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A PROPOSAL

for legislatim to create

# COMMUNITY RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

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

## THE CONCEPT

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

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

(a) To evaluate renewable resources for development.

(b) To identify and assess alternative renewable resource development alternatives.

(c) To identify and evaluate new and innovative information, germplasm, technology, conservation measures, factor input responses, and production systems.

(d) To demonstrate, on a functional pilot scale, new production systems and technology identified as applicable to the particular community environment and need.

(e) To provide "*public consultants*" who will work directly with individuals or groups in the community during planning and/or initiating renewable resource development projects or efforts

(f) To provide a "*peer-group substitute*" for beginning producers, particularly in those situations, and locations, where there is little or no community experience with the product or enterprise.

(g) To provide coordination and communication between and among the local community and those institutions and agencies which have mission responsibilities for providing services which will contribute to renewable resource development and/or conservation.

## JUSTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

## SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

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

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

A. Domesticated Grazing Livestock.

1. Reindeer.

Problem: Lack of well defined reindeer husbandry system.

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

2. Ranch Cattle.

Problem: Lack of well defined production and marketing systems.

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

3. Subsistence Dairy and Beef Cattle.

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

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

B. Vegetables and potatoes.

1. Subsistence and Commercial Garden (truck) crops.

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

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

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

C. Forestry and Wood Products.

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

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

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

2. Wood Products.

Problem: Lack of previous design and production experience.

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

D. Cereal Grains and Forages.

1. Feed and Food Grains.

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

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

2. Harvested Forages.

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

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

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

## MEANS AND FACILITIES

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

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

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

## NEEDED LEGISLATION

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

*AN ACT CREATING COMMUNITY RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3. *ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.* Any qualified political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA may make an agreement with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a community renewable resource development center. The relationship between the Department of Natural Resources and a community renewable resource development center shall be analogous to the typical relationship between a university and a community college.

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

and the University of Alaska, are to:

(1) evaluate renewable resources for development;

(2) identify and assess alternative renewable resource development possibilities

(3) identify and evaluate new and innovative information, germplasm, technology, conservation measures, factor input responses, and production systems;

(4) demonstrate, on a functional pilot scale, new production systems and technology identified as applicable to the particular community environment;

(5) provide *public consultants* who will work directly with individuals or groups in the community who are planning and/or initiating renewable resource development projects or efforts;

(6) provide a *"peer-group substitute"* function for beginning producers, particularly in those situations where there is little or no community experience with the product or enterprise;

(7) provide coordination and communications between and among the local community and those public institutions and agencies which have responsibilities for providing services which will contribute to renewable resource development and/or conservation.

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

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

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

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

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

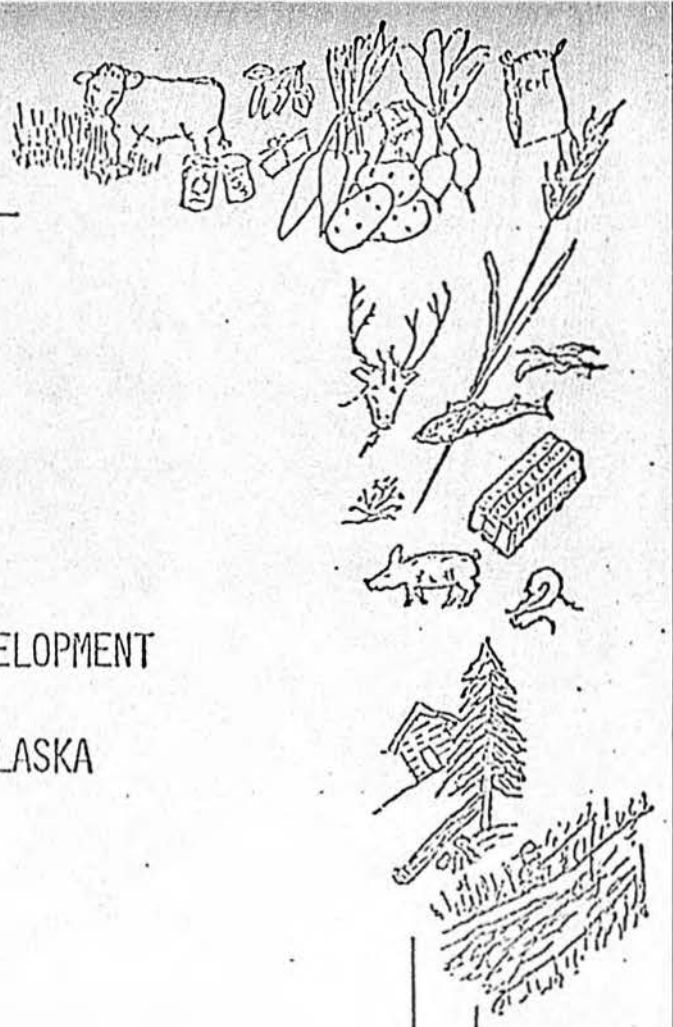
Section 9. *DISPOSITION OF INCOME.* All money, including grants, fees, sales, gifts, contracts, and funds received from the political subdivision, farmers organization, or Native corporation created under ANCSA for the operation of a community renewable resource development center established, operated,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

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

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

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

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



# A PROGRAM FOR

# RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

# IN RURAL VILLAGES OF ALASKA

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

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

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PROGRAM TIME FRAME: Fiscal Year 1978 - Fiscal Year 1981

## ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

More specific objectives are:

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

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

b. To generate and integrate knowledge, technology, experience, and credibility into production systems particularly suited to specific village geographic and socio-cultural environments (which would readily transfer to other villages in geographic proximity - if and/or when there is desire or need for such development).

c. To provide integrated research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group" substitute, service, and contact functions in a single institutional program and/or location.

d. To generate information, data, and expertise that would contribute to the further development, expansion, and success of other public programs and services which are directed to enhancing the quality of life in rural villages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

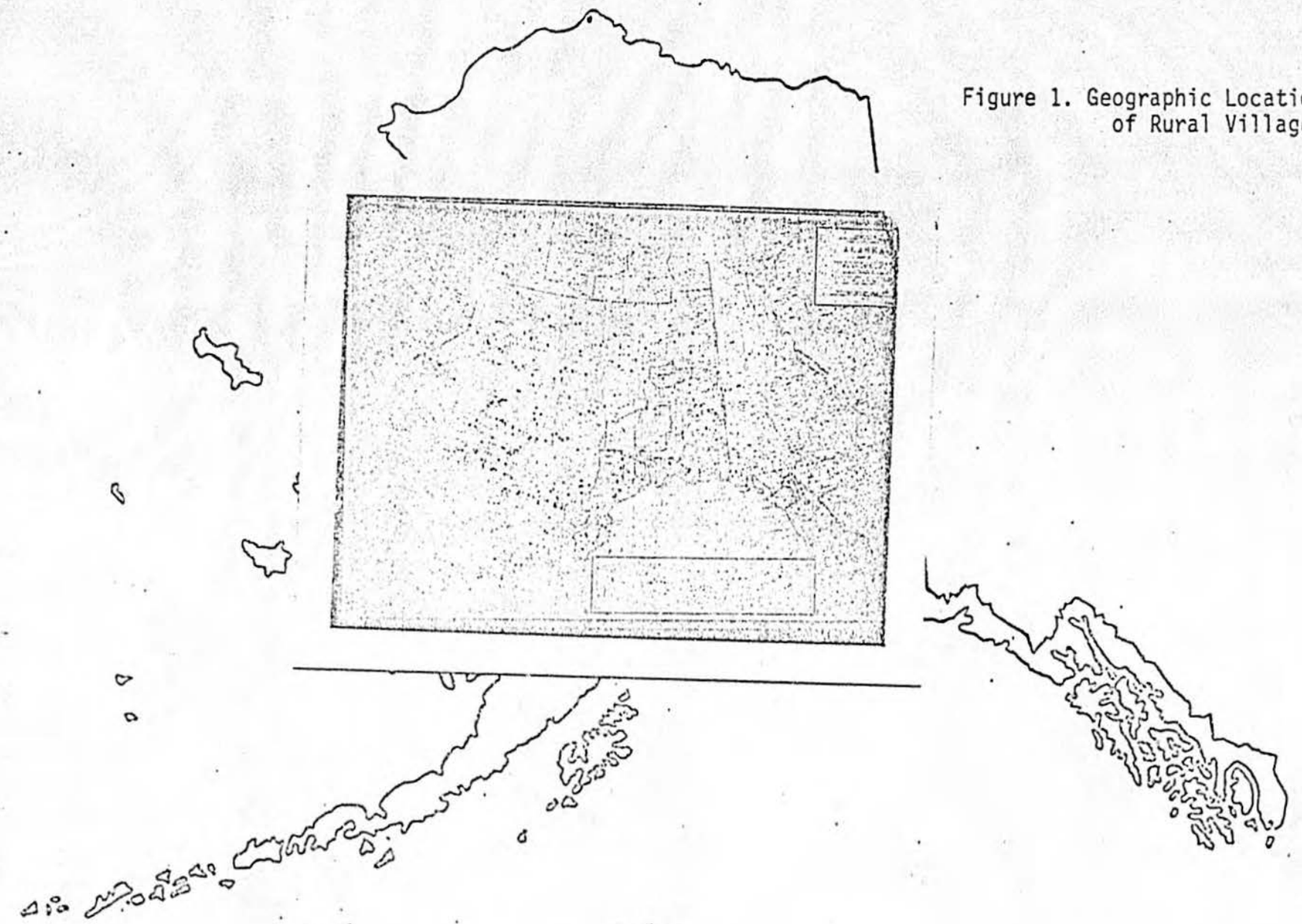


Figure 1. Geographic Location of Rural Villages

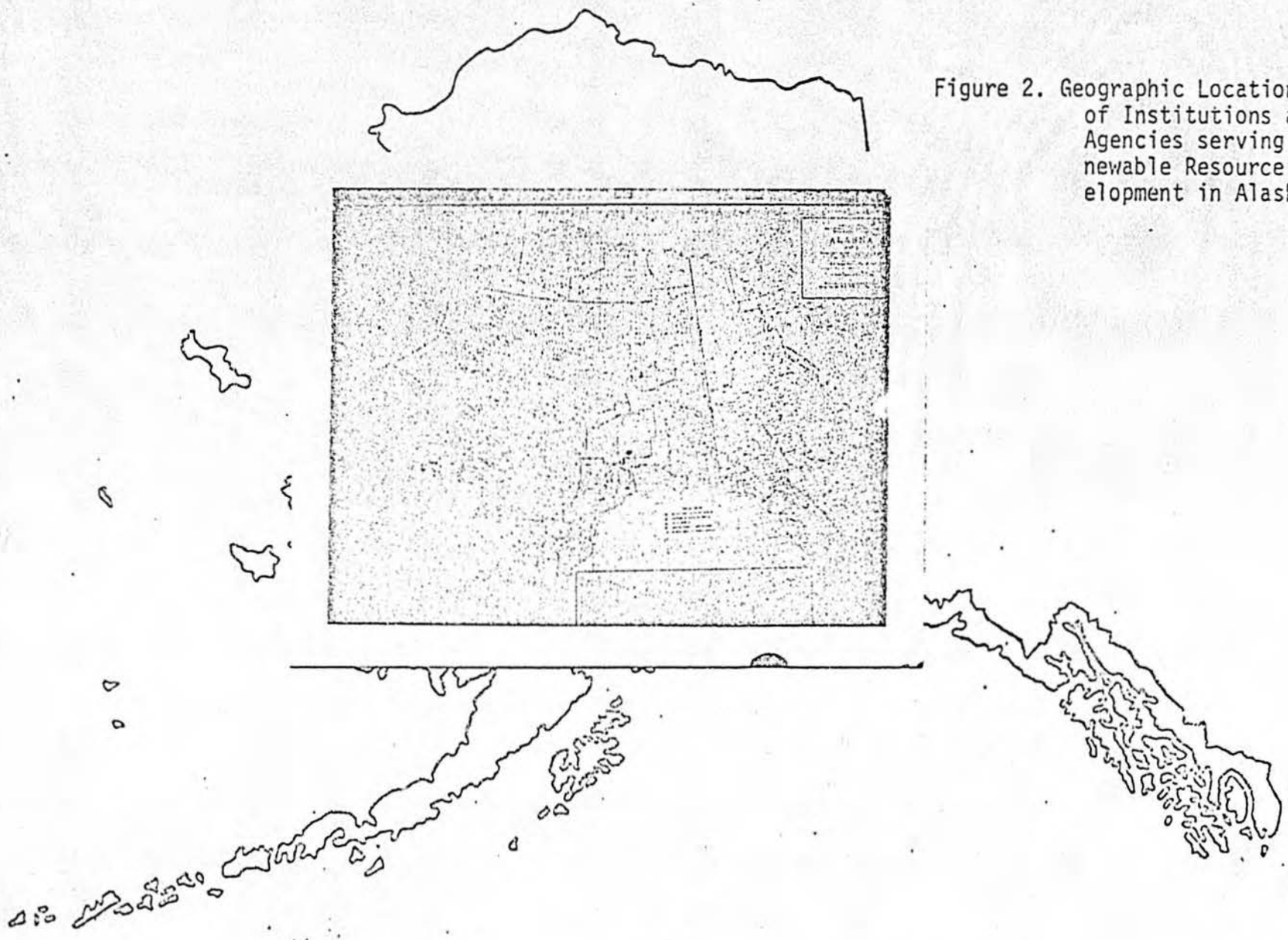


Figure 2. Geographic Location of Institutions and Agencies serving Renewable Resource Development in Alaska

