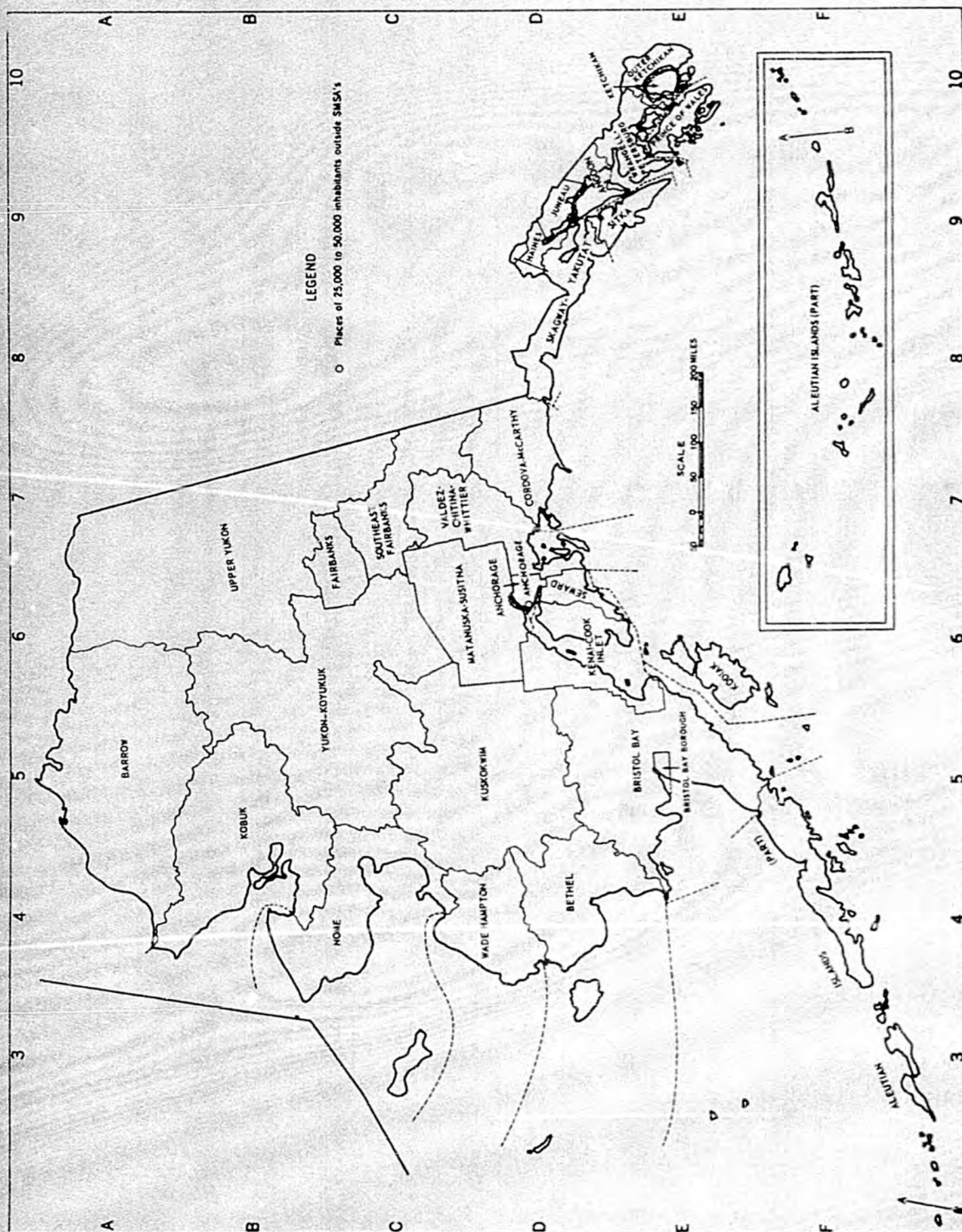
a. Distribution

The 1970 census count reported a population of 300,382 persons in the state of Alaska. Slightly more than half of this total was classified as rural, or belonging to the population of CEDC's impact area, as shown in the following table:

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1970

	All persons							Persons 14 years and over — Percent married		Persons 18 years and over — Percent male	Households			Population in group quarters	
	Number	Percent change 1960-70	Percent Negro and other races	Percent under 18 years	Percent 18 to 64 years	Percent 65 years and over	Fertility ratio ¹	Male	Female		Number	Percent change 1960-70	Persons per household	Number	Percent of total
The State	300 382	33.8	21.2	39.9	57.8	2.3	442	60.7	71.4	56.4	71 536	38.1	3.32	22 343	7.4
SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban	145 512	69.7	12.6	36.7	61.3	2.0	404	60.2	71.6	56.1	40 669	53.9	3.26	12 971	8.9
Urbanized areas	80 889	40.6	11.2	35.7	62.4	1.9	360	66.4	70.7	52.0	25 678	44.7	3.06	2 401	3.0
Central cities	64 623	129.0	14.5	37.9	60.0	2.0	473	53.2	73.1	61.3	14 991	72.6	3.61	10 570	16.4
Urban fringe	154 870	10.3	29.2	42.9	54.5	2.6	482	61.3	71.1	56.8	38 390	24.6	3.79	9 372	6.1
Other urban	37 853	58.0	27.1	42.2	55.1	2.7	485	62.4	71.0	55.6	9 599	55.9	3.71	2 254	4.0
Rural	117 017	0.5	29.9	43.1	54.3	2.6	482	61.0	71.1	57.1	28 791	16.8	3.82	7 118	4.1
Places of 10,000 or more															
Places of 2,500 to 10,000															
Other rural															

ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AND SELECTED PLACES



GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: 1970

Census Division Subdivisions

Population										Households					
Total	Sex		Race			Age			In group quarters	Total			Negro and other races		
	Male	Female	White	Negro	Other	Median age	Per- cent under 18 years	Per- cent 65 years and over		Number	Popu- lation	Per- sons per house- hold	Number	Popu- lation	Per- sons per house- hold
8 057	5 772	2 285	5 564	237	2 256	23.1	26.9	1.0	3 339	1 225	4 718	3.85	472	2 156	4.57
12 588	7 434	5 154	11 427	990	171	21.6	41.0	0.2	2 806	2 270	9 782	4.31	177	860	4.60
102 994	52 289	50 705	93 994	2 997	6 003	23.9	39.4	1.6	1 366	30 959	101 628	3.28	2 053	8 492	4.14
8 960	5 398	3 562	7 544	1 160	256	21.2	40.9	0.1	1 725	1 759	7 235	4.11	266	1 130	4.25
503	265	238	114		389	21.0	45.5	9.9	8	134	495	3.69	69	388	5.62
2 663	1 433	1 230	330	14	2 319	18.0	50.5	2.8	95	463	2 568	5.55	359	2 319	6.46
7 579	3 964	3 615	747	24	6 808	17.2	52.9	2.9	108	1 435	7 471	5.21	1 195	6 808	5.70
1 147	788	359	922	31	194	23.4	31.9	2.3	411	192	736	3.83	40	179	4.48
3 485	1 844	1 641	671	5	2 809	17.5	52.1	3.0	50	724	3 435	4.74	506	2 792	5.52
1 857	1 026	831	1 529	2	326	26.0	38.7	4.4	83	591	1 774	3.00	63	320	3.86
6 149	3 698	2 451	5 512	552	85	21.5	42.5	0.2	1 283	1 111	4 866	4.38	95	471	4.96
30 618	16 230	14 388	27 700	921	1 997	23.6	35.7	1.8	1 700	9 116	28 918	3.17	589	2 631	4.47
9 097	6 386	2 711	7 721	1 107	269	21.9	29.0	0.2	3 778	1 363	5 319	3.90	172	766	4.45
1 351	709	642	1 121		230	25.8	40.6	4.4	35	381	1 316	3.45	42	198	4.71
103	53	50	11		92	30.6	39.8	13.6	-	27	103	3.81	26	92	3.54
50	24	26	43		7	43.3	36.0	2.0	-	16	50	3.13	1	7	...
13 556	6 897	6 659	11 422	106	2 028	26.0	39.1	3.8	212	4 223	13 344	3.16	479	2 041	4.26
13 500	7 218	6 282	12 355	53	1 092	23.6	43.0	2.3	254	3 742	13 246	3.54	266	1 104	4.15
750	450	300	692	52	6	21.9	41.3	0.1	142	147	608	4.14	9	45	5.00
10 041	5 232	4 809	8 527	44	1 470	25.2	40.2	5.1	239	3 006	9 802	3.26	328	1 463	4.46
4 434	2 320	2 114	534	5	3 895	16.6	54.0	3.9	172	814	4 262	5.24	657	3 818	5.81
6 357	3 468	2 889	4 445	52	1 860	23.5	39.3	3.2	202	1 802	6 155	3.42	386	1 850	4.79
3 052	1 897	1 155	2 770	105	177	21.9	36.6	0.2	776	582	2 276	3.91	41	215	5.24
2 306	1 314	992	584	35	1 687	19.9	47.0	3.3	255	463	2 051	4.43	354	1 676	4.73
6 509	3 470	3 039	6 189	12	308	25.8	42.2	4.7	255	1 841	6 254	3.40	36	192	5.33
5 749	3 071	2 678	1 205	27	4 517	19.3	48.0	3.9	215	1 209	5 534	4.58	835	4 448	5.33
1 676	917	759	757	5	914	21.5	44.9	3.2	53	391	1 623	4.15	189	914	4.84
2 106	1 239	867	1 197	6	603	27.2	36.6	3.6	159	560	1 947	3.40	128	590	4.61
2 336	1 243	1 093	2 167	4	265	28.7	35.0	6.8	141	722	2 195	3.04	41	230	5.61
6 109	3 227	2 882	4 111	36	1 462	24.9	40.2	5.9	266	1 767	5 843	3.31	321	1 451	4.52
708	390	318	662		46	25.2	39.5	5.5		237	708	3.05	7	46	6.57
1 449	794	655	1 476		773	24.0	43.1	7.0	33	375	1 116	3.78	149	768	5.15
4 179	2 462	1 717	3 118	208	553	22.3	36.0	1.7	621	1 027	1 538	3.46	147	674	4.59
1 684	1 091	593	1 588	13	1 083	25.8	34.3	4.8	384	338	1 300	3.85	223	1 011	4.62
1 098	1 700	1 398	2 378	9	711	27.7	37.2	3.5	172	921	2 926	3.18	149	647	4.34
3 917	2 078	1 839	231	12	3 674	16.2	54.7	2.6	255	641	3 662	5.70	603	1 548	5.88
4 913	2 585	2 328	3 759	4	1 150	25.2	40.3	5.3	42	1 473	4 871	3.31	242	1 148	4.74
4 752	2 882	1 870	2 450	83	2 219	22.8	40.8	2.9	708	1 015	4 044	3.98	413	2 221	5.38

