

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1823 HRES CONFIR: GOV'S APPOINTMENTS ENERGY

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Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

KEN FANNING, CO-CHAIRMAN
ERIC SUTCLIFFE, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

February 24, 1982

Rep. Joe Hayes
Speaker of the House
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The House Committee on Resources gives the following individual recommendations on the appointment of John Katz as Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

Confirm:

No Recommendation:

Reject:

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Ken Fanning</i> | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Eric C. Sutcliffe</i> | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Rich Halford</i> | _____ | _____ |
| <i>General Barnes</i> | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Pat Carey</i> | _____ | _____ |

Sincerely,

Representative Ken Fanning
Co-Chairman



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

Confirmation File
KEN FANNING, CO-CHAIRMAN
ERIC SUTCLIFFE, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

March 18, 1982

Rep. Joe Hayes
Speaker of the House
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

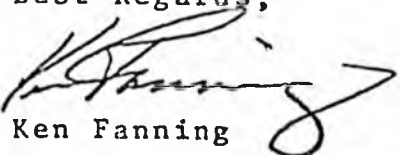
The Committee on Resources has been given the responsibility to make a recommendation on the appointment of Edward Shavings of Mekoryik to the Guide Licensing and Control Board.

The Committee has declined to hold hearings on this confirmation, relying instead upon Mr. Shavings experience as a guide and his leadership capabilities as demonstrated by his past and present positions of responsibility in his community.

The Committee unanimously supports his confirmation to the board.

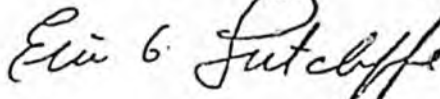
Thank you.

Best Regards,


Ken Fanning

Eric Sutcliffe

cc: Edward Shavings





Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

Confirmation File
KEN FANNING, CO-CHAIRMAN
ERIC SUTCLIFFE, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

March 18, 1982

Rep. Joe Hayes
Speaker of the House
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on Resources has been given the responsibility to make a recommendation on the appointment of Robert Weeden to the Alaska Power Authority.

The Committee has declined to hold hearings on this confirmation, relying instead upon Mr. Weeden's extensive background in the scientific and environmental field and his reputation.

The Committee gives the following individual recommendation on Mr. Weeden's appointment:

| Confirm: | No Recommendation: | Reject: |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Eric B. Sutcliffe</i> | | <i>Ken Fanning</i> |
| <i>Ken Fanning</i> | | |
| <i>Joe Hayes</i> | | |
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Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

KEN FANNING, CO-CHAIRMAN
ERIC SUTCLIFFE, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

April 28, 1982

Rep. Joe Hayes
Speaker of the House
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The House Committee on Resources gives the following individual recommendations on the appointment of Chuck Conway to the Alaska Power Authority.

| <u>Confirm</u> | <u>No Recommendation</u> | <u>Reject</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>Eric G. Sutcliffe</i> | <i>Anthony Vaska</i> |
| | <i>James Hayes</i> | |
| | <i>Ken Fanning</i> | |
| <i>James Hayes</i> | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Sincerely,

Eric G. Sutcliffe

Representative Eric Sutcliffe
Co-Chairman

May 21, 1981

Representative Terry Gardiner
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Board of Fisheries

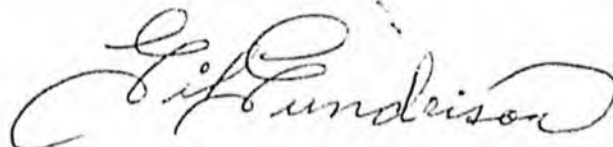
Dear Terry:

I attended the March meeting in Anchorage of the Board of Fisheries. At that meeting, Mr. Chris Goll approached me to discuss my pending appointment to the Board of Fisheries. During that discussion he informed me that he had a problem with, and would not support, my appointment to the Board because of what he felt was a conflict of interest on my part due to my "commercial" interests in fisheries, along with my being a director of a regional corporation involved in processing.

I feel it only right that Mr. Goll, because of his commercial interests as a sports fish guide and a sporting goods store owner, disqualify himself from reappointment to the Board of Fisheries. His personal self-interest has been shown in the record to influence his decisions. I would strongly recommend against the reappointment of Mr. Goll.

Very truly yours,

Gilbert Gunderson



cc: Resources Committee

6425 Colgate Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
May 28, 1980

Representative Zaroff
Co-chairman House Resources Committee
Juneau, Alaska 99811

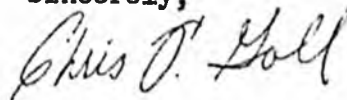
Dear Representative Zaroff:

Enclosed is a copy of the resume which you requested and is necessary for the legislature's consideration and confirmation of my re-appointment to the Board of Fisheries.