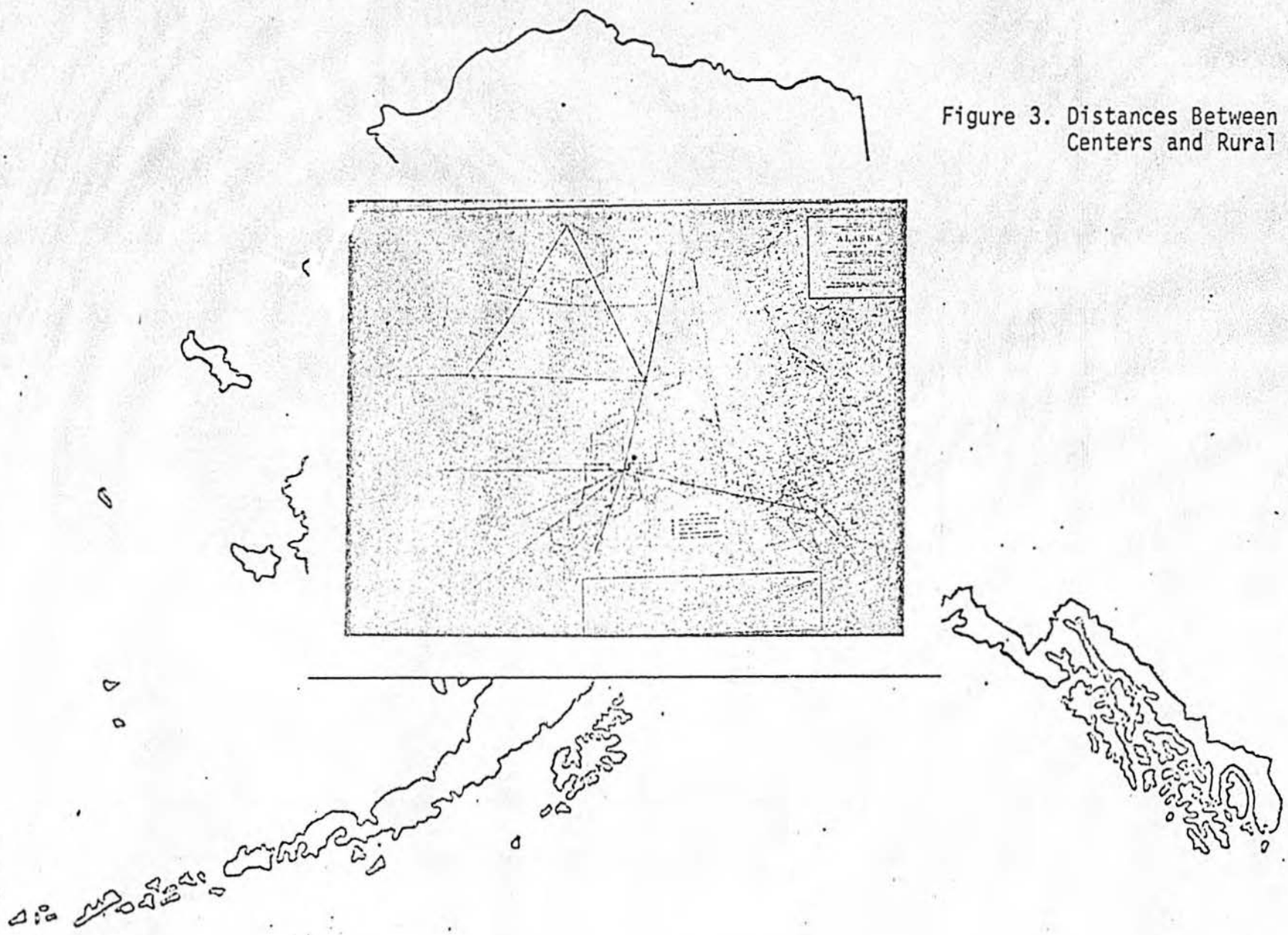


Figure 3. Distances Between Service Centers and Rural Villages

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

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

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

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

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

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

More specific objectives are:

a. To implement a resource and socio-economic development approach, and delivery system, which would be prospective, Alaskan, and comprehensive, and that would be constructive in instigating dialogue, and creating "guiding images", directed to future development of renewable resource enterprises for subsistence, amenity, and/or commercial purposes in rural village environments.

b. To generate and integrate knowledge, technology, experience, and credibility into production systems particularly suited to specific village geographic and socio-cultural environments (which would readily transfer to other villages in geographic proximity - if and/or when there is desire or need for such development).

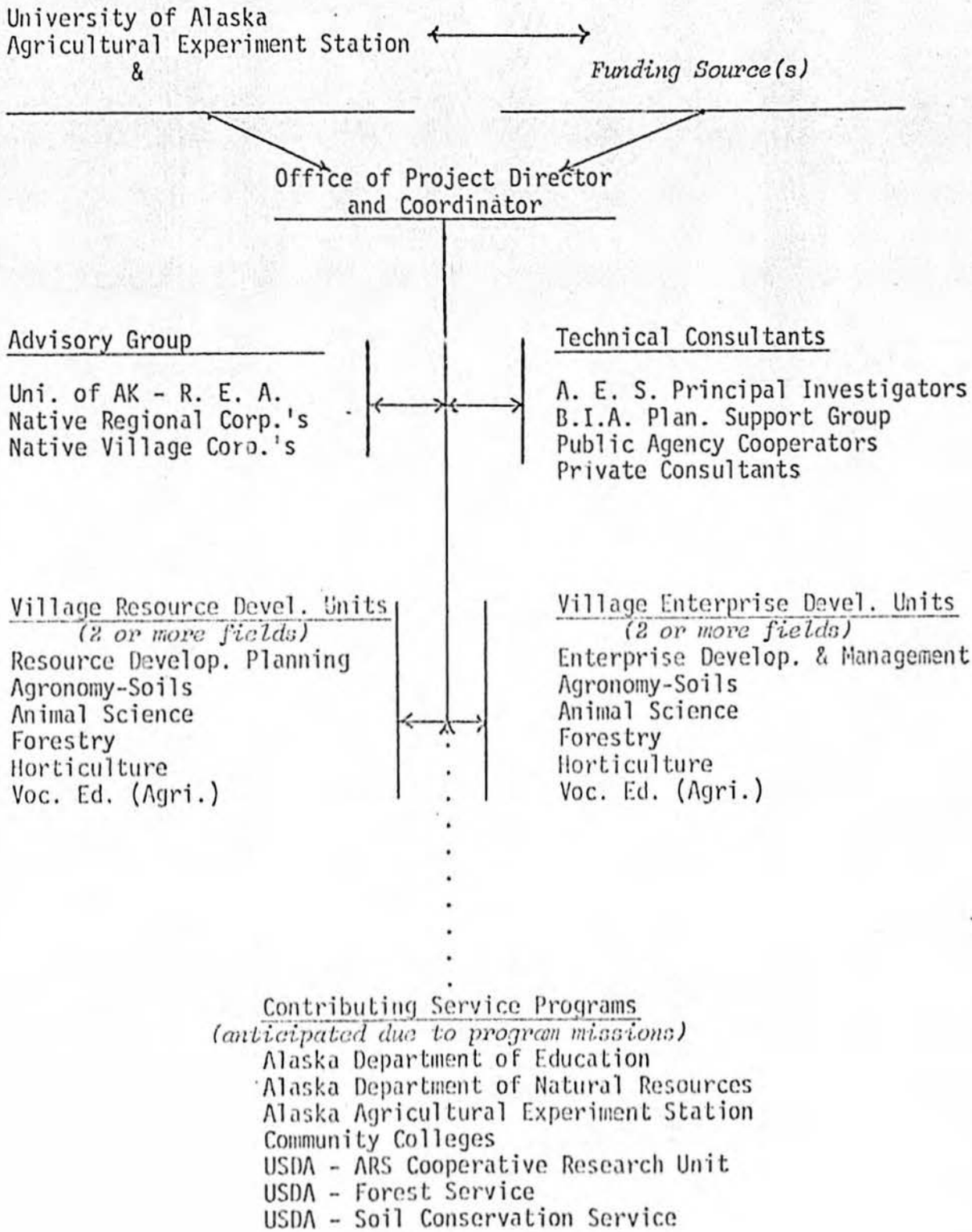
c. To provide integrated research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and contact functions in a single institutional program and/or location.

d. To generate information, data, and expertise that would contribute to the further development, expansion, and success of other public programs and services which are directed to enhancing the quality of life in rural villages.

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

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

V. PROSPECTIVE ORGANIZATION:



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

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

a) liasion with Native organizations, Native corporations, other components of the University of Alaska, public institutions and agencies whose programs may be contributing and/or complemented, and funding sources;

b) general program planning and evaluation, in coordination with an advisory group, technical consultants, and program sponsors;

c) program administration, coordination of technical consultants, and expediting of village unit programs; and

d) identifying and coordinating services from other public agencies and institutions which may be generated to contribute to village renewable resource development programs.

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

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

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

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

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

interests.

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

VII. PROGRAM TIMING OF DEVELOPMENT:

Central Program - First 6 Months

(i) Unit organization and staffing.

(ii) Dialogue with Native groups, technical consultants, and institutional interests.

(iii) Seminars with Native regional and village groups to identify scope and nature of program interests, etc.

(iv) Technical program planning by program staff and technical consultants.

(v) Staging of village program personnel, as competencies can be identified from dialogue, seminars, and technical program planning.

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

(i) Program document which will identify program thrusts, technical competencies required in village and consultants, specific village program locations, and prospective village program outlines.

(ii) program administration and coordination.

(iii) Provide consultant expertise to village program units.

(iv) Coordinate services from contributing service programs.

(v) Bi-annual assessment of village programs, and annual report.

(vi) Inservice training programs and seminars for combined central and village staff.

(vii) Prepare and publish informational outflow from program.

Central Program - Second year

(i) Basically functions ii through vi of first year program.

(ii) Comprehensive program assessment to determine if need for change and/or redirection.

Central Program - Third Year

(i) Basically, functions ii through vi of first year program.

(ii) Document procedural approach to core village renewable resource development program, and develop hand book on model and its application.

(iii) Develop handbocks for enterprise development, approved practices, factor input and germ-plasm recommendations, production calanders, and probable product utilization assessments.

(iv) Develop and carry out symposium on the "village renewable resource development program in Alaska".

(v) Develop plans and recommendations for regional centers from which to continue "village" program direction and support.

Village Program - First year

(i) Unit leader moves to village while other technical personnel stage program supplies and equipment and identify contributing service programs that will be available in the village location.

(ii) Move remainder of technical personnel to village location to initiate varietal screening test plots, fertilizer response test plots, resource assessment studies, and enterprise production system demonstration projects. Particular attention will be directed to resource evaluations and program planning in "the village" environment.

(iii) Technical consulting expertise will be used to guide, support, and reinforce field technical programs during this initial program year.

(iv) Field evaluations will be carried out by program director (and selected consultants) at regular intervals, with comprehensive reports for review by village corporation, advisory committee, and funding sources.

Village Program - Second Year

(i) Finalize and implement "the" village program (each village), which reflects the first year's resource evaluation and planning efforts, particular desires and needs of the village (both short and long run), and program functions of research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and communications.

(ii) Technical consulting expertise will be used in the role of "public consultants" for enterprise planning and development projects, as well as to support field programs.

(iii) Contributing service program personnel will be utilized to further identify probable future enterprises and production systems relevant to village areas, as well as identify the nature and availability of institutional and agency services that would directly contribute to the success of such enterprises, both present and future.

(iv) Village and central program personnel will identify and assess program inputs and services that are needed and could or should

be provided by institutional and agency contributing service programs.

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

Village Program - Third Year

(i) Realign and expand program as per recommendations from comprehensive review, and direct attention to further development of program facilities.

(ii) Document procedural approach, and assess for transferrability.

(iii) Continue emphasis on research, development, consultant, demonstration, "peer-group substitute", service, and communications functions of the village programs.

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

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

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

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

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

Expeditor - (to be recruited)

Admin. Secretary-Clerk _ (to be recruited)

Technical Consultants:

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

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

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

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

_____, Forestry Sciences, (to be identified)

_____, Resource Economics, (to be identified)

_____, Engineering, (to be identified)

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

Village Unit Personnel: (each village)

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

_____, Technical Competency (to be recruited)

_____, Technical Competency (to be recruited)

_____, Clerk-Secretary (to be recruited)

2040 hrs. , Seasonal Labor (to be recruited)

- *RESUME* -

Wayne E. Burton

Professor Agricultural Economics
(432-50-0741)

ADDRESS:

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

TELEPHONE:

907-745-3257, ext. 39

PERSONAL DATA:

Born: Bingham, Nebraska - November 3, 1922

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

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

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

Phone: 907-376-5983

EDUCATION:

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

EXPERIENCE:

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

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

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

1971-'72 Associate Professor, Agricultural Economist, University of Alaska - Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, College, Ak. Research on agricultural development problems, agricultural process, and agroeuthenics. Member of Alaska Rural Development Council, and Tanana Valley Irrigation Potential Study Team.

1969-'71 Associate Professor, Agricultural Economist, University of Alaska - Institute of Agricultural Sciences, College Research Center. Research on agricultural marketing infrastructures, greenhouse industry characteristics, and shelf appearance of Alaska produced vegetables. Member of NCRS-3 Rural Development Committee, and chairman of Institute red-meats research and goals committee. University coordinator for University of Alaska-OHM, Inc. Cooperative Project. Served on MBA program committee at EFRU, Anchorage, and on numerous individual graduate student committees.

1963-'69 Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economist, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Palmer. Research on dairy, swine, forage crops, potatoes, field vegetables, agricultural development, and institutional development theory. Member of NCR-4 Farm Management Research Committee, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska-Agriculture Taskforce, University of Alaska - E.R.S. Agricultural Study Committee, chairman of Institute red-meats research and goals committee, and Institute public relations committee. Served on MBA program committee at EFRU, Anchorage, and taught graduate course in resource development. Taught economics courses at Mat-Su Community College.

(On L.W.O.P at Montana State University September 1967 - June 1968. Instructor in Economics. Completed research and writing of dissertation.)

1962-'63 Assistant Professor and Assistant Agricultural Economist, University of Nevada, Reno. Taught farm management and farm records courses. Research on beef cattle shrink in marketing, irrigation distribution systems, and economics of grazing fees on public lands. Chaired graduate student selection and examining committee, member of Western Region Farm Management Committee, and Western Region Irrigation Research Committee. Coordinated liaison and cooperation with Nevada Central Grazing Committee.

1960-'62 Graduate Assistant and Instructor in Agricultural Economics and Economics, Montana State University, Bozeman. Taught farm and ranch management, labor economics, and economic theory, and assisted in other agricultural economics and economics courses. Research on risk and uncertainties strategies in farm management.

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

1958-'60 Graduate Research Assistant - 1959-60 and Graduate Teaching Assistant - 1958-59 in Agriucltural Economics, Texas A & M University, College Station. Teaching assistant in farm records, farm management, and production economics. Research on part-time farming, farm family business organization, and enterprise suitability for part-time farms. Participated as resource person Pakistan agriculturalist training program.

1956-'57 Family ranch operation redevelopment, Bingham, Nebraska.

1952-'56 Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Verdigre, Nebraska, (developed and carried out instructional service programs to accommodate commercial corn-hog-fed cattle farming types in one area and commercial ranching types in another sector; program participants varied from beginning farmers to well-established commercial farmers; major program emphasis centered on incorporating latest technical knowledge into production programs, particularly swine enterprise (program participants would have been classed as "innovators"); swine program inclusions were genetic improvement, nutrition, sanitation and disease control, production systems and facilities, and a comprehensive performance evaluation program; beef cattle program included genetic improvement, both range and feed lot nutrition, sanitation and disease control, including brucellosis and T.B. control program, range management; field crops program centered on varietal selection, fertilizer use, cultural practices, land use planning and soil conservation, etc., combined into production system to maximize yields and economic profits; farm buildings, machinery, and equipment program centered on planning, construction, and maintenance; dairy program was centered on new enterprise introduction into the community; farm organization and management program featured forward planning, farm records of all types, and farm production and business evaluation; ethnic group working experience included; carried on own farming operation, swine, sheep, dairy).

1951 (April-June) Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Hemingford, Nebraska, (organization and development of instructional and service program to suffice needs of commercial wheat farming community with secondary potato, swine, and beef enterprises).