A breakdown of the total population according to census divisions is given in the table on the preceding page. A map outlining the census divisions is shown on the page opposite the chart.

As cited before, the impact area of CEDC excludes the population of five cities: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka. In 1970, urban areas of 2,500 or more accommodated close to 50 percent of the total population of the state. The White population is generally concentrated in the cities. Anchorage and Fairbanks each reported 90 percent Caucasian populations. The Black population is also predominantly centered in these two cities. The Native population has historically been distributed in 190 villages located throughout the state. As shown in the chart on the following page, 70 percent of the entire Native population, live in places having populations of 25 to 2,450 persons.

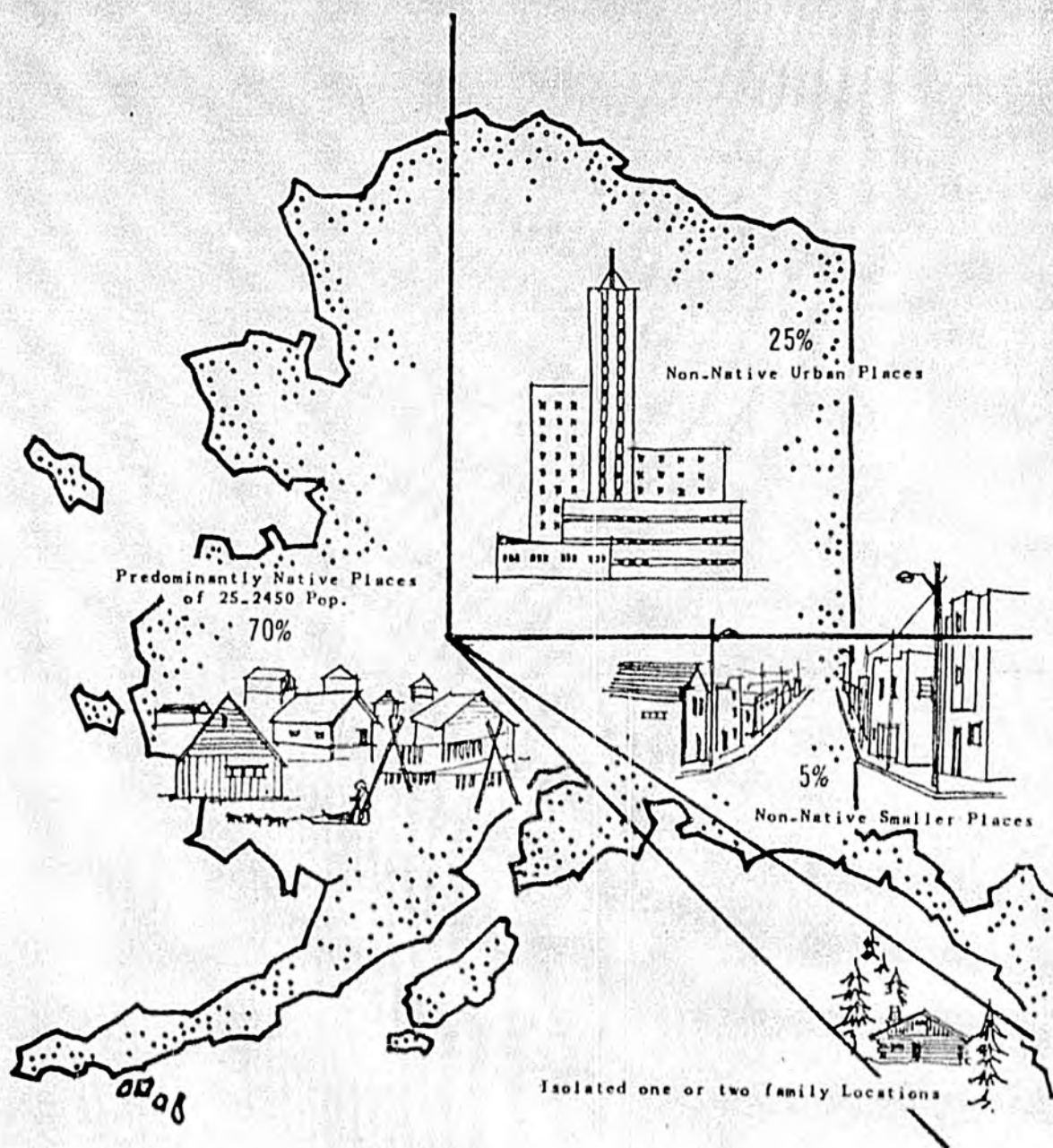
b. Age

The population of Alaska is young, with a statewide median age of 22.9 years. The rural areas, which comprise CEDC's impact area, reflect a median age of 22.3 years, just slightly below the statewide median age. The median age of Alaskan Natives is younger still, at 18.1 years.