Should there be any questions regarding either my background, qualifications or philosophy about Alaska's fisheries resources, please contact me and I will supply the additional information.

I am looking forward to the opportunity to talk with you during our tele-conference on Thursday.

Sincerely,



Chris F. Goll

cc: Governor Jay Hammond
Ron Skoog, Commissioner of Fish and Game
Greg Cooke, Executive Director of the Boards of Fish and Game
Nick Szabo, Chairman of the Board of Fisheries
Representative Ramona Barnes

RESUME

NAME: Chris F. Goll, Jr.

ADDRESS: 6425 Colgate Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
and
May 15 through September 15
General Delivery
Sterling, Alaska 99672

BORN: October 11, 1942
Grand Rapids, Michigan

MARITAL STATUS: wife, Kathleen, since 1967
one child, Elizabeth Ann, age 5

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Registered independent

MILITARY BACKGROUND: Enlisted in U. S. Naval Reserve in 1959. Called to active duty due to Berlin blockade in 1961. Worked for C. I. D. until release from active duty in 1973.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY: 1968-1972 - General Agent for American National Insurance Company with offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.
1972-1977 - Mountain View Sports Center, retail sporting goods in Anchorage. (employee and stockholder)
1977-present - Founder, owner of Northwest Outfitters, Inc., retail sporting goods store, located at 8311 Arctic Blvd., Anchorage, Alaska.
- Registered guide (license #402) since 1973 in Game Management Units 15, 16, and 18.

OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME: wife employed as English teacher with Anchorage School District since 1968.

PERSONAL HISTORY: Born and reared in Grand Rapids, Michigan, my wife and I moved to Anchorage in July of 1968. Avidly interested in sport fishing and hunting, I wanted to become a part of "the last frontier". The success of my insurance agency enabled me to devote approximately four months a year to the apprenticeship required in obtaining a registered guide's license. I worked as an assistant guide for Eldon Brandt, Mile 123, Glenn Highway, and Herbert Fassler, Chugiak, during the years of 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972. Licensed as a registered guide in 1973, I currently have two exclusive guide areas: one in Game Management Unit 15 is within boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and, thus, I am licensed with U. S. Fish and Wildlife as a concessionaire, and the other in Game Management Unit 16 is within the confines of Mt. McKinley National Park Preserve and, thus, I am licensed with the U. S. Park Service as a concessionaire. I also guide two hunts per

year for brown bear in Game Management Unit 18. I spend approximately sixty days in the field guiding hunters and ninety days in the field guiding fishermen. During the season I operate out of my private fishing camp on the Kenai River, guide steelhead fishermen in Southeastern Alaska, as well as trout and salmon fishermen in Western Alaska (Bristol Bay).

Throughout my thirteen years as an Alaskan resident, I have been keenly interested in the fish and game resources of the state. I have worked with the Department of Fish and Game to set up management strategies for sport fishing in Southcentral Alaska. In addition, I was a member of the Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee from 1974 until 1976. I also served as chairman of the committee from 1975 until 1976 when I resigned. (See attached letter.) In 1978 I was appointed to the Board of Fisheries by Governor Jay Hammond. I have served on the Board since then.

AWARDS AND HONORS: National Wildlife Federation's Conservationist of the Year in 1980.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS: Trout Unlimited

Alaska Chapter of Federation of Fly Fishermen (charter member, past president, three terms, and board member)
Safari Club International (charter member)
National Rifle Association (life member)
Alaska Professional Hunters Association
Alaska Professional Sport Fishing Association (charter member)
Ducks Unlimited
Alaska Sport Fishing Association (charter member)
Alaska Waterfowl Association (charter member)

PHILOSOPHY: The fisheries and wildlife resources of Alaska are among the most important renewable resources which we have. From an economic standpoint, the commercial fisheries industry along with the recreational fishing industry provide more employment opportunities for Alaskan residents (presently as well as in the future) than any of our other industries. Our state's commitment to develop our bottom fishery, strengthen the position of our domestic processors and continue the development of our tourism industry (of which recreational fishing is a significant ingredient) will further enhance these employment opportunities. With proper planning, statutes and regulations, I feel that development of our other resources (petroleum, mineral, and timber) can be accomplished in an orderly manner, which will maximize the benefits to our state and nation. Done properly, it will not be necessary to sacrifice one for the other. I believe that more attention should be

focused on the enhancement of our fisheries' stocks. Aquaculture programs, whether they be by the state or private non-profit in nature, should be viewed as only one of our management and enhancement tools, not as a solution to all of our fisheries' problems.