1947-'51 Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Westville; Oklahoma, (developed and carried on institutional and service programs to suffice needs of "traditional" subsistence - small farming production orientation of mixed Indian and non-Indian community beginning transition to small-scale commercial farming and large-scale broiler production; major institutional and service program orientation included dairy, poultry, sheep, beef, swine, field crops, horticulture crops, farm development and land use planning, family living and nutritional needs and combination of

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

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

1947
(Feb.-Aug.) Veterans Institutional On-Farm Training Program, instructor, Bergman - Lead Hill, Arkansas, (developed and carried out instructional and service program to suffice needs of development transition from "traditional" subsistence rural setting traditional Ozark communities to small-scale commercial farming orientation; program emphasis included beefbeef, dairy, forages, grains, vegetables, small fruits, farm organization and management, and family living and nutritional needs). Carried on own farming operation (dairy).

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

BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

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

REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resume - Wayne E. Burton

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## X. PROSPECTIVE BUDGETS:

(summary)

| | |
|---|---|
| Budget A - FY '78 ..... | $ 144,982 |
| Budget B - FY '79 ..... | $ 860,110 |
| Budget C - FY '80 ..... | $ 821,096 |
| Budget D - FY '81 ..... | $ 801,374 |
| TOTAL PROJECT REQUEST | $2,627,562 |

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director (1/2 time for 6 months) | $ 11,760 |
| Asst. Project Director (6 months) | $ 14,982 |
| Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (6 months) | $ 8,250 |
| Technical Consultant (horticulture) | $ 7,500 |
| Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils) | $ 7,500 |
| Technical Consultant (animal science) | $ 5,000 |
| Leave allowance (Uni. employees) | $ 8,744 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Wages..... ..... | $ 63,736 |

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State (staff, consultants, participants) | $ 12,000 |
| Out-of-State (staff & consultants) | $ 5,600 |
| Subtotal, Travel ..... | $ 17,600 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Animal Sciences Consultant | $ 5,000 |
| Resource Planning Consultant | $ 5,000 |
| Forestry Consultant | $ 5,000 |
| Enterprice Development-Education Consultant | $ 5,000 |
| Communications Consultant | $ 1,000 |
| Telephone | $ 1,800 |
| Xerox | $ 720 |
| Analytical and Laboratory | $ 2,500 |
| Freight and Postal | $ 1,500 |
| Subtotal, Services ..... | $ 27,520 |

4000 Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Office | $ 1,800 |
| Graphic Arts | $ 375 |
| Photographic | $ 550 |
| Library | $ 390 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 635 |
| Subtotal, Supplies ..... | $ 3,750 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

Office Equipment:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 - desk | $ 306 |
| 5 - chairs @ $81.20 | $ 406 |
| 1 - typewriter | $ 600 |
| 1 - desk calculator | $ 1,300 |
| 1 - light table | $ 195 |
| Vehicle: | |
| 1 - 3/4 ton passenger van (for moving people during initial period and serving people and expediting needs furing next 3 years) | $ 8,000 |
| Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment | $ 10,807 |

7000 Project Overhead

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.9% of $ 66,736 | $ 8,222 |

9000 Staff Benefits

| | |
|---|---|
| 20.0% of $ 66,736 | $ 13,347 |
| BUDGET REQUESTED | $144,982 |

University Contributions

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Wayne E. Burton, 3 mo. | $ 11,760 |
| vehicle | 3,495 |
| office equipment | 2,360 |
| video and photo. equipment | 500 |
| facility rental and services | 3,600 |
| Subtotal, University Contributions | $ 21,715 |
| BUDGET TOTAL, FY '78 | $166,697 |

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Projector Director (½ time - 12 months)* | $ 25,872 |
| Asst. Project Director (12 months)* | 32,960 |
| Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (12 months)* | 18,150 |
| Expeditor (months)* | 23,080 |
| Technical Consultant (horticulture) | 10,000 |
| Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils) | 10,000 |
| Techni :al Consultant (animal sciences) | 10,000 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Wages ..... | $130,062 |

*(includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State (staff & consultants) | $ 12,000 |
| Out-of-state (staff & consultants) | 8,000 |
| Subtotal, Travel ..... | $ 20,000 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Technical and Program Consultants | $ 20,000 |
| Telephone(s) & Communications | 3,000 |
| Xeroxing and reproductions | 1,800 |
| Analytical & Laboratory | 7,500 |
| Freight and Postal | 9,000 |
| Misc. & Other | 2,000 |
| Subtotal, Services..... | 43,300 |

4000 Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Office | $ 2,400 |
| Graphic Arts | 950 |
| Photographic | 800 |
| Library | 900 |
| Misc. & Other | 1,500 |
| Subtotal, Supplies ..... | $ 6,550 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 - conference table | $ 375 |
| 6 - conference chairs | 485 |
| Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment ..... | $ 860 |

7000 Project Overhead

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.9% of $130,062 | $ 16,778 |

9000 Staff Benefits

| | |
|---|---|
| 20.0% of $130,062 | $ 26,012 |
| BUDGET REQUESTED (Central Unit)..... | $243,562 |

University Contributions

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Project Director (6 months) | $ 25,872 |
| facility rental and services | 8,400 |
| Subtotal, University Contribution ..... | $ 34,272 |
| Budget Total (Central Unit)..... | $277,834 |

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Unit Leader - Technical Competency* | $ 31,754 |
| Technical Competency (to be determined)* | 29,540 |
| Technical Competency (to be determined)* | 29,540 |
| Clerk-Secretary* | 15,492 |
| Cost of Living Allowance @ 25% | 26,582 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Wages ..... | $132,908 |

*(Includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State | $ 7,300 |
| Out-of-State | 7,500 |
| Subtotal, Travel ..... | $ 14,800 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Telephone & Communications | $ 3,000 |
| Freight and Postal | 8,000 |
| Facility Rental | 9,000 |
| Electricity and Fuel | 8,400 |
| Land Clearing and development | 6,000 |
| Subtotal, Services ..... | $ 35,400 |

4000 Supplies

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Shop and Maintenance | $ 2,500 |
| Fencing | 4,000 |
| Laboratory | 3,500 |
| Photographic | 750 |
| Misc. & other | 2,400 |
| Subtotal, Supplies ..... | $ 19,700 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

Office Equipment:

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

Vehicles:

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

Farm Enterprise Equipment:

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

Test Plot and Horticulture Equipment:

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

Laboratory Equipment:

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 - | set platform scales | $ 400 |
| 1 - | lot glassware | 500 |
| 1 - | lot weather station equipment | 1,000 |
| 1 - | lot laboratory benches | 2,000 |
| 1 - | lot laboratory "tools" | 750 |
| 1 - | laboratory refrigerator | 950 |
| Misc. and other | | 975 |
| | Subtotal, Capital Items & Equipment ..... | $ 61,739 |

7000 Project Overhead

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

9000 Staff Benefits

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

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

Summary Budget B - FY '79

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Unit | $132,908 |
| Village Unit (resource development type) | 308,274 |
| Village Unit (enterprise development type) | 308,274 |
| BUDGET REQUESTED, TOTAL - FY '79..... | $860,110 |

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

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director (1/2 time - 12 months)* | $ 28,459 |
| Asst. Project Director (12 months)* | $ 36,256 |
| Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (12 months)* | $ 19,965 |
| Expeditor (12 months)* | $ 25,388 |
| Technical Consultant (horticulture) | $ 10,000 |
| Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils) | $ 10,000 |
| Technical Consultant (animal sciences) | $ 10,000 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Wages..... | $140,068 |

* (includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State | $ 12,000 |
| Out-of-State | $ 3,500 |
| Subtotal, Travel..... | $ 15,500 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Technical and Program Consultants | $ 20,000 |
| Telephone & Communication | $ 3,000 |
| Xeroxing and reproductions | $ 2,000 |
| Analytical & Laboratory | $ 5,000 |
| Freight & Postal | $ 4,500 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 2,000 |
| Subtotal, Services..... | $ 36,500 |

4000 Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Office | $ 2,400 |
| Graphic Arts | $ 1,800 |
| Photographic | $ 800 |
| Library | $ 750 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 750 |
| Subtotal, Supplies..... | $ 6,500 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| Graphic Arts | $ 350 |
| Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment..... | $ 350 |

7000 Project Overhead

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.9% of $140,068..... | $ 18,069 |

9000 Staff Benefits

| | |
|---|---|
| 20.0% of $140,068..... | $ 28,014 |
| BUDGET REQUESTED (Central Unit)..... | $245,001 |

University Contributions

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Project Director (6 months) | $ 28,459 |
| facility rental and services | $ 9,600 |
| Subtotal, University Contributions | $ 38,059 |
| BUDGET TOTAL (Central Units)..... | $283,060 |

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Unit Leader - Technical Competency* | $ 34,929 |
| Technical Competency* | $ 32,494 |
| Technical Competency* | $ 32,494 |
| Clerk-Secretary* | $ 17,041 |
| Cost of Living Allowance @ 25% | $ 29,232 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and wages..... | $146,198 |

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State | $ 7,000 |
| Out-of-State | $ 2,000 |
| Subtotal, Travel..... | $ 9,000 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Telephone and Communications | $ 3,000 |
| Freight and Postal | $ 2,500 |
| Facility Rental | $ 11,000 |
| Electricity and Fuel | $ 11,000 |
| Machinery, Equipment, and Facility Maintenance and Repair | $ 7,500 |
| Field Labor | $ 16,320 |
| Subtotal, Services..... | $ 51,420 |

4000 Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Office | $ 2,400 |
| Seed & Fertilizer | $ 4,250 |
| Pesticides | $ 400 |
| Shop and Maintenance | $ 1,000 |
| Fencing | $ 1,500 |
| Laboratory | $ 2,500 |
| Photographic | $ 750 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 1,500 |
| Subtotal, Supplies..... | $ 14,300 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| Misc. (undetermined) | $ 1,000 |
| Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment..... | $ 1,000 |

7000 Project Overhead

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.9% of $146,198..... | $ 18,860 |

9000 Staff Benefits

| | |
|---|---|
| 20.0% of $146,198..... | $ 29,240 |
| BUDGET REQUESTED (Village Unit, each)..... | $269,018 |

Summary, Budget C - FY '80:

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

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director (1/2 time - 12 months)* | $ 31,305 |
| Asst. Project Director (12 months)* | $ 39,992 |
| Secretary-Clerk, Admin. (12 months)* | $ 21,962 |
| Expeditor (12 months)* | $ 27,927 |
| Technical Consultant (horticulture) | $ 10,000 |
| Technical Consultant (agronomy-soils) | $ 10,000 |
| Technical Consultant (animal sciences) | $ 10,000 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Wages..... | $151,186 |

* (includes 10% salary contingency)

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State | $ 10,500 |
| Out-of-State | $ 5,500 |
| Subtotal, Travel..... | $ 16,000 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Technical and Program Consultants | $ 20,000 |
| Telephone and Communications | $ 3,000 |
| Xeroxing and Reproductions | $ 2,000 |
| Analytical & Laboratory | $ 2,500 |
| Freight & Postal | $ 2,000 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 1,000 |
| Subtotal, Services..... | $ 30,500 |

4000 Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Office | $ 1,200 |
| Graphic Arts | $ 1,500 |
| Photographic | $ 800 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 500 |
| Subtotal, Supplies..... | $ 4,000 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| Misc. & Other | $ 500 |
| Subtotal, Capital Items and Ecuipment,,,,,,,,,, | $ 500 |

7000 Project Overhead

12.9% of $151,186.....$ 19,503

9000 Staff Benefits

20.0% of $151,186..... $ 30,237

BUDGET REQUESTED (Central Unit)..... $251,926

University Contributions

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Wayne E. Burton, Project Director (6 months) | $ 31,305 |
| facility rental and services | $ 10,500 |
| Subtotal, University Contributions..... | $ 41,805 |
| BUDGET TOTAL (Central Unit)..... | $293,491 |

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

1000 Salaries and Wages

| | |
|---|---|
| Unit Leader - Technical Competency* | $ 38,422 |
| Technical Competency* | $ 35,743 |
| Technical Competency* | $ 35,743 |
| Clerk-Secretary* | $ 18,745 |
| Cost of Living Allowance @ 25% | $ 32,163 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Wages..... | $160,816 |

2000 Travel

| | |
|---|---|
| In-State | $ 7,000 |
| Out-of-State | $ 0 |
| Subtotal, Travel..... | $ 7,000 |

3000 Services

| | |
|---|---|
| Telephone and Communications | $ 2,000 |
| Freight and Postal | $ 1,200 |
| Facility Rental | $ 11,000 |
| Electric and Fuel | $ 11,500 |
| Machinery, Equipment, and Facility Maintenance and Repair | $ 5,000 |
| Field Labor | $ 12,000 |
| Subtotal, Services..... | $ 42,700 |

4000 Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Office | $ 1,200 |
| Seed and Fertilizer | $ 3,750 |
| Pesticides | $ 500 |
| Shop and Maintenance | $ 1,500 |
| Laboratory | $ 2,000 |
| Photographic | $ 500 |
| Misc. & Other | $ 1,000 |
| Subtotal, Supplies..... | $ 10,450 |

5000 Capital Items and Equipment

| | |
|---|---|
| Misc. (undetermined) | $ 1,000 |
| Subtotal, Capital Items and Equipment..... | $ 1,000 |

7000 Project Overhead

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.9% of $160,816..... | $ 20,745 |

9000 Staff Benefits

| | |
|---|---|
| 20.0% of $160,816 | $ 32,163 |
| BUDGET REQUESTED (Village Unit, each)..... | $274,874 |

Summary, Budget D - FY '81:

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

# APPENDIX 1. Village and Regional Corporation Requests

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

May 3, 1973

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

Dear Dr. Wood:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John Gundersen

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

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

May 10, 1976

University of Alaska
Department of Agriculture
College, Alaska 99701

Camai:

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

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

Sincerely,

Tom Hawkins

Tom Hawkins
Land Manager

TH/RMH

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
PALMER RESEARCH CENTER
P.O. BOX AI
PALMER, ALASKA 99645

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

MEMO

TO: Dr. Wayne Burton

FROM: C. E. Logsdon

SUBJECT: Your letter of Sept. 23, 1976

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

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

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

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

b

enc:

July 20, 1973

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

ATTN: Mr. John Gunderson
Mr. William Childs

Dear Sirs:

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

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

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

1. this market would utilize grass-fed beef which would be the simplest production system for the Islands,

2. the size of the present market for this type of beef (6 million pounds imported to Alaska annually) is attractive,

3. handling beef in the frozen state would minimize market and transportation problems,

4. even based on present BLM grazing allowances (4500 animal units on Umnak alone) this size operation could make sufficient impact to penetrate and hold a significant portion of this market (above 20%).

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

1. A continuing range inventory in terms of acreage, location, altitude, functional utilization, changes in compostion of forage populations, nutrient levels.

2. Range Management - seasonal use, winter feed base, range improvement possibilities with fertilization, introduced forage species of mixed grazing species, control of potentially dangerous toxic plants.