AGE BY RACE AND SEX: 1970

		Urban						Rural			
		Total	Total	Urbanized areas		Other urban places of—		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Other rural	
				Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	10,000 or more				2,500 to 10,000
TOTAL POPULATION											
Both Sexes											
All ages		500 343	145 513	—	—	—	80 889	64 623	154 870	37 883	117 017
Under 1 year		6 969	3 518	—	—	—	2 014	1 504	3 451	903	2 548
1 year		6 351	3 111	—	—	—	1 745	1 366	3 240	812	2 428
2 years		5 886	2 772	—	—	—	1 414	1 358	3 114	812	2 302
3 years		6 291	2 791	—	—	—	1 498	1 293	3 500	867	2 631
4 years		6 578	2 879	—	—	—	1 500	1 379	3 699	899	2 800
5 years		7 123	3 190	—	—	—	1 653	1 537	3 933	1 008	2 925
6 years		7 327	3 218	—	—	—	1 653	1 565	4 109	963	3 146
7 years		7 631	3 320	—	—	—	1 732	1 588	4 311	1 025	3 286
8 years		7 267	3 186	—	—	—	1 637	1 549	4 081	959	3 122
9 years		7 361	3 179	—	—	—	1 651	1 528	4 182	982	3 200
10 years		7 367	3 203	—	—	—	1 731	1 472	4 164	942	3 222
11 years		7 047	3 022	—	—	—	1 587	1 435	4 025	923	3 102
12 years		7 010	2 988	—	—	—	1 637	1 351	4 022	932	3 090
13 years		6 610	2 935	—	—	—	1 607	1 328	3 675	892	2 783
14 years		6 214	2 720	—	—	—	1 490	1 230	3 494	784	2 710
15 years		6 013	2 544	—	—	—	1 441	1 103	3 469	859	2 610
16 years		5 511	2 399	—	—	—	1 442	957	3 112	735	2 377
17 years		5 303	2 406	—	—	—	1 442	964	2 897	690	2 207
18 years		4 847	2 497	—	—	—	1 279	1 218	2 350	623	1 727
19 years		5 094	2 887	—	—	—	1 387	1 502	2 205	509	1 696
20 years		7 244	4 566	—	—	—	1 944	2 624	2 676	640	2 036
21 years and over		163 338	82 177	—	—	—	47 405	34 772	81 161	20 092	61 069
Under 5 years		32 075	15 071	—	—	—	8 171	6 900	17 004	4 295	12 709
5 to 9 years		36 709	16 093	—	—	—	8 326	7 767	20 616	4 937	15 679
10 to 14 years		34 248	14 868	—	—	—	8 052	6 816	19 380	4 473	14 907
15 to 19 years		26 768	12 735	—	—	—	6 991	5 744	14 033	3 416	10 617
20 to 24 years		35 576	21 795	—	—	—	10 452	11 343	13 781	3 613	10 168
25 to 29 years		26 711	13 699	—	—	—	7 573	6 126	13 012	3 336	9 676
30 to 34 years		22 588	10 850	—	—	—	5 814	5 036	11 738	2 854	8 884
35 to 39 years		20 561	10 066	—	—	—	5 561	4 505	10 495	2 496	7 999
40 to 44 years		17 460	8 270	—	—	—	5 221	3 049	9 190	2 177	7 013
45 to 49 years		15 132	7 284	—	—	—	4 984	2 300	7 848	1 862	5 986
50 to 54 years		11 807	5 587	—	—	—	3 912	1 675	6 220	1 506	4 714
55 to 59 years		8 550	3 920	—	—	—	2 682	1 238	4 630	1 140	3 490
60 to 64 years		5 310	2 391	—	—	—	1 580	811	2 919	741	2 178
65 to 69 years		3 131	1 310	—	—	—	759	551	1 821	443	1 378
70 to 74 years		1 573	634	—	—	—	333	301	939	223	716
75 to 79 years		923	358	—	—	—	167	191	565	154	411
80 to 84 years		585	258	—	—	—	129	129	327	92	235
85 years and over		675	323	—	—	—	182	141	352	95	257
Under 18 years		119 859	53 381	—	—	—	28 874	24 507	66 478	15 989	50 489
62 years and over		9 748	4 133	—	—	—	2 375	1 758	5 615	1 434	4 181
65 years and over		6 887	2 883	—	—	—	1 570	1 313	4 004	1 007	2 997
Median age		22.9	23.2	—	—	—	24.3	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA NATIVES
BY
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PLACES



c. Sex

Census figures for 1970 show 26,134 more males than females, an approximate ratio of 1.19 males to one female on a statewide basis. Data on the table below shows a slightly higher ratio of males to females, 1.29:1 in rural areas, with a more equal sex distribution among the rural Native population.

POPULATION BY SEX

	All Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native
ALASKA, Total	300,382	50,654	249,728	163,258	25,818	137,440	137,124	24,836	112,288
Urban	210,495	11,659	198,836	112,579	5,537	107,042	97,916	6,122	91,794
Rural	89,887	38,995	50,892	50,679	20,281	30,398	39,208	18,714	20,494

d. Race

In 1970, census data showed that 70 percent of Alaska's total population was Caucasian, and 30 percent was Native and other groups. Of this 30 percent, approximately 18 percent, or about 53,000 were Native, either Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian. The Eskimo population of 28,000 is the largest followed by an Indian population of 16,000, and the Aleut group of 6,500. The Black population made up five percent of the total population.

However, as the table on the following page illustrates, the racial distribution for CEDC's impact area varies from the statewide pattern. The target area reflects 72 percent Caucasian, but of the remaining 28 percent, 26 percent are members of either the Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian races.

e. Population Growth and Change

The 1970 census reported 300,382 people residing in Alaska. This was a 32.8 percent increase over the 1960 census count. Estimates made in 1973 projected the total population to be 350,000 in 1975. However, a study completed by the Alaska Department of Labor estimated the total resident population of Alaska at 404,634 on July 1, 1975. This is an increase of 33.82 percent since the 1970 census, a period of five years. This is a higher rate of increase than that of the decade between the 1960 and 1970 census count. It is also reported that most of this growth has occurred from 1973 to 1975.

Historically, natural increase has accounted for most of the population increase. However, since 1970, this trend has reversed itself, and interstate migration now accounts for 72 percent of the population increase since the 1970 census.

POPULATION OF CEDC
IMPACT AREA
BY RACE
(1970 Census)

Census District	Race						
	White	Negro	Indian	Aleut	Eskimo	Other	Total
Prince of Wales	1,497	6	567	8	12	16	2,106
Ketchikan	3,564	9	990	33	43	84	4,723
Wrangell - Petersburg	3,759	4	975	42	15	118	4,913
Sitka	2,222	14	864	49	49	44	3,242
Juneau	6,990	19	361	28	37	71	7,506
Lyn Canal - Icy Straits	2,513	0	1,067	18	33	30	3,661
Cordova - McCarthy	1,529	2	49	223	12	42	1,857
Valdez - Chitina - Whittier	2,378	9	413	178	110	10	3,098
Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	6,189	12	138	43	91	36	6,509
Anchorage	37,081	626	504	124	556	387	39,278
Seward	2,067	4	56	89	101	19	2,336
Kenai - Cook Inlet	13,047	105	478	382	103	135	14,250
Kodiak	7,215	157	106	1,582	56	293	9,409
Aleutian Islands	5,564	237	61	1,972	30	193	8,057
Bristol Bay	1,593	36	292	966	1,691	54	4,632
Bethel	747	24	65	18	6,669	56	7,579
Kuskokwim	584	35	745	4	924	14	2,306
Yukon - Koyukuk	2,450	83	2,013	3	160	43	4,752
Fairbanks	14,964	348	812	19	293	156	16,592
Upper Yukon	588	13	907	7	163	6	1,684
Barrow	330	14	10	1	2,302	6	2,663
Kobuk	534	5	8	0	3,869	18	4,434
Nome	1,205	27	19	4	4,448	44	5,747
Wade Hampton	231	12	17	4	3,650	3	3,917
	118,841	1,801	11,517	5,797	25,417	1,878	165,251
	72%	1%	7%	4%	15%	1%	

Excludes those persons living in cities - Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka.

This migration is attributed to the oil pipeline and construction industry, substantiated by a growth rate of 584.9 percent from 1970-1975 in the upper Yukon area, where work on the pipeline is underway. Only six percent of this growth is attributed to natural increase. This type of migration yields a new lower dependency ratio in Alaska, which reflects several possible characteristics of these new people: they could be young unmarried wage earners; married with no children; or job seekers, single or married, who have come to Alaska to work for a brief period and plan to return to their original place of residence.

Alaska's population continues to be relatively young. However, it is beginning to follow the national trend toward a lower birth rate, in accordance with a growing tendency to start families later and to have fewer children. Whether this tendency is a cause or effect of increased migration within the state is not known, but intrastate migration is also a characteristic, possibly a temporary one, of Alaska's present population. Poor fishing seasons and a depressed logging industry have caused a shift in some of the population from southeast Alaska to the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas.

These three characteristics, high interstate migration, intrastate migration and a lower dependency ratio combine to create a constantly changing profile of Alaska's population. It should be noted that migration within the state is not a characteristic of the Alaskan Natives, who comprise the majority of the rural population. This is substantiated by the following data, which was compiled from the 1970 census data. The recent intrastate migration reports also note that this movement is not taking place by the rural Native as much as by other races.

MOBILITY OF ALASKAN POPULATION
1965-1970

	Natives & Others	Whites & Blacks
ALASKA, Total	82.6	42.6
Urban	59.1	43.2
Rural	90.4	40.2
Regions:		
ALEUT	80.2	3.0
CALISTA	88.7	13.9
BERING STRAITS	90.6	48.1
BRISTOL BAY	92.3	39.8
CHUGACH	74.6	53.1
COOK INLET	46.1	43.7
AHTNA	78.1	62.5
KONIAG	75.9	30.9
NANA	94.3	45.7
DOYON	77.9	35.0
SEALASKA	81.9	57.2

The average age, racial breakdown by percentages, and sex ratios fluctuate most with a high interstate migration. Intrastate migration primarily influences the level of concentration in certain areas.