I am of the opinion that the area residents of our state should play an active role in the regulation and management of our fishery. This can best be accomplished through the strengthening support of our local advisory committee system. Additionally, it is imperative that our Department of Public Safety be provided the necessary financial support needed to adequately enforce the regulations which protect our valuable resources. I embrace our state constitution and the statement that the fisheries and wildlife resources are the common property of the people of the state. Further, I agree that we should have the latitude to discriminate between beneficial users when and where appropriate. I am firmly convinced that the Boards of Fisheries and Game are the agencies best qualified to determine this.

Relative to subsistence, I feel that most Alaskans should be able to adequately fulfill their personal needs through their participation in our commercial and/or sport fisheries. In those areas of the state where this is not possible, I feel that the Board of Fisheries is best qualified to make the necessary determination which would provide for those users.

Regarding federal oversight in management of fish and wildlife resources on national interest lands in Alaska, I am convinced that this will only occur based on a gross lack of performance on the part of our state to meet subsistence needs for those Alaskans residing in the affected area. I believe that the legitimate subsistence needs of these users can best be met by providing the Boards of Fish and Game, aided by local advisory committees, with the necessary authority, latitude, and support, and not the state's existing priority subsistence law.

Chris F. Goll, Jr.
6425 Colgate Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99541
October 31, 1976

Governor Jay Hammond
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

During the past year it has become increasingly difficult for the Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee to find an adequate public meeting place for its regular meetings; thus, restricting the effectiveness of the committee. To cite one example, the only public facility available to us for the March meeting was a classroom in a local school.

Traditionally, the March meeting is a voting meeting with the committee concerning itself with regulatory game proposals to be acted upon by the Game Board at their April meeting. Some one hundred and twenty three concerned citizens of the Anchorage area were in attendance when I called the meeting to order at 7:00 P. M. Their purpose for attending was the opportunity to testify on particular proposals of interest to them. Most of the clubs and organizations concerned with the management of our fisheries and wildlife resources were represented. Due to the size of the classroom, later arrivals were forced to stand, many of them in the doorways or hall. At 11:00 P. M. before all testimony had been received and before voting could take place on the two hundred and fifty four game proposals at issue, I was forced to adjourn the meeting to comply with the curfew requirements of the school system. Needless to say, many of the people were upset, as they had devoted an evening of their time to give testimony and influence the voting of the committee on proposals with which they were concerned. They did not have that opportunity because of the curfew restrictions. As a result, many were unable to attend the meeting the following week.

Governor, as we both know, the sole purpose for the advisory committee system is to give the people of Alaska an opportunity to take an active part in the management of our very important fisheries and game resources. Without proper meeting facilities, that opportunity is seriously infringed upon and thus, damages the effectiveness of the system.

In oral testimony before the joint session of The Fisheries Board and The Game Board in April of this year, I discussed this problem, citing the aforementioned example, and offered a solution. I proposed an annual budget of \$750.00 for the Anchorage Advisory Committee; \$600.00 of that budget to be designated for the periodic rental of an adequate meeting facility. The remaining \$150.00 to cover postage, so that proper notification of our meetings could be mailed to all interested clubs, groups and individuals. In further testimony, I submitted that budget for formal approval. It was referred by the boards to Mr. James Brooks, your Commissioner of Fish and Game, who stated that he would take it under his consideration.

Since that time, I have reminded Dean Paddock, Coordinator for Advisory Committees, that I have not received any indication of action taken on the budget request.

Within the next three weeks it will be time for the Anchorage Advisory Committee to solicit public testimony on fisheries proposals on which the Board is to act in December. I have still not received an answer from the Commissioner on my budget request.

The Anchorage Advisory Committee represents nearly one half of the people in Alaska, based on population and sales of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses. Therefore, I conclude that if the Boards of Fisheries and Game and the Commissioner of Fish and Game under your administration were sincerely interested in the desires of the public affirmative action would have taken place long before now on my budget request.

Regretfully, I submit to you my resignation as chairman of the Anchorage Advisory Committee. I cannot work with a commissioner and boards that put less than a \$750.00 value on the input of half of the concerned people of Alaska.

Sincerely,

Chris F. Goll

TELEPHONE

File

70-1

1981

02419 POM TDA EAGLE RIVER ALASKA 15 05-20 0950P ADT

PMS REP FRED ZHAROFF

JUN

WE ASK YOUR SUPPORT FOR CHRIS GOLLS REAPPOINTMENT, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF FISHERIES.