3. Livestock numbers, breeds, head management, breeding systems, supplemental feeding.

4. Slaughter problems, processing systems, waste disposal.

5. Transportation and timing of supplies and meat putput.

6. Marketing - quality aintenance, contracts, storage, distribution.

7. Labor - training for specific jobs, efficiency of labor utilization, work load distribution, individual income and its disposal.

8. Records and reporting - herd records, feed records, production records, slaughterhouse and marketing records, inventories, labor and labor overhead records, corporation taxes, income withholding, social security, etc.

9. Communications.

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

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Logsdon

Charles E. Logsdon
Associate Director

CEL/rg

Encl:

COOK INLET REGION, INC.

0054 .
September 5, 1973

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

Dear Dr. Logsdon:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

COOK INLET REGION, INC.

Ralph A. Johnson
President

RAJ/vl



510 D STREET - ANCHORAGE, ALASKA - PHONE 274-8635

Telephone (907) 452-4755

Doyon, Limited

527 Third Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

October 2, 1973

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

Dear Dr. Logsdon:

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

James B. Haynes

James B. Haynes
Land Department - Resources

JBH:cls

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION



P. O. BOX 566
BARROW, ALASKA 99723
PHONE: 852-6930
852-6970



October 23, 1973

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

Dear Dr. Logsdon:

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jeslie Kaleak

Jeslie Kaleak
Economic Development Planner

JK/mm

Koniag, Inc.
REGIONAL NATIVE CORPORATION

DONNELLY BUILDING
POST OFFICE BOX 746
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
AREA CODE 907/486-5626

OFFICERS
JACOB WICK, PRES.
HENRY EATON, V. P.
KARL ARMSTRONG, SEC.
FRED ZHAROFF, TREAS.

LEGAL COUNSEL
ROY H. MADSEN

DIRECTORS
THEODORE VELANIS
DOLORES L. PADILLA
CARL ELLISON
ROBERT ERICKSON
ARTHUR HAAKANSON
HERMAN HAAKANSON
ALLEN PANAMAROFF
SVEN HAAKANSON
WALTER SIMEONOFF

October 17, 1973

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

Dear Dr. Logsdon:

The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission has informed us of your desire to assist the regional and village corporations in their search and evaluation of lands with agricultural potential.

Would you please arrange two soil study maps and two copies each of institute reprints applicable to agricultural development for the Kodiak Island complex.

Any other information, in your opinion valuable to us, would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

KONIAG, INC.

Karl Armstrong, Director
Land Department

Charles C. Naughton
Field Assistant

KA/CN:jtl

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3261

September 30, 1974

Chuck Logsdon
Associate Director
Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Box AE
Palmer, Alaska 99645

Dear Mr. Logsdon:

T he Board of Directors of NANA Regional Corporation has authorized the staff to investigate the feasibility of establishing a NANA owned reindeer herd on the Baldwin Peninsula near Kotzebue. The Peninsula offers a natural advantage in that it has very narrow fencible neck, allowing summer isolation of a herd on the northern half. Peninsula however, has a disadvantageous lack of winter range, according to BLM.

In broad outline, planning for a reindeer operation will entail the following elements:

1. Find a source of initial reindeer stock. The present intention is to acquire the BIA model herd, which is presently near Nome, on a loan basis.

2. Determine the extent of winter range and carrying capacity on Baldwin Peninsula and in nearby areas not subject to known overunning by caribou.

3. Investigate the use of imported or locally - grown feed during winter, if winter range is inadaquate. This would include the use of supplemental concentrated feed.

4. Determine the best age and season for slaughtering. This will tend to determine the range required to support a given annual slaughter level.

5. Determine the management requirements for an efficient operation. These requirements will vary depending on the type and location of winter feed available.

6. Investigate modes of transportation for both slaughter and live reindeer to Kotzebue.



Member Villages: Ambler, Buckland, Candle, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

7. Ascertain the requirements for selling reindeer from the NANA herd in the Anchorage, Fairbanks, Barrow and other markets.

The above is a broad outline of what NANA needs to do to establish a successful herd on the Peninsula. In this effort, we will need every bit of technical, as well as finanical assistance we can get. I would appreciate knowing what areas of the project you feel your organization can become involved in, and the extent of assistance you could render. I hope that we can develop a fruitful working relationship, and look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION INC.

Nick Landis

Nick Landis
Planner

NL/hs

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 179
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-5322

OCT 5 1976

October 1, 1976

State Extension Service
P.O. Box 95151
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Attn: Dr. James Matthews

Dear Mr. Matthews:

The Bristol Bay region contains agricultural potential that deserves examination by the University of Alaska. Enclosed you will find a copy of the report entitled: "The Agricultural Potential of Bristol Bay".

I would appreciate your help in finding out if there is any way in which we could possibly have the University of Alaska establish an agricultural experiment station within Bristol Bay.

We are anxious to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Andrew Golia

Andrew Golia
Economic Planner

AG/db

Enclosure

cc: Hjalmar Olson, Executive Director, BBNA
Freeman Roberts, BBRDC Planner

## The Agricultural Potential of Bristol Bay

The agricultural potential of Bristol Bay has not been throughly examined to depict the more viable resources that could be developed throughout the region. Although it is known that rangeland for reindeer is extensive throughout the region, and small gardens have been successful in producing certain vegetables, limited knowledge is available on the actual agricultural potential.

The publication entitled Alaska Agricultural Potential which has been prepared by the Agricultural Potential Committee of the Alaska Rural Development Council during March, 1974, points out the following figures on the agricultural potential of Bristol Bay:

The Dillingham Area*:

1.070 million acres of potential farm land
2.498 million acres of potential range land
46.9 million pounds carcass intensive beef potential
72.7 million pounds carcass beef range potential

The Alaska Peninsula Area*:

.454 million acres of potential farm land
3.811 million acres of potential range land
80.7 million pounds carcass beef range potential.

The only agricultural study that took place in Bristol Bay was the experimental planting of oats, barley, and wheat in Dillingham and Koliganek, a village located on the Nushagak River approximately 90 miles northwest of Dillingham. With the experimental planting of the grains taking place in early June, the results were as such:

* Boundaries unknown within Bristol Bay.

| | Dillingham Area | | Koliganek Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Oat | very good | no grains ripened |
| 2. | Barley | fair | no grains ripened |
| 3. | Wheat | poor | no grains ripened |

The reason no grains ripened at Koliganek was because of cooler temperatures present. The results that indicated that oat can be grown successfully, and barley fairly within the Dillingham Area.

With the experimental planting completed by the University of Alaska, School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management, Agricultural Experiment Station, the results have been recorded in the tables attached to this report.

Mr. Frank J. Wooding, Associate Professor of Agronomy at the University of Alaska has recommended what he calls the "village farm concept" be introduced in each village. This concept would involve a combination green house - truck farm operation. Mr. Wooding writes that each unit would require approximately 20 acres of land, a greenhouse, a cold room for storage of vegetables, and some small types of farm machinery. The basic use of the greenhouse would be to start seedlings for transplanting to the field in the spring season and for growing tomatoes and cucumbers during the summer. Field crop production would emphasize potatoes, cabbage, broccoli, lettuce, and possibly carrots.

The "village farm concept", as felt by Mr. Wooding, could be established at a relatively small cost, a short period of time, and requires a small amount of land, The following benefits would occur:

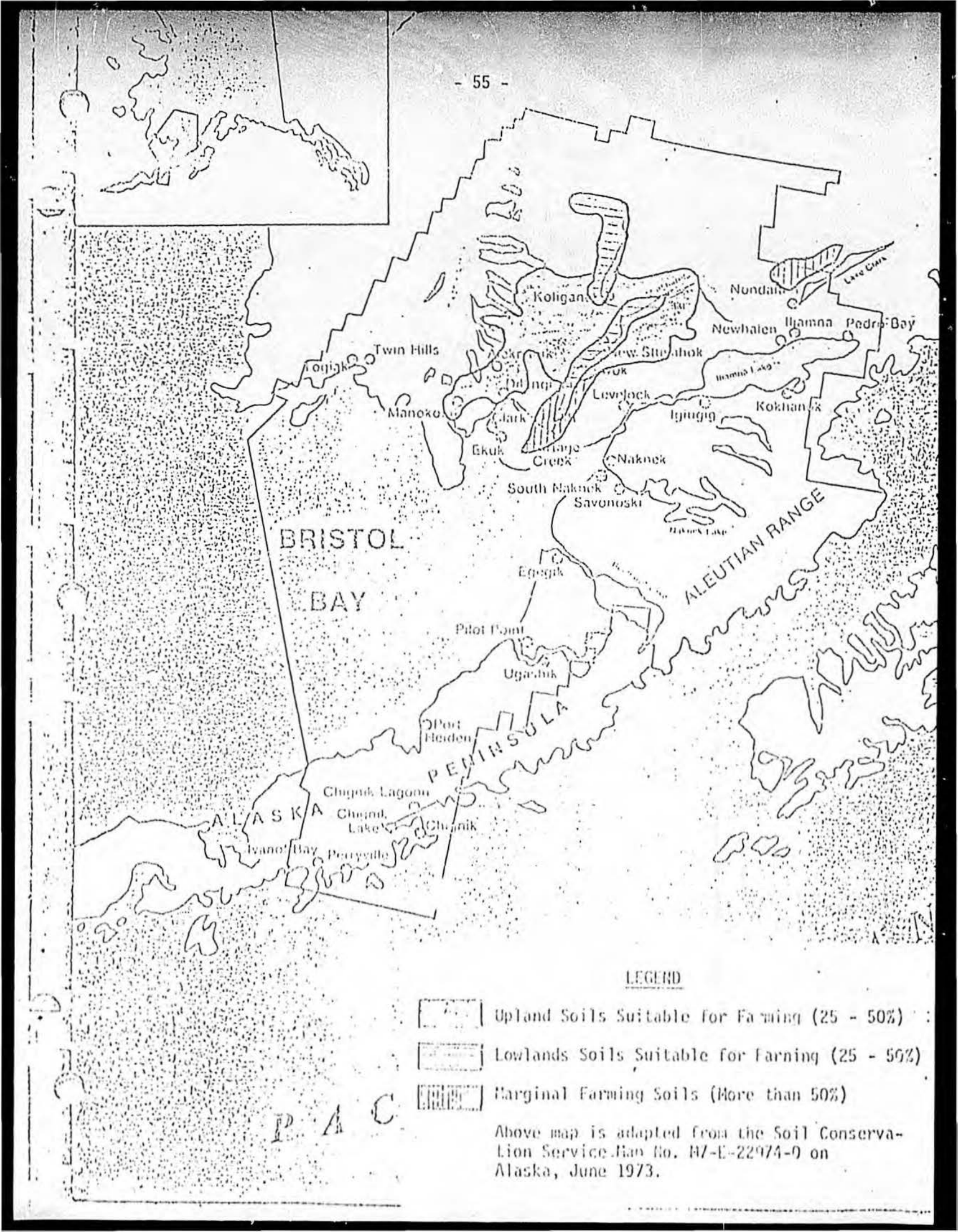
1. It could supply fresh vegetables at a reasonable price for the villagers.
2. It could provide summer jobs for high school students.
3. It could provide sufficient earnings to support at least one family which manages the concept.

The need for more information on the agricultural potental of other

villages besides Dillingham and Kolinganek is apparent. The Bristol Bay Regional Development Council, formed in the fall of 1974 by the State of Alaska with the purpose of developing a legislative report based on alleviation of the economic distress aroused by the fishery disaster, has recommended that an agricultural experiment station be established in Bristol Bay to assist the villages in pinpointing the actual agricultural potential of the region.

The estableshment of such an agricultural experiment station would conduct agricultural studies in each village and could assist in the initial stages of introducing the "village farm concept" among the villages that show interest.

In conclusion, two maps have been attached to this report to protray the potential farm areas.




LEGEND

Upland Soils Suitable for Farming (25 - 50%)

Lowlands Soils Suitable for Farming (25 - 50%)

Marginal Farming Soils (More than 50%)

Above map is adapted from the Soil Conservation Service Map No. MT-E-22974-0 on Alaska, June 1973.

TABLE Dillingham Grain Adaptation Test, 1974

| GRAIN TYPE Variety or Selection | Total Yield tons/a | Straw Yield tons/a | Grain Yield tons/a (bu/a) | Grain Protein % | Height in. | Lodging % | Maturity Class |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT | | | | | | | |
| Gasser | | | 0.27 ( 9) | 15.0 | 26 | 0 | 3 |
| Rovaniemi Sel. | | | 0.33 (11) | 12.9 | 33 | 0 | 4 |
| Park | | | 0.24 ( 8) | 16.6 | 26 | 0 | 4 |
| Saunders | | | 0.21 ( 7) | 16.8 | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Thatcher | | | 0.21 ( 7) | 18.2 | 28 | 0 | 4 |
| Pitic 62 | | | 0.30 (10) | 15.8 | 33 | 0 | 4 |
| BARLEY | | | | | | | |
| Lidal | | | 1.30 (54) | 11.0 | 41 | 0 | 1 |
| Edda | | | 0.41 (17) | 14.1 | 39 | 0 | 2 |
| Galt | | | 0.86 (36) | 11.2 | 32 | 0 | 3 |
| Rovaniemi Sel. | | | 0.91 (38) | 12.1 | 37 | 0 | 1 |
| Weal | 5.47 | 4.51 | 0.96 (40) | 13.0 | 38 | 0 | 3 |
| Olli | | | 0.41 (17) | 10.6 | 37 | 0 | 1 |
| OATS | | | | | | | |
| Nip | 4.10 | 2.21 | 1.89 (118) | 9.6 | 41 | 0 | 2 |
| Ceal | 4.10 | 2.87 | 1.23 (77) | 8.2 | 43 | 0 | 2 |
| Pendek | 3.43 | 2.50 | 0.93 (58) | 7.5 | 42 | 0 | 3 |
| Rodney | 4.10 | 2.98 | 1.12 (70) | 8.3 | 48 | 0 | 3 |
| Cayuse | 2.07 | 1.40 | 0.67 (42) | 8.8 | 39 | 0 | 3 |
| Teral | 4.80 | 3.18 | 1.62 (101) | 6.4 | 45 | 0 | 3 |

TABLE Kolliganek Grain Adaptation Test, 1974

| GRAIN TYPE Variety or Selection | Total Yield tons/a | Straw Yield tons/a | Grain Yield tons/a (bu/a) | Grain Protein % | Height in. | Lodging % | Maturity Class |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT | | | | | | | |
| Gasser | | | -- | -- | 25 | 0 | 5 |
| Rovaniemi Sel. | | | -- | -- | 27 | 0 | 5 |
| Park | | | -- | -- | 29 | 0 | 5 |
| Saunders | | | -- | -- | 24 | 0 | 5 |
| Thatcher | | | -- | -- | 28 | 0 | 5 |
| Pitic 62 | | | -- | -- | 26 | 0 | 5 |
| BARLEY | | | | | | | |
| Lidal | | | -- | -- | 24 | 0 | 5 |
| Edda | | | -- | -- | 29 | 0 | 5 |
| Galt | | | -- | -- | 27 | 0 | 5 |
| Rovaniemi Sel. | | | -- | -- | 29 | 0 | 5 |
| Weal | 2.79 | 2.65 | 0.14 ( 6) | 14.9 | 38 | 0 | 5 |
| Olli | | | -- | -- | 34 | 0 | 5 |
| OATS | | | | | | | |
| Nip | 2.40 | 1.49 | 0.91 (57) | 10.8 | 38 | 0 | 5 |
| Coal | 1.60 | 1.14 | 0.46 (29) | 9.9 | 32 | 0 | 5 |
| Pendek | 2.00 | 1.43 | 0.57 (36) | 10.7 | 36 | 0 | 5 |
| Rodney | 4.00 | 3.15 | 0.85 (53) | 11.9 | 39 | 0 | 5 |
| Cayuse | 3.20 | 2.37 | 0.83 (52) | 11.5 | 38 | 0 | 5 |
| Toral | 4.00 | 3.07 | 0.93 (58) | 12.3 | 39 | 0 | 5 |