The table on the following page reports the 1975 estimated population and the components of change since 1970.

2. Unemployment, Underemployment

In 1975, 8.9 percent of the labor force in Alaska was unemployed. This is slightly lower than the state's average rate of 9.5 percent which has prevailed for many years. The fact that this rate has remained relatively constant during the population boom, means that the actual number of unemployed persons has risen in accordance with the actual population. Between 1960 and 1970, the number of unemployed more than doubled, increasing from 5,900 to 12,200.

Rural areas experience a higher rate of unemployment than urban areas. For example, rural Bristol Bay in 1971 had an unemployment rate of 34.7 percent, eight times the national average. The following figures illustrate the divergent employment figures between urban and rural areas.

ALASKAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 ¹	Forecast	
							1976	% Change
Total Resident Population	302.4	311.0	322.1	330.4	351.2	387.0	396.2	+ 2.4
Labor Force	108.2	115.9	122.9	129.6	148.9	176.9	183.3	+ 3.5
Total Employment	98.5	103.8	110.0	115.6	134.0	161.1	165.8	+ 2.9
Wage & Salary Employment	93.1	98.3	104.2	109.9	128.2	155.2	159.8	+ 3.0
Number Unemployed	9.7	12.1	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.8	17.5	+10.8
Percent Unemployed	9.0%	10.4%	10.5%	10.7%	10.0%	8.9%	9.5%	--
Wage & Salary Payments	\$1,116.2	\$1,283.7	\$1,422.7	\$1,546.8	\$2,078.0	\$3,160.0	\$3,600.0	+13.9
Total Personal Income	1,412.8	1,548.4	1,697.1	1,957.8	2,398.0	3,550.0	4,040.0	+13.8
Alaska Gross Product	2,116.6	2,257.3	2,416.3	2,617.4	3,550.9	5,600.0	6,400.0	+14.3

¹ Preliminary Estimates

Source: 1970-74 Personal Income from U.S. Department of Commerce; 1970-72 Gross Product Estimates, University of Alaska; 1973-74 Gross Product by Division of Economic Enterprise; all 1975 estimates and 1976 projections by Division of Economic Enterprise.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF ALASKA
BY CENSUS DIVISIONS AS OF JULY 1, 1975 AND COMPONENTS
OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1970

CENSUS DIVISION	April, 1970 (Census)	July 1, 1975	Net Change 1970 - 1975		Components of Change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Migration Percent
Aleutian Islands	8,057	7,086	-971	-12.1	669	115	554	-1,525	18.9
Anchorage	126,333	177,817	51,484	40.8	16,267	2,574	13,693	37,791	29.9
Angoon	503	481	-22	-4.4	62	37	25	-47	-9.3
Barrow-North Slope	3,451	6,454	3,003	87.0	337	116	221	2,782	80.6
Bethel	7,767	8,576	809	10.4	1,145	240	905	-96	-1.2
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	1,914	767	66.9	69	24	45	722	62.9
Bristol Bay	3,485	3,847	362	10.4	407	126	281	81	2.3
Cordova-McCarthy	1,857	2,003	146	7.9	164	94	70	76	4.1
Fairbanks	45,864	55,517	9,653	21.0	6,090	914	5,176	4,477	9.8
Haines	1,504	2,069	565	37.6	152	70	82	483	32.1
Juneau	13,556	17,714	4,158	30.7	1,351	449	902	3,256	24.0
Kenai-Cook Inlet	14,250	15,621	1,371	9.6	1,407	331	1,076	295	2.1
Ketchikan	10,041	11,311	1,270	12.6	1,094	401	693	577	5.7
Kobuk	4,048	4,548	500	12.4	597	139	458	42	1.0
Kodiak	9,409	8,801	-608	-6.5	1,175	260	915	-1,523	-16.2
Kuskokwim	2,306	2,721	415	18.0	242	96	146	269	11.7
Matanuska-Susitna	6,509	12,462	5,953	91.5	723	237	486	5,467	84.0
Nome	5,749	6,660	911	15.8	765	268	497	414	7.2
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	1,764	88	5.3	211	77	134	-46	-2.7
Prince of Wales	2,106	2,502	396	18.8	177	69	108	288	13.7
Seward	2,336	3,149	813	34.8	228	125	103	710	30.4
Sitka	6,109	6,595	486	8.0	573	184	389	97	1.6
Skagway-Yakutat	2,157	2,732	575	26.7	224	91	133	442	20.5
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	5,894	1,715	41.0	545	77	468	1,247	29.8
Upper Yukon	1,282	8,780	7,498	584.9	142	62	80	7,418	578.6
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	9,639	6,541	211.1	296	93	203	6,338	204.6
Wade Hampton	3,917	4,284	367	9.4	602	119	483	-116	-3.0
Wrangell-Petersburg	4,913	5,270	357	7.3	584	236	348	9	0.2
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,752	8,423	3,671	77.3	458	117	281	3,390	71.3
TOTAL	302,361	404,634	102,273	33.8	36,756	7,801	28,955	73,318	24.2

3. Community Services

For the purpose of this proposal, community services are defined as those facilities or services provided by a municipality to fill a public need. This includes utilities such as water, sewer, electricity, and fuel; and services in such areas as medicine, crime prevention, and education. Facilities include communication systems and transportation centers, such as docks or airports.

Rural communities within Alaska are generally unable to provide the community services which are normally available in larger towns. Alaskan villages do not have a population base large enough to generate revenues sufficient to support community services. Most rural communities derive their limited revenues from liquor sales and bingo receipts.

Therefore, those services which exist are obtained from various government agencies and private companies. The eligible recipients of such programs vary. For instance, some programs are offered only to Natives, others have income criteria only. This type of financing results in gaps and unfulfilled needs in the rural community. Often, a community program is able to get partial funding with a condition that the remainder of the monies be obtained from another source. If a program cannot be found whose guidelines align with those of the initial funding source, the project will be not completed.

The following is an overview of federal, state, private, and commercial programs that affect rural Alaska.

a. United States

Bureau of Indian Affairs: business funds, education, training, welfare, emergency funds.

Public Health Service: hospitals, clinics, service to the rural poor.

Economic Development Administration: limited loan and grant monies for economic development projects in depressed areas.

Farmer's Home Administration: funds for rural home building; business loans.

Small Business Administration: funds for businesses that cannot get commercial financing.

Department of Labor: training of welfare recipients.

Bureau of Land Management: hiring of villagers for fire fighting.

Federal Aviation Authority: maintenance of rural airports.

b. State of Alaska

Department of Health and Social Services: welfare for the old, disabled, blind, and needy with dependent children.

Department of Education: rural schools.

State Housing Authority: funds for homes in rural villages.

Rural Development Assistance: funds for labor and materials in priority village projects.

c. Private

Rural Community Action Program: child care, training, alcohol information, youth activities.

Alaska Legal Services Corporation: free legal service for the poor.

Alaska Village Electric Cooperative: power to Alaska villages.

Alaska Native Arts and Crafts: central marketing outlet for member artists and craftsmen.

Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association: purchasing association for IRA owned stores.

Radio Communication of America (RCA): commercial telephone.

Because the villages are isolated, have different subsistence patterns and are populated by different ethnic groups, there may not be a typical or average village. But the similarities are strong, and many problems and needs are shared by all the villages in rural Alaska. Most villages have only basic services and facilities, if any. And, as noted above, agencies have limited coverage or offer only specific services. Many services, like the medical or police protection, do not require full time service within a village. Costs and distances limit this kind of bush service. The isolation of the villages compounds the problem further, since there is little or no communication with the outside world on a regular basis via newspapers, radio, telephone, or television. Mail services is provided, but on a sporadic basis.

The village of Nondalton is an example of a village in rural Alaska and the services now becoming available to villages. It has a population of about 200 people, 99 percent of whom are Athabascan Indian. It is located at the base of small mountains, on the shore of the "Six-Mile" conclusion of Lake Clark in the Bristol Bay region. There are approximately 30 families in the village, most of whom live in wood frame houses built of timber from the surrounding area.

There is one road, from the airstrip to the town. The airstrip is gravel, 2,300 feet long, and unlighted. It is fortunate to have an air taxi service available from Iliamna, a town 20 minutes distant by air. The twin otter plane is the only cargo plane which can be accommodated by the airstrip. In the summer, there is access to the village by boat to Lake Clark, and by foot from the lake to the village.