# Kuskokwim Native Association

ANIAK, ALASKA
BOX 31
Ph. 675-4316

December 13, 1976

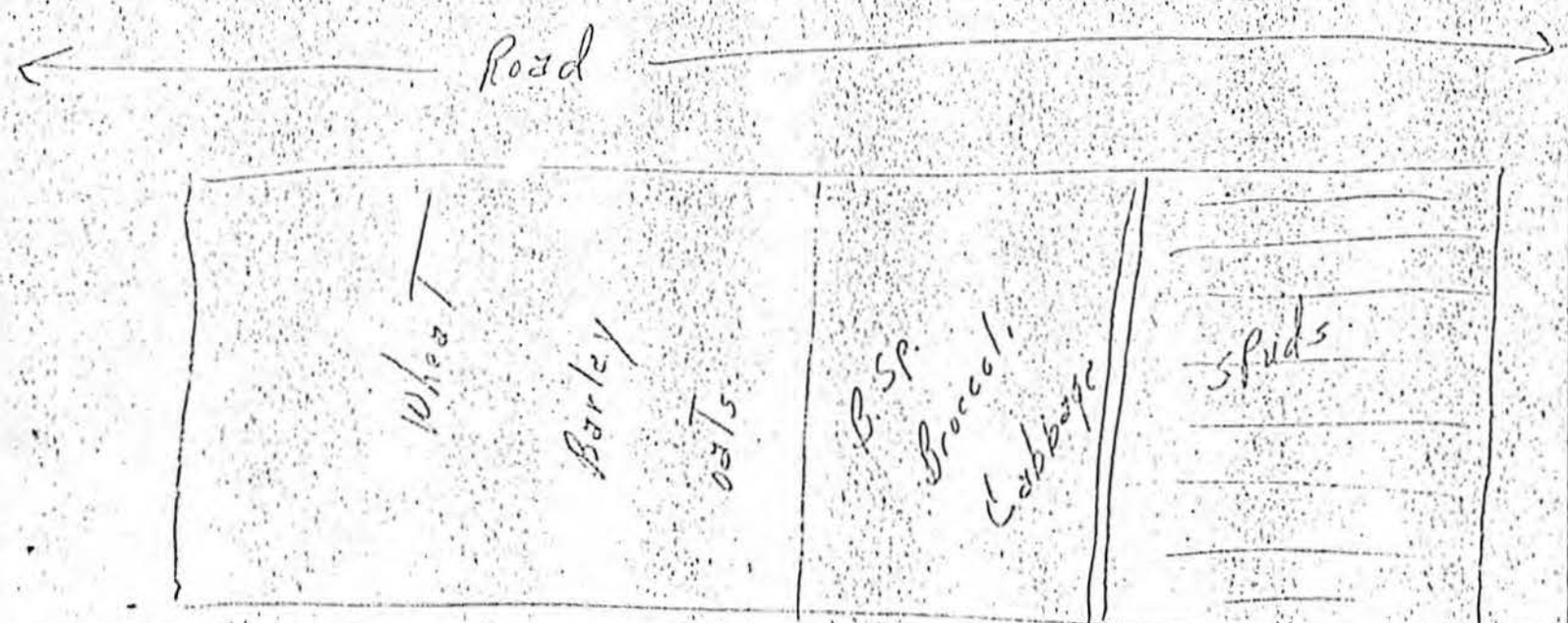
Same letter To: Pete Probasco
Reginald Yaple

Dr. Frank Wooding
Ag. Exp. Station
University of Alaska
College, Alaska

Dear Dr. Wooding:

I have an idea that hasn't even begun to jell yet and I'm sure that I'll need help to see it thru. This letter is to ask you for assistance in planning and conducting a field day sometime in August, here in Aniak.

Briefly, this is what I'm planning to plant in the Spring of '77: 2 acres of potatoes, 3000 cabbage sets, 500 broccoli sets, 500 brussel sprout sets plus an assortment of various garden small seeds; one acre each of barley and oats and a small plot of wheat. The lay-out might be something like this:



The Kuskokwim Native Association has leased about 24 acres here in Aniak from the Division of Aviation. The land lays along either side of the runway and has just recently been cleared. There are still lots of sticks and stumps in it and its tough to till properly. I have one side about all plowed (½ the area) and plan to summer till the other side this summer. This spring's planting will of course be on the plowed ground.

Weeds were one of the biggest problems we had last year. Lambsquarter took over on about 80% of the potato ground, even before the potatoes came up. I don't have a big sprayer for the tractor-just a little hand type one-but I've been thinking avout band treating right over the potato rows immediately after planting. I don't have a cultivator either but we do have a couple of roto-tillers and will have to use them to get the weeds between the rows.

We had several thousand cabbages planted last year too. They were planted too close together to allow cross tilling with the roto-tiller and it took an awful lot of hand labor to keep them cleam. As with the spuds, I'd like to band treat these this year with the hand sprayer for control of broadleaf weeds. Do you know which of the many chemicals might do the job? A liquid would maybe be better than a wetable powder as there would be less chance of plugging the sprayer nozzle. Also, the herbicide used whould be able to be mixed with as little water as possible because it will be a hand operation and have to be carried up and down the rows. And can the same chemical be used for small seed crops, i.e., turnips, rudabega, radish, etc.?

I'd say our soil is about all the same. It's a sandy loam. It's fast to warm up in the spring and productive with application of a heavy dose of fertilizer. We used about 600 lbs/acre of 8-32-16 last year with good results. (The weeds loved it).

As you can tell by our lack of necessary tillage impliments, our budget is very limited. I was hoping to be able to help get you fellows out here a couple of times this year but it doesn't look too good now. I plan to visit in Anchorage and Fairbanks in early April and would like to be able to get together with you then.

As far as our field day goes, I'm thinking of taking responsibility for getting two village leaders in from each of the villages in the K.N.A. district (9 villages), plus inviting agency people from here and Bethel, and maybe some interested legislators.

Please let me know your thoughts on this rambling that I've done.

Sincerely,



Dave Hassinger

DH:cj

Alaska Rural Development Council - 10/14/76

Resolution No. 1

REGARDING NUTRITION INFORMATION

Whereas the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has drastically reduced the allowable caribou harvest in game management areas 23, 24, & 26 and caribouharvest in game management areas 23,24, & 26 and

Whereas the Rural Development Council recognizes the serious nutritional problems which may be encountered by the Alaska Natives because of the resulting reduction in caribou meat

Be it resolved that the Rural Development Council endorses the recommendations (attached) made by the Alaska service Health Service and

Be it further resolved that the Rural Development Council recommend that the Rural Community Action Program and the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Non profit Health Corporation, and Alaska Area Native Health Service coordinate dissemination of nutritional information to the affected native people, suppliers, and other concerned parties regarding selection of wholesome nutritious replacement foods which are consistent with the needs and living habits of the impacted native people.

ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - 10/14/76

Resolution No. 3

regarding

DEVELOPMENT OF A REINDEER INDUSTRY

WHEREAS, there is and will continue to be a severe shortage of meat available from within the Northwest and northern Alaska regions due to restrictions on caribou harvest, and

WHEREAS, NANA Regional Corporation has undertaken to establish a reindeer herd which will be able to provide a relatively cheap and reliable source of meat in Northwest Alaska, and

WHEREAS, NANA Regional Corporation desires to manage this herd on a basis of maximum sustainable yield consistent with maintenance of the range, and

WHEREAS, NANA Regional Corporation intends to increase the herd as rapidly as possible consistent with maintenance of the range.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Rural Development Council endorses the attempts of NANA to develop the reindeer industry in Northwest Alaska, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal and state agencies are encouraged to continue and increase their technical educational and financial support for the reindeer industry, including establishment of a reindeer research facility in northwest Alaska, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said agencies be encouraged to assist NANA Regional Corporation in establishing programs of cooperation with the Soviet Union and North European nations to exchange technology, train personnel, increase herds by importation of breeding stock, and ship meat directly to Alaska if feasible, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of this Council will endeavor to assist NANA and other herd owners to efficiently manage and increase the herds so as to meet the load needs of the people of NW Alaska.

ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - 10/14/76

RESOLUTION NO. 4

regarding

ACCELERATING DEVELOPMENT

WHEREAS, the NANA Region is undergoing an economic disaster caused by severe restrictions on the subsistence harvest of caribou, poor commercial and subsistence salmon catches, reduced employment opportunities outside the region for the people, and greatly increased freight costs, and

WHEREAS, these conditions have combined to produce less income at a time when more income is needed to replace unavailable caribou meat and fish through a high-cost transportation system, and

WHEREAS, the people of the NANA Region have no desire to become wards of the State and Federal governments, but would prefer to provide for themselves, their families and neighbors as they have done for centuries past,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Rural Development Council calls on the Governor of the State of Alaska, and all Departments and other agencies of the State and Federal Governments, to make use of all powers and prerogatives of the State and Federal governments to create jobs in the public and private sectors, by: encouraging and assisting the development of the reindeer and other native resource industries; accelerating the funding and implementing public works projects in the region which will provide jobs as well as needed public facilities such as streets, walk-ways and community buildings; accelerating the improvement of airports so as to create a cheaper and more reliable transportation system; ensuring that local hiring will be of the highest priority in state and federal projects, and; working with and supporting NANA Regional Corporation and Maumeluk Association in their efforts to create employment opportunity in the private sector.

ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - 10/14/76

RESOLUTION NO. 5

regarding

FISH & GAME INFORMATION FOR NORTH AND NORTHWEST ALASKA

WHEREAS, the fish, sea mammals, and land animals that inhabit the area around Northwest and Northern Alaska are essential to the well being of the people of Northwest and Northern Alaska, and

WHEREAS, in order to make accurate management decisions concerning these renewable resources accurate population information must be available, and

WHEREAS, there is an important interrelationship between the levels of abundance of fish and animals and the well being of the people that depend on them for a large part of their livlihood, and

WHEREAS, existing data and knowledge pertaining to population levels, sustainable size each population etc., is largely inadequate to make intelligent resource management decisions, and

WHEREAS, an example of how drastic the effects of poor information and poor resource management decisions can effect the people of Northwest and Northern Alaska is the current Arctic Caribou Herd decline, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Rural Development Council recommends that the Alaska Department of Fish & Game be requested to:

- monitor population levels of caribou and keep residents of NW and Northern Alaska currently informed as to population status

- implement stock assessment programs on current and potentially valuable commercial fish species.

  A. Collect basic life history data on species such as whitefish about which very little is known in N.W. Alaska; collect harvest information systematically on present subsistence use of whitefish, sheefish, and salmon

  B. Adopt salmon run prediction methods based on larger populations to Kotzebue and Norton Sound fisheries

  C. Explore the possibilities for harvesting, processing and marketing populations in their unique fisheries and request that the department respond by the next quarterly meeting as to the availability of resources and their ability to respond to its above concerns, and

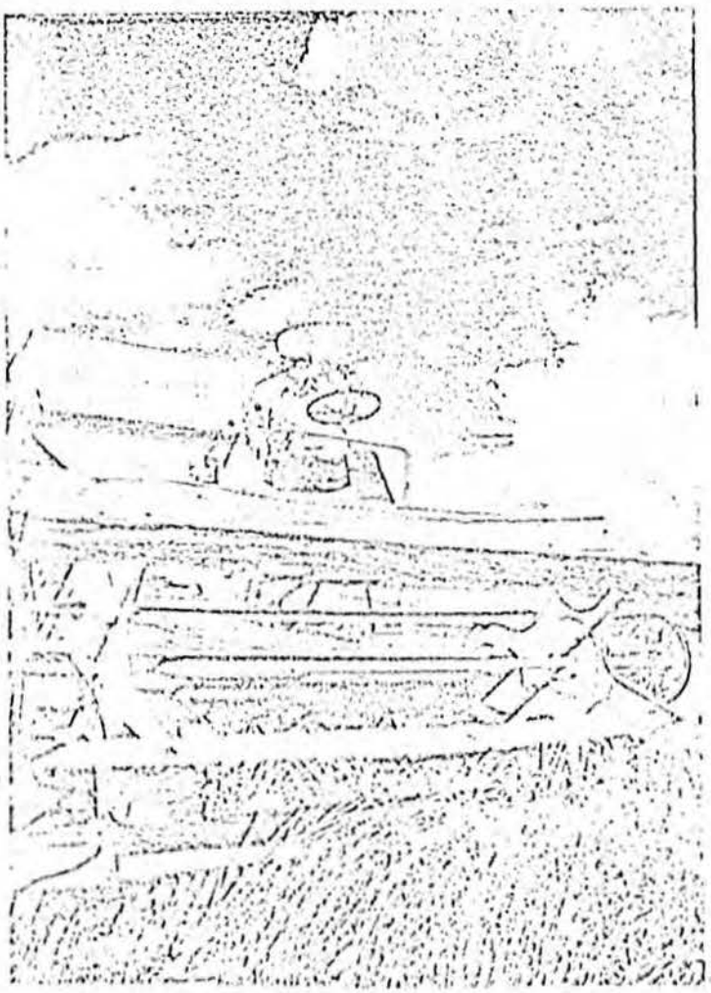
THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be sent to: Governor Hammond, The Alaska Department of Fish & Game, the Alaska Fisheries Board and the Alaska Game Board.

# APPENDIX 2. Non-Native Village Developments

# Resolution 77 opens doors

Following is the text of Senate Resolution No. 77, perhaps the most important breakthrough for agricultural development in the history of Alaska. In order to carry out the intent of Resolution 77, Task Force 77 was formed, and the following individuals make up the Agriculture Study Group appointed by Gov. Jay Hammond:

(1) Mr. Jalmar Kerttula
(2) Mr. Paul Huppert
(3) Mr. Walter Kubley
(4) Mr. Allen Linn
(5) Dr. James V. Drew
(6) Mr. Ed Merdes
(7) Mr. Graydon Nichols
(8) Mr. Bob Palmer
(9) Mr. Roland Snodgrass
(10) Dr. Donald Dinkel
(11) Mr. James G. Patton



GOLDEN GRAIN—Barley is one crop well-suited to Interior Alaska's climate and soil. In fact, experts at the University of Alaska Department of Agricultural Science say Alaska's grain products contain more protein than their counterparts in the Lower 48.

Photo by Evan Bracken

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 77

Relating to the establishment of a comprehensive and meaningful agricultural policy for the State of Alaska.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

WHEREAS without a state policy, boldly set out and strongly backed by the people, the Legislature, and the Executive, little can or will be done to establish agriculture in Alaska as an economically worthwhile endeavor; and

WHEREAS a sound and sustained agricultural production, processing and marketing industry is necessary to the healthy economic life and future well-being of Alaska; and

WHEREAS no geographic entity has ever attained lasting greatness through extractive resource production alone; and

WHEREAS the agriculture potential of the Great land is perhaps its single most significant prospect for a stable future—a point clearly and emphatically made in three federal-state university studies: (1) "Development of New Lands in Matanuska-Susitna Borough", 1970; (2) "Irrigation Potentials, Tanana River Valley, Alaska," 1972; and (3) "Alaska's Agricultural Potential," 1974; and

WHEREAS, given any one of many possible natural disasters—prolonged drought, floods, virulent disease among plants and animals, extreme climatic change, unpredictable weather in the continental United States—Alaska, because it is at the end of the nation's food system, would suffer the most direct and immediate impact; and

WHEREAS Alaska is known to have at least 17.5 million acres of tillable land, plus at least 10 million more acres of conventional grazing land for potential agricultural use, as well as 100 million acres of land suitable for reindeer and musk-ox grazing; and

WHEREAS in the past there has been a lack of coordination of government programs and policies regarding agriculture; and

WHEREAS Alaska now produces less than five per cent of the food it consumes annually, agriculture, as a resource management tool, could provide a much larger percentage of the state's basic consumer needs in food, fiber, industrial raw materials, and aesthetic products at a reasonable price;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the State of Alaska hereby commits itself to an agricultural policy that encourages and promotes wise use of its agricultural base, including, but not limited to the following courses of action:

(1) The state shall promptly determine how best to make available land for agricultural use.

(2) The state shall encourage agricultural production, processing and marketing through identification and use of massive amounts of potentially recyclable waste energy.

(3) In connection with the commitment of "in kind" state royalties of oil and gas, provision shall be made for the production of reasonably priced fertilizer and fuel for local Alaska use.

(4) The state shall demand that all land identified in "Alaska's Agricultural Potential," 1974, as having tillable agriculture potential be removed from D-2 classification, and, in the national interest, be set aside for future agricultural production.

(5) The state shall actively encourage the production of phosphate, limestone, and fish meal resources in Alaska for use in agricultural production.

(6) The state shall actively assist in the establishemnt and financing of agriculture processing plants in key agricultural areas of the state to encourage local farm production.

(7) The state agencies shall work closely with private land owners, native regional corporations, village corporations, and other management organizations to stimulate agricultural production, processing and marketing.

(8) The Legislature, in cooperation with the Governor, shall establish a task force, composed of representatives of agriculture, business, and consumer interests, which shall be responsible for the study of legislative opinions for implementing the policies enunciated in this resolution.

# University officials testify during U.S. Senate subcommittee visit here

Washington, D.C. came to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks recently for an update on the developing agriculture industry.

The Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices heard testimony urging federal support for cultivating the industry here. Speakers included UA President Robert W. Hiatt and Dr. James Drew, head of the UA Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hiatt told the visiting federal officials, "Alaskans today import 95 per cent of the food they consume. The significance of this virtually complete dependence on food shipped from elsewhere is evident to all Alaskans each time they pay the weekly grocery bill."

Both Hiatt and Drew maintained the full potential of agriculture here will be realized if the industry is developed so it can compete with production in other states. Hiatt said prices here then will be commensurate with prices in other areas.

The president urged federal support to develop resource inventories and economic analyses, to aid farmers and to improve transportation. Drew asked for federal assistance for two specific research proposals.

Hiatt explained, "Alaska is attempting to plan the use of enormous areas of land with a bare minimum of information about the distribution and behavior of Alaska's soils for agriculture, forestry, rangeland and other uses." He asked for increased support for research and for the Soil Conservation Service's soil survey.

Under improving transportation, Hiatt discussed studies made of the feasibility of linking the Alaska Railroad to Tanana, Delta Junction and the Canadian Border. He pointed out increased federal support for highway construction also would benefit agricultural development.

Dr. Drew described two proposed research projects aimed at overcoming traditional limitations of Alaska agriculture. UA is looking for federal assistance for these projects which involve the use of waste heat.

Drew pointed out there are 8.5 million tillable acres of land in Alaska. But only about 17,000 acres are in production.

He said barley, oats, forages, potatoes and a number of other vegetable crops are suited to the soil and climate here. Drew added the yields and quality of these crops equal or excell the yields and quality of the same kinds of crops grown elsewhere.

In pursuit of these goals, the UA project would use waste heat from pump station nine on the trans-Alaska pipeline to dry grain and to dehydrate and pellet forage in the Clearwater-Big Delta area. Also, fish meal, a waste product in the fishing industry, would be used as a high protein supplement in pellets produced for livestock feed.

Drew explained, "the use of waste heat in these processing operations can provide, for the first time, a means of offsetting the cool and somewhat wet harvest seasons that have frustrated Alaskan producers of grain and forage in the past."

The second research proposal would test a broad spectrum of waste heat application. It is a joint proposal of the university and the Alaska Energy Office.

Both Hiatt and Drew emphasized Alaska agriculture has the potential of increasing U.S. production significantly.

# THE DELTA PAPER

24 pages

25¢

VOL. 1, NO. 6 DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA MAY 18, 1976


## AGRI-BUSINESS GROUP PLANS POTLUCK PICNIC

Everyone interested in agricultural development in Alaska is invited to attend a potluck picnic at 6:30 pm Friday, May 21, in the Triangle at Delta Junction.

Families are asked to bring a meat dish as well as an extra dish, such as salad, vegetable or dessert. Plates, cups and utensils will be supplied and coffee and soft drinks will be available.

The picnic is being organized by the Agri-Business Group of Delta, which is interested in forming a farmers co-op in this area.

On hand to visit will be Congressman Charles Rose III from N. Carolina, who is on the House subcommittee for agriculture and rural development; Dr. James Drew, director of the Agriculture Department at the University of Alaska; Hall Green, area representative for Farm Land International Energy Co., and that concern's attorney, Robert L. Echert; Dr. William R. Wood, director of Fairbanks Industrial Development Corp.; Wayne Burton, agricultural economist at the University of Alaska; and Ms. Carol Forbes, legal counsel for the rural caucus in the U.S. House.

A meeting of persons interested in agricultural development will follow the picnic at about 8 pm.

## CO-OP NEEDS A NAME

Members of the Delta Agri-Business Group had a regular meeting Tuesday, May 11. The group is still looking for a name for the farm co-op to be formed. Persons who have name suggestions are asked to turn them in to Stan Orcutt or Dan Hinsley by this Friday.

# State Studies Barley Project

By SUSAN ANDREWS
Times Staff Writer

Fifty thousand acres of barley may be growing on state land in the Delta Junction area within a few years if a state study backs up some experts' contention that the crop will be profitable.

The grain could be exported to Japan and Korea and used as feedstock for expanded beef cattle production in Alaska.

Bob Palmer, special projects coorinator for Gov. Jay Hammond, said in Anchorage yesterday that he has been working on the pilot project since June.

He said two agricultural economists, hired by the joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, concluded that while operating costs in Alaska would be double Nebraska's, the yield of grain per acre in Alaska would also be twice as high as in Nebraska because of Alaska's long hours of daylight during the growing season.

Agricultural economists for the university of Alaska and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are making their own study of the feasibility of raising barley in Delta Junction. Their report is due in early November.

The idea, Palmer said, is to divide the initial 50,000 acres into farms of at least 1,200 acres, the minimum size needed for an economical production unit.

The 1,200-acre farms would be offered on lease-purchase arrangements. After the operators had demonstrated their capability over several years they could buy the agricultural rights at a price that would repay the state for its investment, Palmer said.

Purchasers would be prohibited from sub-dividing and they would not receive sub-surface mineral rights, Palmer said.

The experts have estimated that 50,000 acres would be needed to make it feasible to construct a grain elevator. About 60,000 acres would have to be cleared to provide room for windbreaks and roads, Palmer said.

Once the nucleus of 50,000 acres is in production, state officials expect that other interested farmers would acquire adjoining acreage.

Similar grain or vegetable projects could be started in the Nenana area, which Palmer said may be even better suited for agriculture but where there is no existing transportation system.

"And there may be literally millions of acres of land available north of Fairbanks in the Yukon Flats area, which is highly suited for agriculture," Palmer said.

He estimated that clearing would cost about $5 million, based on the going rate in that area of $100 per acre.

The state may be able to get a better rate next year, he said, than any other year because trans-Alaska oil pipeline sub-contractors may be anxious for jobs to keep their earth-moving equipment in the state in

(See Page 2, Col. 4)

## State Considers Cultivation Of Barley

(Continued From Page 1)

hopes of bidding on a possible gas line.

If the economists' study concludes that the grain growing project is feasible, Hammond would request an appropriation by the legislature early next session and clearing could begin nest spring.

The land under consideration is owned by the state or has been tentatively approved for selection under the statehood act.

Palmer said Hammond asked him to look into the agricultural project as a way of developing the state's food-growing potential.

"This is the kind of stable-population growth that can be beneficial over a long period of time," Palmer said. "I think it's desirable to have additional numbers of people in the country."

Raising the limits in the state's agricultural loan program may be necessary to help farmers get started in grain production," Palmer said.

ANCHORAGE DAILY TIMES, Wednesday September 22, 1976

# APPENDIX 3. Food and Store Prices in the Villages

# Quarterly Report on Alaska's FOOD PRICES—SEPTEMBER, 1976

Charles F. Marsh
Research Economist, Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture,
Palmer.

June to September Changes—Retail food prices continued to rise in most cities over the state during the third quarter ending September 15. The statewide food basket containing 40 food items (old list) cost consumers an average of $41.58 in September compared to $40.84 in June—a rise of 1.8 percent for the quarter. With the exception of Juneau's basket, which showed a slight decline of 0.1 percent for the quarter, all other city baskets were higher and ranged from 0.4 to 3.5 percent higher. Seward's basket led the way up with a jump of 3.5 percent followed by Palmer-Wasilla 3.2 percent, Kenai-Soldotna 2.6 percent, Nome 2.4 percent, Sitka 2.3 percent, Fairbanks 2.0 percent, Ketchikan and Petersburg 1.8 percent respectively, Bethel 1.4 percent, Valdez and Anchorage each up 1.0 percent, and Kodiak 0.4 percent higher.

Seattle's basket, containing the same food items, rose an average of 0.7 percent for the May-August quarter.

Not all major food groups showed price increases. Cereals which include flour, rice, corn flakes and bread were down 0.8 percent with lower prices for flour and corn flakes more than offsetting higher prices for rice and bread.

Red meat prices averaged 1.3 percent higher with a few cuts such as chuck roast and weiners averaging lower for the quarter.

Dairy product prices rose an average of 1.7 percent during the quarter. Ice cream prices dropped 1.0 percent balancing off somewhat a sharp rise in butter prices.

Fresh fruit prices advanced 8.1 percent with apples sharply higher. Oranges registered a 1.3 percent price decline.

Fresh vegetable prices were mixed with prices averaging lower for potatoes, onions, cabbage and tomatoes but much higher for lettuce and moderately higher for carrots. Overall, prices for fresh vegetables averaged 0.3 percent higher for the period.

Prices of most staples averaged higher with coffee showing significant price gains. Most canned items including vegetables and some fruits were moderately higher. Frozen orange juice, canned pears, cola drink, dried beans, sugar and salad dressing (Italian) averaged lower in price for the quarter. September 1976 compared with 1975—Retail food prices in Alaska, after substantial rises in each of the second and third quarters of 1976, were back within 0.3 percent of the peak reached a year ago in September. The statewide food basket was costing consumers an average of $41.53 this September compared with $41.72 a year ago—a difference of only 14 cents. Lower basket costs in some southeastern and railbelt cities i.e. Juneau, Sitka, Kodiak, Kenai-Soldotna, Anchorage and Fairbanks were offset by higher average baskets in Palmer, Petersburg, Seward, Valdez, Bethel and Nome. Ketchikan's food basket was costing consumers the same this September as last year at this time.

Of the major food groups, cereals, dairy products and eggs averaged considerably higher in price for the year. Lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and red meats along with sharp price declines for some staples i.e. sugar, dried beans, salad or cooking oil and margarine more than balanced off the price increases. Coffee prices registered sharp increases for the year.

## STATE OUTLOOK

Many cities and villages throughout Alaska have experienced a higher rate of inflation over the past three years than comparable areas over the U.S. Food prices, especially, have continued to escalate to the point that consumers are wondering when and if it will ever stop. One wonders how those living in the interior and northern areas of the state can continue paying higher and higher prices for the food they must purchase.

Now that the killing of caribou for food has been cut back severely over northwestern Alaska the people living there will be forced to buy more food at the grocery counter. Is it possible that the high cost of food has been a factor in the rather rapid depletion of the caribou herds over northwestern Alaska?

Are retail food prices higher than they should be in some cities and villages over the state? This question cannot be answered by merely comparing prices from place to place. An in-depth study of the supply and distribution system for food throughout the state is badly needed.

There are some who say there are irregularities in the pricing of food. Among the questions asked: "are consumers in Nome and Bethel, for example, paying a fair price of $2.72 and $2.61 for a half gallon of fresh milk compared to $1.38 in Anchorage?" "Is sugar at $6.27 for 10 pounds a fair price at Nome and $6.69 at Barrow compared to $2.83 in Anchorage and $3.01 in Fairbanks?" These are questions being asked by consumers.

"There is no intention here of pointing the finger at any one. We merely state that inflation continues and is a very serious problem faced by many Alaskans with no relief in sight."

## IS $6.27 A FAIR PRICE FOR SUGAR IN NOME?

Marguerite Stetson
Coordinator—Nutrition Programs
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Alaska

Anyone visiting a rural Alaskan town will ask if the pricing system is fair. With sugar twice as expensive in Nome as in Anchorage or Fairbanks, three markets in Nome were contacted for information on their ordering and pricing systems.

On October 26, the average price for 10 pounds of white granulated sugar was $5.71, down from the $6.27 quoted in this release. Individual store prices varied from $4.89 to $6.85. The cost of bringing in heavy staple items by barge ranged, according to the manager's estimate, from 10¢ to 13¢ per pound. Some managers stored sugar from September 1975 . . . that was when sugar was very expensive . . . and only recently started selling from the new shipment. Other managers felt that long term storage of sugar was not a successful merchandising technique, as the sugar became very hard when stored under low-humidity conditions. Also many food products now contain dates and consumers are reluctant to purchase out-of-date foods.