The village has two commercial businesses, both of which are retail stores. One is a privately owned store selling groceries, snow machines, and some hardware. It also shows movies and has a pool table. The other store is a CEDC backed cooperative, selling groceries, hardware, clothing, snow machines, and parts, and may eventually sell outboard motors.

Villagers obtain from 30 percent to 70 percent of their food by hunting caribou, moose, and small game, and fishing. The remainder of them purchase groceries. There are few opportunities for regular employment in the village, and the existing possibilities are provided primarily by government agencies. Other employment is seasonal, and includes fire fighting in the summer months, as well as occasional guiding of outside hunters and fishermen.

Education through grade eight is available in the village school established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. For secondary education, young people must become boarding students in Anchorage or at the BIA school in Mount Edgecumbe, or travel outside to a government reservation school.

The village school has a generator to provide electricity, and a few houses operate from the same generator. The remaining families have electricity only if they own individually purchased generators. Most homes are heated by wood, as it is available locally and is less expensive than fuel oil.

The U.S. Public Health Service has very recently built a public water and sewer system which eventually will serve all the homes as well as the school, the stores, and the public health clinic. At this time, about two-thirds of the houses are using this system. The clinic operates part time, and medical treatment must be obtained from larger towns.

The one church in the community is Russian Orthodox.

The village council sponsors a winter carnival, and other organized recreation includes village snow machine races, dog sled racing, and religious celebrations.

4. Existing Viable Economic Activity Geared to Special Impact Program Beneficiaries

Employment and business opportunities in rural Alaska are few. The cost of goods and services in villages is excessively high. Therefore, most rural residents rely heavily on subsistence fishing, hunting, and food gathering for survival. While it is impossible to place a dollar value on the products gathered by these activities, they are recognized as a significant utilization of resources.

The use of natural resources, then, is the primary economic activity in rural Alaska. Included in this activity are fisheries, mining, arts and crafts, and agriculture. Fisheries production has traditionally been the major source of income for the rural population. However, with the severe depletion of the salmon, the people have had to search for alternative sources of income. Arts and crafts provide supplemental income to many households. Very few geographic localities in Alaska are suitable to agricultural activity and mining is also restricted to specific areas. Therefore, these activities are not major employment or income sources for rural residents.

Secondary economic activities available to rural residents are predominantly service-oriented, with government agencies and programs providing the greatest input. Grocery, dry goods, and fuel retailing is also significant. Other service activities include construction, lodging, restaurants, financing, utilities, transportation, and communications.

Most of CEDC's special impact beneficiaries are engaged in fisheries production, arts and crafts, and retailing with some activity in credit unions, construction, lodges, and fuel distribution. Day to day living for these people, however, primarily depends on subsistence fishing and hunting.

While the pipeline and other construction activities have created an economic boom in Alaska as a whole, it must be emphasized that the rural areas have received few, if any, income benefits from the oil industry. Instead, they have experienced increased costs of such necessities as food, fuel, and freight charges.

D. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

1. Organization

Alaska has not yet had 20 years of statehood. Many of its political organizations and departments are still in the growth and development stages. The size of the state has made it difficult to govern and to organize. Most state and federal agencies divide the state according to their own specific boundaries.

With statehood, Alaska was divided into boroughs, governmental units similar to counties. There are now 12 boroughs, most of which are centered around one or more urban population centers. The remainder of the state is, by law, the "Unorganized Borough". Each organized borough has its own governing body, while the unorganized borough is governed by the state legislature. The minimum borough powers are taxation and education. Other powers are added by vote of the borough population.

The only other local government recognized in the state constitution is the municipal or city government. Most villages are now organized, according to state requirements, as either first class or second class cities. Those towns incorporated as first class cities can plan and zone, and if they are part of the unorganized borough, they have power of education. Second class cities have schools operated by the BIA or the Alaska Unorganized Borough School District.

Some villages retain the self-government of traditional councils, or those organized by the 1936 Indian Reorganization Act. Many villages maintain these traditional bodies in addition to the new municipal and borough organizations. Other community-based organizations include village corporations formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Special interest organizations such as local school boards and church groups are influential within the community. In addition, villages are included as part of many regional and state programs which divide the state into different sets of regions. Election commissions, census bureaus, regional land claims corporations, and other organizations have jurisdiction in villages on a regional basis. The areas of control, as well as the physical boundaries are often unclear or confusing.

2. Effectiveness

Because Alaska is still so young and its organizations are new and still forming, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of these many community organizations. Many are still in the process of establishing priorities and projecting target dates for attaining these goals. Some, such as school boards, are only advisory bodies. Some have authority to establish regulations, but no power to enforce. Most municipal bodies have insufficient revenues with which to carry out programs. Because the population of rural villages is so small, the same community leaders tend to serve in many capacities, thus diluting the system of checks and balances.

These organizations are attempting to organize to provide those services and facilities that the federal government, state, and private companies have been unable to supply. This organization effort is made more difficult by the fact that the village residents are just now becoming familiar with business procedures, and most do not have managerial expertise or bureaucratic experience to equip them to utilize sources available to them.

However, some of these organizations are manifesting signs of effectiveness. The regional corporations, for example, are moving very quickly toward becoming competent profit corporations, and have set up operational business organizations in a very short period of time. School boards have gained more control of the local educational opportunities through the unorganized borough. Last year, the State Operated School System operated most of the schools in the unorganized borough. In July of 1976, the Alaska Unorganized Borough School District will be replaced by 21 separate local school boards, operating with state funds. Native culture is being incorporated into school systems and more bush schools are being constructed.

Regional health associations have caused a decrease in the infant mortality rate and tuberculosis, a long-time cause of death among Alaskan Natives has almost disappeared. In the past six months community mental health services has been introduced to villages on a local level.

Another effect of community organizations is that many communities have drafted, and are beginning to function with, operational overall economic development plans.

E. CEDC IMPACT AREA BENEFICIARIES

1. Definition and Brief Description

The impact area of CEDC covers all rural areas of Alaska, excluding the urban centers of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka. The population base of CEDC's impact area is roughly 15,000 people who live in over 200 villages. To be eligible for CEDC assistance, the applicant must represent more than 15 owners, a majority of whom are low income as defined by the Community Service Administration (CSA).

2. Why Impact Area Was Chosen

The impact area beneficiaries as defined above were selected because their financial and technical needs have traditionally, and still have not been met.

Commercial lending institutions have been unresponsive to rural needs. Many business ideas have been rejected without initial feasibility studies on the grounds of inherent high risk of rural areas, compounded with the lack of business experience. Because experience and credit rating establishment cannot be obtained without first receiving commercial loans, the unresponsive commercial credit cycle is not broken. Commercial interest rates, moreover, have been prohibitive to fledgling rural business. Their funds, in addition, are not accompanied by needed technical assistance or business advice.

Villages, many times, are not aware of other funding institutions or do not know how to go about obtaining assistance. Most funding sources require sophisticated economic analysis that the average individual cannot complete. Cost of consultant services to do this type of analysis are prohibitive to the individual.

Most of these other funding sources fill specialized needs. All of these organizations specify who they can assist and how this assistance is implemented. For example, some organizations can deal with minority individuals while others can work with groups only. Many agencies restrict how their funds are disbursed. Some, for example, can provide up to 75 percent of available collateral. Other specify that they will not provide operating capital.

CEDC makes an effort to fill this unmet need for business funds and technical assistance. In the process, CEDC hopes to positively affect the well being of the whole community. By injecting funds into a project or establishing an economic base, a villager has more funds to spend on medical services or other goods. By going through the experience of developing a project, village organizers can apply their knowledge to other projects.

3. CEDC Benefits

Basically, CEDC has benefited rural communities in several major ways. The ventures have brought monies and/or cost savings to village residents. CEDC has provided a variety of training programs to venture boards and employees. The villages have adapted CEDC as a means to control the development of their economics. And the development of community ventures have brought many external benefits to their communities.

CEDC assisted ventures have brought monies and/or cost savings into the communities. Wages from part-time work in construction and full-time employment is a substantial amount in communities that previously had limited job opportunities. Fishing enterprises have increased prices to

the fishermen and improved markets for their product. Arts and crafts cooperatives have also brought increased prices for the participants. Retail cooperatives and credit unions have reduced cost of goods and borrowed funds by sometimes as much as 50 percent. This savings ultimately means that limited incomes can be stretched over more goods and services.