One manager shipped foods by barge from Seattle to Anchorage and then via parcel post to Nome for a cost in the vicinity of 17¢ per pound. With sugar prices fluctuating monthly, it is probably to the store's benefit to order smaller supplies by this method; but as with all food merchandising, a crystal ball is necessary to foresee what will happen to the cost of food in the future. It is only fair to also point out that all other costs are higher in remote villages and these costs are part of the storekeepers cost-of-doing business. As in any town, it is a good idea for consumers to shop carefully. It is often best to select the best buys from more than one store. And during the next few months coffee should be a good buy in Nome.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. James W. Matthews, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

Compiled, written and edited by the Economics Department, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. James V. Drew, director, cooperating with Agricultural Research Service, North Central Region, United States Department of Agriculture. Printed and distributed by Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Enumerators collect these prices from two to four retail merchants in each Alaska city shown on the table. The collection occurs in each city on Tuesday or Wednesday only of the week containing the 15th day of the month. Sale prices or weekend special prices are quoted if offered on the day prices are taken. These reports are better for comparing time to time changes than for comparing city to city.

The Cooperative Extension Service as a part of the University of Alaska conducts educational programs in agriculture, natural resources, human resources (including home economics and youth), and community resource development. Extension information and programs are available to all citizens throughout the state, regardless of race, color, or national origin.

## SEPTEMBER 1976 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 45 FOOD ITEMS IN THIRTEEN ALASKA CITIES

| FOOD ITEMS | UNIT | * KETCHIKAN | PETERSBURG | SITKA | JUNEAU | SEWARD | KENAI/KODIAK | SOLDOTNA | VALDEZ | ANCHORAGE | PALMER/WASILLA | FAIRBANKS | BETHEL | NOME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR | 10 lb. | 2.71 | 2.46 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.84 | 2.02 | 2.71 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.77 | 2.31 | 3.82 | 3.92 |
| RICE | 23 oz. | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.98 | 1.75 | 1.06 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.02 | 1.90 | 2.27 | 2.33 |
| CORN FLAKES | 18 oz. | .80 | .86 | .87 | .89 | 1.00 | .94 | .93 | .85 | .88 | .86 | .92 | 1.24 | 1.25 |
| BREAD WHITE | 1 1/2 lb. | .72 | .77 | .52 | .81 | 1.16 | 1.31 | 1.15 | 1.06 | .91 | .97 | .87 | 1.38 | 1.30 |
| ROUND STEAK | 1 lb. | 2.06 | 2.34 | 2.10 | 2.34 | 2.62 | 1.67 | 2.11 | 1.98 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.94 | 2.98 | 3.16 |
| CHUCK ROAST | 1 lb. | 1.42 | 1.26 | 1.21 | 1.09 | 1.80 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 1.59 | 1.01 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 2.28 | 2.00 |
| HAMBURGER | 1 lb. | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.08 | .97 | 1.40 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.36 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.32 | 1.90 | 1.69 |
| PORK CHOPS | 1 lb. | 2.12 | 2.32 | 2.29 | 2.14 | 2.45 | 2.04 | 2.47 | 2.79 | 2.55 | 2.36 | 2.53 | 3.06 | 3.56 |
| BACON | 1 lb. | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 1.82 | 2.36 | 2.16 | 2.37 | 2.20 | 2.17 | 2.14 | 2.36 | 3.02 | 2.79 |
| WEINERS | 1 lb. | 1.26 | 1.31 | 1.19 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.42 | 1.95 | 1.23 | 1.42 | 1.60 | 1.77 | 1.88 |
| FRYING CHICKEN | 1 lb. | .98 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.01 | .96 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.59 | 1.59 |
| TUNA FISH | 6 1/2 oz. | .85 | .71 | .78 | .74 | .83 | .82 | .75 | .72 | .61 | .80 | .72 | .98 | .90 |
| MILK, FRESH | 1/2 gal. | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.29 | 1.23 | 1.72 | 1.41 | 1.73 | 1.69 | 1.38 | 1.43 | 1.57 | 2.61 | 2.72 |
| ICE CREAM | 1/2 gal. | 1.62 | 1.99 | 1.74 | 1.79 | 1.88 | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.91 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.64 | 2.72 | 2.94 |
| BUTTER | 1 lb. | 1.34 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 1.51 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.47 | 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.51 | 1.58 | 2.16 | 2.06 |
| MILK, EVAP | 14 1/2 oz. | .42 | .41 | .42 | .44 | .44 | .43 | .43 | .48 | .39 | .44 | .36 | .66 | .63 |
| MILK, POWDERED | 12 qts. | 4.08 | 3.36 | 4.13 | 3.83 | 4.59 | 3.59 | 4.12 | 4.46 | 4.12 | 4.42 | 4.20 | 5.46 | 5.12 |
| EGGS FRESH | 1 doz. | .89 | .98 | .91 | .92 | 1.01 | .99 | .88 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .93 | .93 | 1.44 | 1.54 |
| ORANGE JUICE, FROZEN | 12 oz. | .77 | .75 | .85 | .76 | .94 | .86 | .83 | .94 | .71 | .85 | .87 | 1.29 | 1.25 |
| APPLES | 1 lb. | .56 | .53 | .53 | .49 | .62 | .59 | .74 | .62 | .56 | .62 | .76 | .82 | .85 |
| BANANAS | 1 lb. | .39 | .41 | .38 | .42 | .53 | .54 | .57 | .52 | .43 | .49 | .52 | .74 | .69 |
| ORANGES | 1 lb. | .30 | .35 | .28 | .37 | .34 | .39 | .44 | .41 | .33 | .38 | .40 | .62 | .78 |
| POTATOES | 1 lb. | .15 | .16 | .14 | .14 | .21 | .18 | .24 | .25 | .19 | .17 | .26 | .41 | .64 |
| ONIONS | 1 lb. | .25 | .18 | .20 | .27 | .28 | .29 | .33 | .39 | .27 | .29 | .28 | .56 | .74 |
| CARROTS | 1 lb. | .30 | .33 | .31 | .33 | .44 | .44 | .41 | .55 | .40 | .46 | .46 | .66 | .78 |
| LETTUCE | 1 lb. | .51 | .53 | .46 | .49 | .55 | .66 | .72 | .68 | .67 | .60 | .59 | .66 | .82 |
| CABBAGE | 1 lb. | .24 | .24 | .28 | .34 | .36 | .44 | .42 | .44 | .25 | .28 | .39 | .85 | .74 |
| TOMATOES, FRESH | 1 lb. | .79 | .47 | .65 | .76 | .86 | .80 | 1.02 | .91 | .77 | .81 | .87 | 1.26 | 1.36 |
| GRAPEFRUIT JUICE | 46 oz. | .91 | 1.03 | .94 | .93 | 1.04 | .96 | 1.00 | .73 | .85 | .95 | .96 | 1.41 | 1.56 |
| TOMATO JUICE | 46 oz. | .91 | .91 | .80 | .86 | .96 | .82 | .99 | 1.02 | .78 | .93 | .91 | 1.36 | 1.44 |
| PEARS | no.2 1/2 can | .82 | .77 | .74 | .88 | .82 | .80 | .81 | .75 | .78 | .91 | .93 | 1.13 | 1.25 |
| PEACHES | no.2 1/2 can | .79 | .75 | .87 | .74 | .76 | .83 | .98 | .94 | .85 | .85 | .81 | 1.16 | 1.37 |
| FRUIT COCKTAIL | 303 can | .56 | .57 | .67 | .59 | .62 | .59 | .51 | .59 | .56 | .62 | .69 | .81 | .77 |
| CORN | 303 can | .48 | .44 | .48 | .48 | .55 | .55 | .52 | .54 | .44 | .51 | .44 | .68 | .75 |
| TOMATOES, CANNED | 303 can | .46 | .49 | .49 | .44 | .55 | .41 | .54 | .53 | .49 | .63 | .41 | .67 | .76 |
| BABY FOODS | 4 1/2-5 oz. | .20 | .20 | .22 | .23 | .24 | .25 | .23 | .25 | .20 | .29 | .22 | .35 | .33 |
| COFFEE | 3 lb. | 6.63 | 6.59 | 6.52 | 6.96 | 7.25 | 7.06 | 6.91 | 6.75 | 6.38 | 7.08 | 7.11 | 7.98 | 8.02 |
| SALAD OR COOKING OIL | 48 oz. | 2.19 | 1.36 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 2.42 | 2.03 | 2.15 | 2.26 | 1.60 | 2.05 | 2.16 | 3.26 | 3.68 |
| MARGARINE | 1 lb. | .61 | .61 | .78 | .63 | .79 | .63 | .67 | .68 | .56 | .79 | .52 | 1.36 | .78 |
| MAYONNAISE | 1 qt. | 1.46 | 1.45 | 1.30 | 1.47 | 1.76 | 1.63 | 1.36 | 1.66 | 1.27 | 1.61 | 1.47 | 2.11 | 2.24 |
| COLA DRINK | 6 pack | 1.62 | 1.72 | 1.59 | 1.44 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.58 | 1.92 | 1.62 | 1.77 | 1.82 | 2.36 | 2.50 |
| BEANS, DRIED | 2 lb. | 1.09 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.35 | 1.34 | .91 | 1.56 | 1.15 | 1.27 | 1.20 | 1.31 | 1.32 |
| SUGAR | 10 lb. | 2.67 | 2.78 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 3.41 | 3.14 | 3.03 | 3.10 | 2.83 | 2.86 | 3.01 | 5.58 | 6.27 |
| TOMATO SOUP | 10 1/2 oz. | .27 | .20 | .26 | .25 | .31 | .29 | .29 | .23 | .24 | .26 | .26 | .40 | .44 |
| CRI OF MUSHROOM SOUP | 10 1/2 oz. | .31 | .33 | .23 | .30 | .34 | .33 | .34 | .38 | .28 | .33 | .31 | .47 | .59 |
| TOTAL* | | 53.84 | 52.77 | 52.83 | 51.70 | 62.43 | 57.51 | 58.94 | 60.10 | 53.47 | 56.79 | 57.61 | 80.96 | 84.41 |
| TOTAL** | | 36.19 | 37.01 | 35.30 | 35.53 | 42.69 | 39.54 | 40.69 | 42.26 | 36.39 | 38.54 | 39.21 | 56.02 | 58.40 |
| % of SEATTLE*** | | 122 | 125 | 121 | 120 | 144 | 133 | 137 | 144 | 123 | 133 | 132 | 132 | 197 |
| TOTAL JUNE 1976 | | 36.49 | 36.37 | 34.99 | 35.67 | 41.24 | 39.40 | 39.51 | 42.33 | 36.02 | 38.33 | 38.46 | 56.03 | 57.00 |
| TOTAL SEPTEMBER 1975 | | 36.10 | 36.28 | 36.36 | 36.39 | 42.48 | 41.77 | 41.02 | 41.74 | 37.66 | 38.22 | 39.78 | 56.20 | 58.44 |

* New Revised Food List.
** Old Food List.
*** Based on U.S. Department of Labor, BLS "ESTIMATED AVERAGE RETAIL FOOD PRICES - PACIFIC REGION - AUGUST 1976".

NOW IN THE NORTH FEBRUARY 1977 PAGE 19

# What To Do without Caribou?

People living in villages around Kotzebue sometimes have to pay as much as $10 for one chicken. Now that caribou herds are diminishing and few people can afford to buy $10 chickens, there is a growing concern over the diets of citizens in this area where people have traditionally relied on the caribou for their primary source of protein.

As a result, a unique educational workshop, "Meeting the Caribou Shortage," took place recently in Kotzebue involving nutritionists, members of the community, and health aides from surrounding villages.

It was unique because for the first time in the history of health education in Alaska, nutrition was taught as preventive medicine. The importance of not only helping people adjust to this caribou shortage but also improving nutrition for better overall health of the villagers was stresseed by Deanis Tie elman, president of Mauneluk Association, sponsor of the workshop.

Most villagers still eat the traditional native foods simply because they cannot afford to buy food at the store. Kotzebue prices are estimated to be 90 per cent higher than Seattle prices, and those in villages surrounding Kotzebue are much higher yet. Therefore, buying at the store is not the answer for people living in remote village situations, according to Marguerite Stetson, nutrition program coordinator for the University's Cooperative Extension Service.

They should continue to rely as much as possible on their tradition of "living off the land" with wild game and wild plants, not only for economic reasons but also for the high nutritional value of such foods, Stetson said.

In an attempt to stress good nutrition, participants were asked to use workshop materials to analyze their present diets. The resulting nutritional comparison showed that natives who included traditional foods in their diets were receiving nutrition superior to the average white American's.

Since the caribou shortage will directly affect this native diet, suitable protein substitutes were discussed in terms of taste, nutrition, cost and safety. Possible alternatives included wild rabbits, dry beans, hamburger and peaput butter.

Stetson would like to see more of this type of practical education being taught so that people can learn to make intelligent choices about the foods they eat, and not just rely on their taste buds or pocketbook.

"Nutrition can play an important part in upgrading the general overall health of our people," Stetson said. It's probably the best preventive medicine there is."—Kathy Kollodge.

Stetson

# APPENDIX 4. Nature, Frequency, and location of Agency and Institutional Services

PUBLIC PROGRAM SERVICES WHICH DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTE TO AGRICULTURAL AND/OR AGROEUTHENICS RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS, ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, AND ONGOING ENTERPRISE OR INDUSTRY SUCCESS.
(in the villages)

Alaska Division of Economic Enterprise

Service Locations:

Pouch "EE". Juneau, AK - 99811
12th Floor, MacKay Building, 338 Denali St., Anchorage, AK 99501

Services Provided:

None specified.*

Alaska Division of Agriculture

Service Locations:

Box 1088, Palmer, AK - 99645
Room 210, 1512 Cushman Street, Fairbanks, AK - 99701
Pouch "M", Juneau, AK - 99811

Services Provided:*

Animal health, food inspection, "reindeer", and combinations thereof.

Agricultural Experiment Station (University of Alaska)

Service Locations:

O'Neill Resources Bldg., University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK - 99701
Palmer Research Center, P.O. Box AE, Palmer, AK - 99645
Star Route A - Box 32, Homer, AK - 99603

Services Provided:*

Remote crop testing sites, phenology plots, public land management meetings, consulting on development projects, and analytical and laboratory services.

Cooperative Extension Service (University of Alaska)

Service Locations:

Eielson Bldg., University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK - 99701
2651 Providence Ave., Anchorage, AK - 99504
Box 556, Bethel, AK - 99559

Kenai Peninsula Community College, Soldotna, AK - 99669
Box 736, Palmer, AK - 99645
Box 400, Nome, AK - 99762
Box 109, Juneau, AK - 99801
1514 South Cushman, Room 303, Fairbanks, AK - 99701

Services Provided:*

Local govt. workshops, business mgt. workshops, horticulture consultation, engineering consultation, and marine advising.

Agricultural Research Service (USDA)

Service Locations:

Palmer Research Center, P.O. Box AE, Palmer, AK - 99645

Services Provided:*

None specified, and no villages identified.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (USDA)

Service Locations:

2221 East Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 129, Anchorage, AK - 99504

Services Provided:

No response.

Forest Service (USDA)

Service Locations:

P.O. Box 1628, Juneau, AK - 99801
P.O. Box 561, Craig, AK -
2221 East Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage, AK - 99504
P.O. Box 1049, Juneau, AK - 99801
P.O. Box 2278, Ketchikan, AK - 99901
P.O. Box 757, Sitka, AK - 99835
---------- Kake, AK -
---------- Yukatat, Ak -
---------- Fairbanks, Ak - 99701
---------- Kodiak, AK -

Services Provided:*

Assistance, training and council on forestry and land management, planning, etc.. (small sawmill training, timber estimating, timber sale information, market possibilities, wood preserving, and etc.).

Farmers Home Administration (USDA)

Service Locations:

2221 East Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 127, Anchorage, AK - 99504
950 Cowles St., Fairbanks, AK - 99701
P.O. Box 819, Palmer, Ak - 99645
P.O. Box B, Soldotna, AK - 99669
Rm. 815, New Federal Bldg., Juneau, AK - 99802

Services Provided:*

Home loans, small business loans, city water projects, farm operating loans, and community services loans.

Soil Conservation Service (USDA)

Service Locations:

2221 East Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 129, Anchorage, AK - 99504
Fairbanks Work Unit, 1760 Westwood Way, Fairbanks, AK - 99701
Homer Work Unit, P.O. Box 394, Homer, AK - 99603
Palmer Work Unit, P.O. Box F, Palmer, AK - 99645

Services Provided:*

Range/soil surveys, snow surveys, detailed soil surveys, range mgt. plans, and planning and application in relation to agricultural and urban land uses.

Statistical Reporting Service (USDA)

Service Locations:

P.O. Box 799, Palmer, AK - 99645

Services Provided:*

None identified.

Community Colleges

Locations:

Anchorage Community College, 2533 Providence Avenue, Anchorage, Ak - 99504
Juneau-Douglas Community College, P.O. Box 135, Auke Bay, AK - 99821
Kenai Peninsula Community College, Box 848, Soldotna, AK - 99669
Ketchikan Community College, Box 358, Ketchikan, AK - 99901
Kodiak Community College, Box 946, Kodiak, AK - 99615
Kuskokwim Community College, Box 581, Bethel, AK - 99559

Matanuska-Susitna Community College, Box 899, Palmer, AK - 99645
Northwest Community College, Box 400, Nome, AK - 99762
Sitka Community College, Box 1090, Sitka, AK - 99835
Tanana Community College, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK - 99701

Services Provided:

Limited, ranging from none to bilingual and general adult programs. Some reindeer programming reported at Nome.

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* As identified by the institution or agency.

Note: Other institutions and agencies will be listed as survey progresses.

Service Locations and Frequency

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Afognak Island** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afognak | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| **Aleutian Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aku.an | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Atka | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Belkofsky | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Biorka | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| False Pass | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Ivanof Bay | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| King Cove | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | i | o | o | |
| Nelson Lagoon | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Nikolski | i | i | i | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Pauloff Harbor | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Port Heiden | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| St. George | i | (1) | i | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| St. Paul | i | (1) | i | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| Sand Point | i | o | o | r | o | - | o | a | o | o | |
| Squaw Harbor | o | o | i | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Unalaska | i | i | i | o | o | - | o | a | a | o | |
| Unga | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| **Arctic Slope** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaktuvuk Pass | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | r | o | |
| Atkasook | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Barrow | i | r | i | i | o | - | o | r | o | o | |
| Kaktovik | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Kooiksut | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Point Hope | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Point Lay | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Wainwright | i | i | o | o | o | - | o | i | o | o | |

Code: o - no service i - infrequently m - monthly
b - by request a - annually r - regularly

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bering Sea** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambell | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Savoonga | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | i | o | o | |
| **Bering Straight** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambler | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Brevig Mission | i | i | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Buckland | i | i | o | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| Candle | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| Deering | i | i | o | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| Elim | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | i | a | o | |
| Golovin | o | i | o | o | o | - | o | i | a | o | |
| Inalik | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| Kiana | i | o | o | a | o | - | i | o | a | o | |
| Kivalina | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| Kobuk | i | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | a | o | |
| Kotzebue | o | r | i | a | o | - | o | i | a | o | |
| Koyuk | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Mary's Igloo | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Noatak | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Nome | o | r | i | r | o | - | o | r | a | o | |
| Noorvik | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Northeast Cape | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| St. Michael | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Selawik | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Shaktoolik | i | i | o | o | o | - | o | i | o | o | |
| Shishmaref | i | i | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Shungnak | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Stebbins | o | (l) | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Teller | o | (l) | o | i | o | - | o | i | o | o | |
| Unalakleet | o | r | i | i | o | - | i | i | o | o | |
| Wales | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| White Mountain | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| **Bristol Bay** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aleknagik | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Clark's Point | m | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Egegik | m | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |

Code: o - no service  i - infrequently  m - monthly
l - by request  a - annually  r - regularly

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ekuk | m | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Ekwok | m | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Igiugig | m | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Kokhanok | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Koliganek | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | i | o | o | |
| Levelock | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Manokotak | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Naknek | m | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | a | o | |
| New Stuyahok | m | o | o | i | o | - | i | i | o | o | |
| Pilot Point | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Portage Creek | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Savonoski | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| South Naknek | m | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Togiak | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | i | o | o | |
| Twin Hills | m | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Ugashik | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Dillingham | o | r | i | i | o | - | i | i | a | o | |
| **Cook Inlet** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eklutna | o | o | o | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| English Bay | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | i | b | o | |
| Iliamna | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Newhalen | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Nimilchik | a | r | i | r | o | - | i | m | b | o | |
| Nondalton | m | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Pedro Bay | m | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Port Graham | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | i | b | o | |
| Salamatof | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | m | b | o | |
| Seldovia | o | (1) | a | r | o | - | i | m | b | o | |
| Tyonek | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| **Copper River** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chistochina | o | r | i | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Chitina | o | r | i | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Gakona | i | r | i | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Gulkana | i | r | i | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Mentasta Lake | o | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Slana | o | r | o | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Tazlina | o | r | i | r | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Copper Center | i | r | i | r | o | - | i | i | b | o | |

Code: o - no service  i - infrequently  m - monthly
b - by request  a - annually  r - regularly

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kodiak Island** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akhiok | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Chignik | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Chignik Lagoon | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Chignik Lake | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Kaguyak | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Karluk | i | o | i | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Larsen Bay | i | (1) | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Old Harbor | i | i | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Ouzinkie | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Perryville | m | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| Port Lions | o | (1) | o | i | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Uyak | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | b | o | |
| **Koyukuk-Lower Yukon** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alatna | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Allakaket | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Anvik | i | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Galena | o | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Holy Cross | i | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Hughes | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | a | o | |
| Huslia | i | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Kaltag | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Koyukuk | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Makok | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Nulato | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Paradise | o | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Ruby | i | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Shageluk | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Tanana | i | (1) | m | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Grayling | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| **Southeast** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angoon | o | o | i | i | o | - | i | a | o | o | |
| Craig | o | i | o | i | o | - | r | r | o | o | |
| Hoonah | o | i | i | i | o | - | i | r | o | o | |
| Hydaburg | o | o | o | i | o | - | i | r | o | o | |
| Kake | o | o | i | i | o | - | r | a | o | o | |
| Kasaan | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Klawock | o | o | o | i | o | - | i | a | o | o | |
| Klukwan | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |

Code: o - no service i - infrequently m - monthly
b - by request a - annually r - regularly

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saxman | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | m | o | o | |
| Yakutat | o | (1) | i | i | o | - | r | a | o | o | |
| **Southwest Coastal Lowland** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akiachak | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Akiak | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Alakanuk | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Andreafsey | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Aniak | i | o | i | o | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Atmautluak | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Bethel | o | r | a | r | o | - | o | o | a* | o | |
| Bill Moore's | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Chanilut | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Cherfornak | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Chevak | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Chukwuktoligamute | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Eek | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Emmonak | o | (1) | i | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Goodnews Bay | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Hamilton | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Hooper Bay | i | (1) | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Kalskag | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Kasigluk | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Kipnuk | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Kongiganak | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Kotlik | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Kwethluk | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Kwigillingok | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Lower Kalskag | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Marshall | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Mekoryuk | i | a | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Mountain Village | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Napakiak | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Napaskiak | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Newtok | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Nightmute | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Nunapitchuk | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Ohogamiut | o | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Oscarville | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Pilot Station | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Pitkas Point | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |

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b - by request a - annually r - regularly

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Platinum | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Quinhagak | i | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Russian Mission | i | o | o | i | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| St. Mary's | o | (1) | i | i | o | - | i | i | o | o | |
| Scammon Bay | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Sheldon's Point | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Tooksook Bay | o | o | o | i | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Tulusak | i | o | o | o | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Tuntutuliak | i | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Tununak | o | o | o | o | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| **Tanana Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantwell | o | r | o | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Dot Lake | o | r | o | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Manley Hot Springs | o | r | i | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Minto | o | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Nabesna Village | i | r | o | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Nenana | o | r | i | m | o | - | i | i | b | o | |
| Northway | i | r | i | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Tanacross | o | r | o | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| Tetlin | i | a | i | m | o | - | i | o | b | o | |
| **Upper Kuskokwim** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crooked Creek | o | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Georgetown | o | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Lime Village | o | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| McGrath | i | r | i | m | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Medfra | i | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Minchumina | o | o | i | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Napaimute | o | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Nikolai | o | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Red Devil | o | o | i | m | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Russian Mission | i | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Sleetmute | i | o | i | m | o | - | i | i | o | o | |
| Stony River | i | o | o | m | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Takotna | o | o | o | m | o | - | o | o | o | o | |
| Telida | o | o | o | m | o | - | o | o | o | o | |

Code: o - no service  i - infrequently  m - monthly
b - by request  a - annually  r - regularly

Service Locations and Frequency

| Village | AK Div Econ Enpris | AK Div Agri | Agri Expt Sta | Coop Ext Ser | Agri Res Ser USDA | A.S.C. - USDA | Forest Service | Farm Home Admin | Soil Con Service | Stat Report Ser | Comm Colleges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Upper Yukon - Porcupine** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arctic Village | i | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Beaver | i | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Birch Creek | o | o | o | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Canyon Village | o | o | o | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Chalkyitsik | i | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Circle | o | a | i | r | o | - | i | o | a* | o | |
| Eagle | i | a | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Fort Yukon | o | r | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Rampart | o | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Stevens Village | i | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |
| Venetie | i | o | i | r | o | - | i | o | o | o | |

Code: o - no service  i - infrequently  m - monthly
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# APPENDIX 5. Agricultural Statutes and Bills

The following list of statutes and bills are to be considered illustrative rather than exaustive. (relating to agriculture)

1975

Chapter No. 18 Section 1. AS 03.030 (a) An Act concerning limitations (increasing) on agricultural loans.

Chapter No. 146 Section 1. AS 29.48.260 An Act relating to sale or other disposition of agricultural lands by an organized borough.

Chapter No. 176 Making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources, cold weather botanist positions.

1976

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CSSB 14 | Classification of agricultural lands. | Chapter No. 261 |
| CSHB 654 | Administration of state lands. | Chapter No. 257 |
| CSHB 438 | Leasing of state lands. | Chapter No. 36 |
| CSHB 411 | Sale, lease, agricultural lands. | Chapter No. 71 |
| SCR 77 | Create agricultural policy taskforce. | |
| SB 529 | Taxes, exemptions (agriculture). | Chapter No. 229 |
| CSHB 725 | Taxes, exemptions from municipal. | Chapter No. 262 |

1977

| | |
|---|---|
| HB 4 | Relating to the Alaska Permanent Fund |
| HB 26 | Establishes Surplus Heat Loan Fund (CS)* (Swanson)** To Finance Committee |
| HB 40 | Creating a division of forestry within the Department of Natural Resources. |
| HB 47 | Alaska Railroad Utility Corridor (10 Representatives) To Rules Committee |
| HB 51 | Veterans' Loans - raise loan limits (13 Representatives) Reported out of Commerce to Finance Committee |
| HB 90 | Estray Law - for livestock (12 Representatives) To Judiciary Committee |
| HB 155 | Surplus Heat Use at Ft. Wainwright by Ag. Experiment Station $102,000 (Cowper) To Finance Committee |
| HB 156 | Acquisition of Development Rights on Ag. Land (Cowper) To Resources Committee |
| HB 157 | Waste Heat Utilization Facility (Cowper & Swanson) To Finance & Resources Committee |
| HB 158 | Waste Heat Utilization for Grain & Forage Drying at Pump Station 9, $100,000. (Cowper) Finance Committee |
| HB 159 | Dept. of Renewable Resources (Agric., Timber, Parks) (Resources) To Finance Committee |

HB 202 Assessment of Developed Land in Unorganized Borough
(Parr) To Community & Regional Affairs & Finance Committee

HB 225 Talkeetna Mountains State Grazing Reserve
(Ose) To Resources & Finance Committee

HB 245 Manley Hot Springs Plant Materials Center, $275,000
(Cowper & Swanson) To Finance Committee

HB 233 Small Business Loans - raise limits to $150,000
(8 Representatives) To Commerce & Finance Committee

HB 300 Alaska Permanent Fund - States purpose of fund
(Special Committee) To Special Committee & Finance Committee

HJR 10 Asks BLM to open homesteading in Alaska (CS)
To Rules Committee

SB 4 Veterans' Loans - raises limits (CS)
(Croft & Huber) To Rules Committee

SB 13 Waste Heat Utilization at Ft. Wainwright, $102,000 for U of A Agriculture Experiment Station (Same as HB 155)
(Kerttula) To Resources & Finance Committee

SB 16 Manley Hot Springs Plant Materials Center
(Kerttula) To Resources & Finance Committee

SB 18 Requires Licensing of Commercial Pesticide Applicators
(Kerttula & Tillian) Passed Senate

SB 35 Provided for Tax on Developed Land in Unorganized Borough
(Orsini) Community & Regional Affairs & Finance Committee

SB 56 Hatcher Pass State Recreation Area
(Administration) To Commerce & Resources Committee

SB 59 Forest Resources & Practices
(Administration) To Resources & Finance Committee

SB 66 Acquisition of Development Rights on Ag. Land
(Kerttula & Tillion) To Resources & Finance Committee

SB 72 Waste Heat Utilization on Pipelines
(Kerttula & Meland) To Resources Committee

SB 82 Creating a Department of Renewable Resources (Kerttula, Meland & Huber)
To Resources & Finance Committee.

SB 87 Waste Heat Utilization for Agriculture, $100,000
(Kerttula, Meland & Huber) To Resources Committee

SB 159 State Land Leasing System
(Poland, Croft & Huber) To Resources & Finance Committee

SB 165 Herbicides: Disallows use of 2, 4, - D & 2, 4, 5 - T in Alaska
(Croft & Ray) To Resources Committee

SB 194 Unemployment Insurance - allows self-employed persons to participate
(Bradley) To Commerce, Labor & Management Committee

SCR 12 Annuls requirement for Income Tax Form on Ag. Land Tax Exemption
(Rules Committee) To Community & Regional Affairs Committee

*(CS) means Committee Substitute
**(Swanson) original sponsor of bill