Patronage refunds and dividends also compute into real income for residents. If ten retail stores had their usual profit levels for the 1974 year end, mandatory refunds would amount to \$19,000 from book credits of \$75,000. Other monies going into the village include lodging payments by traveling CEDC staff and program funds from other agencies.

Various training assistance is available for CEDC assisted ventures. Board training is given to ventures when first incorporated and on a periodic basis thereafter. There is also a management and bookkeeping program for venture employees. Specialized training is formulized when necessary. For example, courses in refrigeration repair and boat maintenance were organized with other agencies. The experience of project development is also a form of training. The residents must learn why steps such as incorporation are taken and the ramifications of their decisions. This process is completed to enable villagers to independently develop projects in the future.

CEDC is also a tool that villagers use to control the development of their community. Many villages, as noted before, do not have rudimentary community services. Without these preconditions, economic development cannot occur. Some villages choose to set up retail stores and petroleum distribution businesses to establish this foundation. Other villages have obtained CEDC assistance to control resources such as fisheries that otherwise would have been developed by outside firms. This way, they insure that local resource development benefits the residents and not just outside investors.

The development of community owned ventures also brings many other benefits to the communities. Many times, funds are received from other agencies that otherwise would not be obtained. A CEDC investment within a community is an indication to other agencies that the village is stable or growing and, therefore, is a good investment. Sometimes other agency funds are obtained to supplement CEDC funds. For example, the Alaska State Rural Development Assistance will provide labor monies to assist in the construction of a CEDC retail store.

There are also intangible benefits. For example, the accomplishment of a project is a positive influence. It is a knowledge gained from the development of a project which is also carried onto other projects. While this kind of externality is very nebulous and cannot be measured, it is a very important by-product of a CEDC assisted venture.

CEDC Organizational Structure



A. COMPOSITION OF THE MEMBERSHIP AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Membership

The membership of Community Enterprise Development Corporation (CEDC) of Alaska is comprised of:

- (a) Community-based enterprises which have received financial assistance from CEDC;
- (b) Each of the following Rural Alaska Community Action Program (Rural CAP) regional development corporations:
 - 1. Copper River Native Association
 - 2. Aleutian Planning Commission
 - 3. Kawerak, Inc.
 - 4. Bristol Bay Native Association
 - 5. Yupiktak Bista
 - 6. Koyukon Development Corporation
 - 7. Gwitcha Gwitchin Ginkhye
 - 8. Kodiak Area Community Development Corporation
 - 9. Mauneluk, Inc.
 - 10. Southeastern Alaska Community Action Program (SEACAP)
- (c) Each of the 12 regional corporations as defined under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971; and
- (d) Three representatives of the Alaska business community.

The community enterprises, Rural CAP regional corporations, and the ANCSA regional corporations select one person to represent that organization on the membership of CEDC. The person chosen is usually committed to, and involved in, community activities, and generally exhibits leadership qualities. For this reason, the representative may hold one of the few full time jobs available in the area, but nevertheless represents the viewpoint of the low-income, rural people of the village at CEDC meetings. These representatives are responsible for reporting back to their organizations on the activities of CEDC. In this way, communication between people of the target area of CEDC and the corporation is maintained.

The largest single block of members of CEDC is made up of the representatives from the community enterprises. By this large representation, CEDC is controlled and directed by those people whom it was designed to serve. Any community-based enterprise which has received financial assistance from CEDC may petition the CEDC board of directors for membership in the corporation.

The delegates from the Rural CAP regional corporations and the ANCSA regional corporations represent the people of the target area of CEDC, as their memberships include the low-income, rural residents of each region. The Rural CAP corporations and ANCSA regional corporations are designated by geographical boundaries. By including these organizations on its membership, CEDC assures that a statewide perspective in the implementation of its programs is maintained. The representatives from these organizations also provide CEDC with input concerning the economic needs and potentials of the various regions. In addition, they are helpful in the coordination of the program of CEDC with those of other native corporations.

Three representatives from the business community are appointed by the executive committee. They are chosen from a field of persons currently active in the established business community, and who have indicated an interest in the economic development of rural Alaska. These persons are selected on the basis of the expertise and skills which they can offer CEDC, and for the assistance they may provide in establishing solid relationships with other business institutions in Alaska.

The membership meets at least once a year to elect the board of directors, and to process any business which should properly come before the membership.

2. Board of Directors

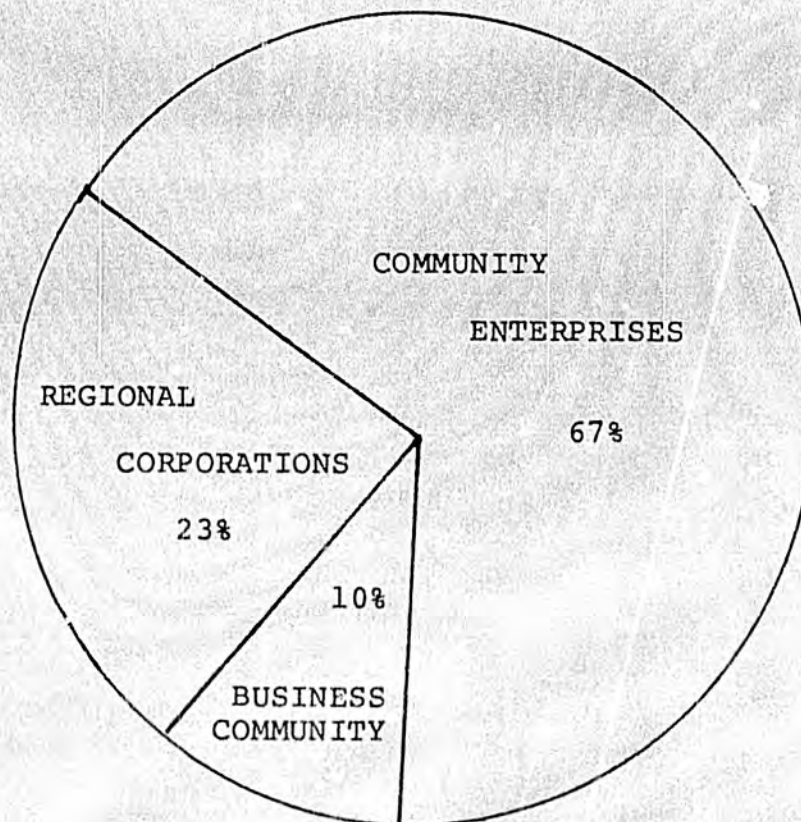
The board of directors of CEDC is elected at the annual membership meeting held in December. With the exception of the three representatives of the Alaska business community, who are appointed by the executive committee, each director is elected from the membership by the membership.

The board of directors consists of 30 members, including the officers of the corporation. The seats on the board are distributed according to the following schedule:

- (a) Twenty seats on the board are held by representatives from the community-based enterprises which have received financial assistance from CEDC;
- (b) Seven seats on the board are filled by representatives of the twelve ANCSA regional corporations and Rural CAP regional corporations combined; and,
- (c) Three seats on the board are filled by representatives from the Alaska business community. These persons are appointed to the membership by the executive committee and are automatically seated on the board of directors. They are voting members of the board, and may be appointed to committees, but may not hold an office in the corporation.

The following diagram illustrates this distribution.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS ON CEDC BOARD OF DIRECTORS



The board meets three times a year, unless a special meeting is called. At these meetings, the board ratifies the actions taken by the executive committee since the last board meeting, reviews the progress of CEDC, sets policy which provides direction for the management of the corporation, and makes recommendations to the membership.

a. Board of Directors Committees

The board elects an executive committee, which consists of four members-at-large, and the five officers of the corporation: chairperson, vice chairperson, treasurer, recording secretary, and corresponding secretary. In order to assure total representation of the target area, no more than two members of the executive committee may be from the same region, as defined under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. One-third of the members of the executive committee serve overlapping terms, to provide for organizational continuity within the corporation.

The executive committee meets on the average of every six to eight weeks, and assumes the duties of the board of directors concerning the management of the corporation. All actions taken by the executive committee are subject to ratification by the full board of directors. Such actions include the review and subsequent decision concerning requests for technical, training, and financial assistance to enterprises, the monitoring of on-going projects, review of the financial situation and budget matters of the corporation, and the defining of goals and policies to be followed by the corporation. In its reports to the board of directors, it may make recommendations for action to be considered by the board and the membership.

The board has seven subcommittees: the grant and loan review committee, the personnel and program policy committee, the by-laws committee, the refunding committee, the budget and finance committee, the education and information committee, and the election committee.

These committees are appointed by the chairperson of the board, and meet periodically to make recommendations to the executive committee, board of directors, and staff concerning procedures and programs of the corporation.

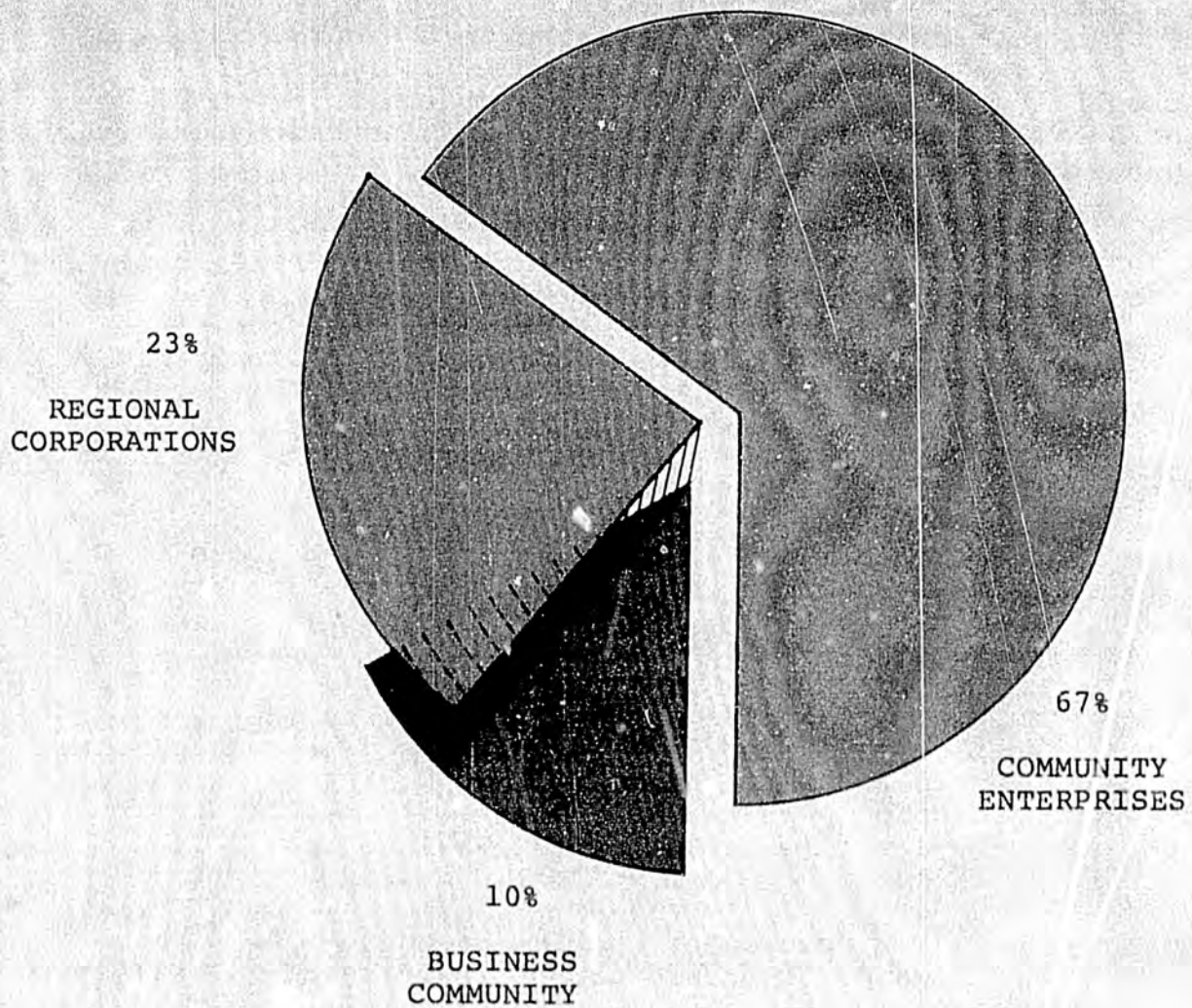
b. Low-Income Representation

The board is made up of thirty directors, twenty of whom are representatives of the community enterprises which have received financial assistance from CEDC. Every enterprise applying for assistance from CEDC must first demonstrate that it is a community-owned business located in the target area of CEDC. It must further show that its members fall within the poverty guidelines as established by CSA. By definition, a CEDC-supported enterprise is comprised of low-income residents of its target area. Therefore, a certified representative of such an enterprise represents the interests of low-income rural residents of Alaska. These representatives hold two-thirds of the seats on the CEDC board.

The seven representatives elected to the board from the 22 Rural CAP and ANCSA regional corporations are also representative of either minority or low-income, rural residents who are included on the memberships of those organizations.

These two categories of directors, both of which represent the interest of the low-income residents of the special impact area of CEDC, combine to make up 90 percent of the board of directors of the corporation. This distribution is illustrated in the diagram on a following page.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOW-INCOME AND BUSINESS REPRESENTATION
ON CEDC BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Indicates Low-Income Representation

Indicates Business Representation

Indicates Both Low-Income and Business Representation

c. Proportion of Low-Income Individuals Serving on CEDC Board*

Of 27 board members surveyed, 14 responses were received. Of these, four report incomes below the poverty guidelines; two report incomes of \$10,000 or less per year; one earns \$15,000 or less; and seven report incomes of more than \$15,000. Thirteen did not respond.

(*Excluding the three business community representatives)

d. Business and Financial Representation

The representatives from ANCSA regional corporations serve a dual function on the board of directors. Each regional corporation has become an active part of the current business and financial structure in Alaska. Therefore, as well as representing the low-income residents of their regions, the representatives from the regional corporations also reflect the business, industrial, and financial interests of their areas.

In addition to the representatives from the ANCSA regional corporations, the business community is represented on the board by three persons selected by the executive committee to represent the Alaska business community on the membership of CEDC. These three members are automatically seated on the board of directors, and lend their expertise to the CEDC board in its financial decisions by serving on the grant and loan review committee.

These representatives may also act as liaisons between CEDC and other Alaska business institutions. Presently serving in this capacity are representatives from the legal profession, the banking industry, and private enterprise.

One business representative, an attorney, is currently in private practice in Anchorage, and previously served as Assistant Attorney General and Assistant District Attorney for Anchorage. The person is also a trained geologist with experience in oil exploration, and emphasizes public land and natural resource development in his law practice.

Another member represents the banking industry. As a vice president of a major Alaskan bank, he is in charge of all branch managers in the Anchorage area. This person also serves on the investment committee of the Cook Inlet Regional Corporation.

The third member from the business community is an electrical engineer with an Anchorage contracting company. This person has extensive experience with the development of small businesses, and is currently the chairman of SCORE/ACE, the volunteer arm of the Small Business Administration. As a member of the Kiwanis Club and Rotary Club, he is also active in civic affairs.

The distribution of business representation on CEDC's board is shown in the illustration on the preceding page.

e. Minority or Indigenous Group Membership

Of the 30 directors on CEDC's board, 28 are members of minority or indigenous groups. Fifteen members are Eskimo; two are Aleut; and eleven are American Indian. Two members are Caucasian.

f. Age Distribution

The distribution of age groups of the members surveyed is:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
20-29	7
30-39	20
40-49	40
50-59	20
60-69	13
	<u>100</u>

g. Outside Business, Community, and Political Activities of Board

Board members surveyed report that they receive income from such sources as commercial fishing, bulk fuel distribution, arts and crafts, construction, legal profession, air taxi service, finance, taxi cab service, canneries, hunting, and guiding. Several board members work directly for their respective regional corporations.

The directors of two Rural CAP corporations are members of the executive committee of CEDC, as are executive directors of two additional native corporations. One member is the director of a regional health corporation, and still another is a state senator. Many CEDC board members also sit on the boards of their regional corporations.

Examples of other organizations to which members of CEDC's board belong are: village corporations, village councils, school boards, legal aid service, the Fish and Game Advisory Board, special interest lobbying groups, Alaska Village Electrical Cooperative, Alaska Federation of Natives, Association of American Indian Affairs, SCORE/ACE, and the National Council on Alcoholism. This is not a complete list, but each of the organizations mentioned is a community-oriented group, often with business interests, and always with political input and leverage.

B. AFFILIATION WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS

CEDC coordinates its programs with the 12 regional corporations as designated by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. These corporations, represented on the membership of CEDC, are expected to be profit-making corporations, and have as a goal the economic and social development of their respective regions. They work with and through the 203 village corporations which were designated as eligible for land and money benefits under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Many of CEDC's programs are planned in cooperation with these village corporations as well as the regional corporations.

CEDC also coordinates its efforts with the ten Rural CAP regional corporations, which, while operating as nonprofit corporations, also have as their goal the development of rural Alaska.

CEDC often works closely with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) which provides technical assistance to native individuals and enterprises.

Federal and state government agencies and certain private institutions fulfill several functions for CEDC. Some of these agencies are regulatory agencies, controlling areas of procedure for the ventures as well as the corporation; some organizations have monies available which ventures may obtain as alternate funding sources or in conjunction with CEDC funding; and many agencies offer research services, technical assistance, and information necessary for the completion of CEDC programs. Those agencies most often used by CEDC, and their functional relationships to CEDC are listed in the accompanying table.

NAME OF AGENCY	FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP		
	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Technical Assistance</u> <u>Regulatory</u>
ACTION Volunteer Programs			X (Also rep. on board)
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative Extension Service (University of Alaska)			X
Farmers Home Administration	X		X
Forest Service			X
Alaska District Engineer			X
Department of Commerce			
Economic Development Admin.	X		X
National Marine Fisheries Service			X
Federal Communications Commission			
Housing and Urban Development	X		X
Health, Education & Welfare			X
General Services Administration		surplus property	
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	X		X
Bureau of Land Management			X
Internal Revenue Service			
Interstate Commerce Commission			
Department of Labor			X
Land Use Planning Commission			X
Small Business Administration	X		X
Department of Transportation			X
Federal Aviation Admin.			
<u>State</u>			
Department of Commerce	X		X
Department of Community and Regional Affairs			
Division of Economic Opportunity			X
Division of Rural Development	X		X
Assistance			
Department of Economic Development	X		X
Division of Tourism	X		X
Department of Fish and Game			X
Department of Labor		Training	X
Department of Natural Resources			X
Department of Public Safety			
Revenue Department			
<u>Other</u>			
Alaska Economic Development Office (OMBE)	X		X
Aleyeska Investment Company (MESBIC)	X		
Campaign for Human Development	X		
American Indian Tribal Commission	X		X

C. CEDC STAFF

1. Organization

The board of directors is responsible for the management of the corporation. This board appoints a president, to whom the duties of the administration of CEDC's programs are delegated. The president maintains active communications with the chairman of the board, and works closely with the executive committee in developing programs consistent with board policy and Community Services Administration guidelines, which will promote the objectives of the corporation.

To responsibly administer the operations of CEDC, the president must employ and coordinate a staff fully qualified to establish and maintain business enterprises in rural Alaska.

The staff of CEDC is organized into five departments: executive, administration and personnel, development, fisheries, and operations.

a. Executive Department

The executive department consists of the president, in charge of the management of the corporation; the executive vice president, who acts as president in his absence and completes special projects assigned by the president; the external auditor, who performs financial audits for the non-fishing ventures and operational audits for other CEDC ventures; and the executive secretary.

This group of people works closely with the directors of the other departments to maintain the flow of communication within the corporation. Responsibility and authority are delegated by the president to the department heads, who provide the president with the information required to insure that CSA requirements, board recommendations, and policies, department budgets, and the overall plan for CEDC are being followed. The department heads also provide support information to assist in decisions made by the president.

c. Department of Administration and Personnel

The department of administration and personnel is a support department for the president, providing legal, clerical, research, accounting, travel, and training services. The director of administration and personnel is responsible for CEDC's personnel and recruitment, manages CEDC's property, and supplies, and supervises a staff of nine persons. This staff includes the attorney, who serves as legal counsel for the board of directors, ventures, and CEDC; the controller of the corporation, who monitors the budget and supervises

the internal accounting staff; the training coordinator, who provides board training to the ventures; the project coordinator, who works on special projects assigned by the director of administration; an IBM mag card operator; a receptionist; and the board secretary.

c. Department of Development

The department of development works with all ventures not connected with the fishing industry. This department screens the requests for assistance, and prepares feasibility studies which result in the financing and development of new enterprises in rural Alaska. The development staff works with the operations department (for three months to one year after the ventures have been established) in providing support and follow-up services. The director of development supervises a staff of four development specialists, one researcher, and one secretary.

d. Fisheries Department

The department of fisheries is responsible for planning and developing ventures in the fishing industry. The director of this department supervises a staff of three fisheries specialists and one development specialist. This staff must research requests for assistance from fishing enterprises, prepare feasibility studies for the financing and establishment of these enterprises, and provide follow-up services to the fisheries.

e. Department of Operations

The department of operations is responsible for providing those support services to the ventures which are necessary for the enterprises to operate successfully. These services, including accounting assistance and training, management training, marketing, merchandising, and purchasing assistance, aid the ventures in attaining self-sufficiency and autonomy from CEDC. The department of operations is divided into two offices: field accounting and expediting. Field accounting consists of the manager of field accounting, six field accountants, and one accounting technician. Field accountants visit each venture and assist in the preparation of financial statements and documents as well as providing training in basic bookkeeping techniques. Expediting, comprised of the expediting manager, an expeditor, two expediting assistants, one bookkeeper, and one secretary, provides a purchasing service to the ventures, as well as management training. Both divisions report to the director of operations, who coordinates their work.

The CEDC staff currently has 41 positions: four in the executive department; ten in the department of administration and personnel; seven in the development department; five in the fisheries department; and 15 in the department of operations. Of these 41 positions, 38 are filled at the time of this report.

2. Minority or Indigenous Group Membership

Women currently hold 15 of the 38 occupied positions on the CEDC staff. Eight of these women hold responsive positions within the corporation, and of these eight, five attained their current positions through in-house promotions.

Seventeen members of the CEDC staff are members of a minority race or are indigenous to Alaska, according to the following distribution: ten staff members are Alaska Natives; two are black; two are Asian; and three are indigenous to the state. Therefore, 45 percent of CEDC's employees are members of a minority race or are indigenous to the area.

3. Education and Experience Brought to CEDC

See chart on following pages.

D. OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF CEDC AND CEDC SUBSIDIARIES

1. Present Structure

CEDC is organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a voluntary, nonprofit corporation. Under the direction of the CEDC board of directors and the Office of Economic Development, Community Service Administration, the articles of incorporation and by-laws were amended in February 28, 1974.

As cited in the amended by-laws, the purposes of the corporation are to assist communities in the development of economic self-help programs by:

- (a) providing financial and technical management in cooperatively or broadly owned enterprise formation;
- (b) providing technical assistance in management, marketing, and production methods;
- (c) directly providing loans and grants to such enterprises and assisting them in broader capital formation;
- (d) providing training to potential enterprise managers and employees;
- (e) actively encouraging enterprises to become autonomous and self-sufficient by providing business management, accounting, bookkeeping, production, merchandising, and marketing training to individuals in the community.

3. Education and Experience Brought to CEDC - Employees Earning \$15,000 or more per year

Effective May 31, 1976

NAME	CURRENT POSITION	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO CEDC	TIME WITH CEDC	LAST POSITION HELD		TOTAL YRS. OF EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL SPECIALIZATION	FUNCTIONAL SKILLS
				ORGANIZATION	TITLE			
Jerry Nelson	President	19	June, 1972	City of Yakutat	City Manager	12	Diploma General Studies	General Management Economic Development
Joli Morgan	Director of Adminis. & Personnel	19	October, 1969	State of Alaska	Director Vista	15	Social Sciences	Administration
Donald McDonald	Attorney	24	October, 1973	Boyko & Assoc.	Attorney	19	B.A & J.D. Law	Legal
Edward Davis	Controller	35	July, 1973	Airway Rent - A-Car	Manager of Operations	16	Accounting	Accounting
Jeffrey Hiatt	External Auditor	6	1 1/2 yrs. & February, 1976	State of Alaska	Exec. Dir. Public Off. Commission	17	Business Accounting	Business Analysis Administration Accounting
Kay Koweluk	Director of Development	5	2 summers June, 1973	CEDC	Development Specialist	16	B.A. Economics	Economic Development
Iven Findley	Director of Operations	1	February, 1975	CEDC	Field Accountant	16	B.S. Business Administration	Accounting & Finance Administration
Robert Manny	Director of Fisheries	10	October, 1975	CEDC	Development Specialist	18	M.B.A Business Administration	Economic Development
Ronald Gibbens	Expediting Manager	17	August, 1974	Dunham & Smith	Marketing Represen.	14	Business	Wholesale & Retail Merchandising & Marketing
Faith Mellin	Admin. Project Coordinator	12	November, 1970	Alaska Legal Services	Legal Secretary	14	Business	Economic Development Research Legal Secretary