DALE BONDURANT, PRESIDENT

SPORTSMANS GAME PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

SR BOX 427 EAGLE RIVER ALASKA 99577

81 MAY AM 2 02

3

MSG 81-00017848 PRTY_1 05/21/81 14:39:13 ORIG: LA02 IN= 0002 OUT= 0047
FROM: ROBERTA TO: JUNO INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POMS PAGE 0001

TO: REPRESENTATIVES ZHAROFF, GARDINER

FROM: JIM KAUS, AK SPORTFISHING ASSOC., 5306 ARCTIC BLVD, ANC 99504; 277-5203

I SPEAK FOR THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AK SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION URGING THE RETENTION OF CHRIS GOLL ON THE BOARD OF FISHERIES. MR. GOLL PROVIDES AN EDUCATED BACKGROUND AND CONSISTENT FAIRNESS IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT DECISION BODY.

TO: JUNO INFORMATION

FROM: ANCH INFORMATION - ROBERTA

SUBJ: FONS

TO: ALL LEGIS

TORS

FROM: AUDREY AWES, INDEPENDENT OPTIONS NOW, C/O ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
2533 PROVIDENCE DRIVE, ANC 99504; 277-7451

THERE ARE NO INDEPENDENT OPTIONS IN ANCHORAGE TODAY BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF
APPROPRIATE FUNDING FOR TRANSPORTATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. PLEASE
PASS IMMEDIATELY SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR FAR NORTH TRANSPORTATION--SCSCSHB 358
(FINANCE).

KEUSTINE

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

61

FROM: SAM MC DOWELL, PRES IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE, ANC CHPT, 3685 ARCTIC, ANC
99503; 279-1923

RECONFIRMATION OF CHRIS GOLL TO THE AK BOARD OF FISHERIES WILL TRULY
BE APPRECIATED. LIKE MOST FISHERIES BOARD MEMBERS CHRIS MUST WORK DURING
THE PEAK OF HIS EMPLOYMENT SEASON, THEREFORE CANNOT ATTEND RECONFIRMATION
HEARING. PLS KEEP IN MIND CHRIS IS THE ONLY NON-COMMERCIAL MEMBER OF THE
FISHERIES BOARD.

LALL 5046 18.07 1001 0011 18.10 05/20/01

61

TO: JUNO INFORMATION

FROM: ANCH INFORMATION - ROBERTA

SUBJ: FONS

TO: ALL LEGIS

TORS

FROM: AUDREY AWES, INDEPENDENT OPTIONS NOW, C/O ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
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PASS IMMEDIATELY SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR FAR NORTH TRANSPORTATION--SCSCSHB 358
(FINANCE).

Alaska State Legislature



Official Business

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fred Tharoff, Co-Chairman
House Committee on Resources

FROM: Representative Jim Duncan
Speaker of the House

DATE: May 11, 1981

SUBJECT: Confirmation of Governor's Appointments

The following name has been submitted by the Governor for confirmation. Please evaluate the nominee and conduct confirmation hearings as you deem necessary. Please submit your recommendations for action on the nomination by the House of Representatives as soon as possible.

BOARD OF FISHERIES

Harry S. Sundberg, term expiring January 31, 1984.

ID:jp



10'4" Alaskan Brown Bear.



Ladies' choice.



Kenai Peninsula Camp.



Hunting

Chris has the exclusive guide rights in two remote wilderness hunting areas. The hunting is excellent, the scenery is unequalled, the tent camp accommodations and food are pleasant. The guides are top-notch and colorful. This is the kind of experience that most hunters only dream about.

We offer a broad range of opportunities to accommodate our hunting clients. Multiple species as well as single animal trophy hunts are offered annually in three different geographic areas of Alaska. Our established hunting camps are strategically located in remote areas selected specifically for the abundance of game as well as the trophy qualities of the species to be hunted. By placing our comfortable tent camps in the immediate proximity of the species to be hunted, we eliminate daily travel time and maximize hunting time and opportunity. These key ingredients contribute significantly to the fulfillment of our number one goal, our clients' success and satisfaction.

Equipment and Accommodations

Boats range from radio-equipped 21-foot inboard jets, complete with full-weather canopy, for comfort and safety, to open river skiffs with outboard jet drives and Avon inflatables.

Aircraft are fully equipped bush planes on floats, wheels and skis available to suit your particular needs.

All of our equipment is professionally maintained and serviced on a regular basis, insuring your comfort and safety.

Lodging ranges from comfortable cabins with sauna facilities to more rustic but comfortable tent camps. The particular trip you select will determine your accommodations. Meals are family style with plenty to eat. Shore lunches are a specialty.

Northwest Outfitters, Inc.

In addition to our broad range of guiding services, we operate a fully stocked retail sporting goods store. Conveniently located in Anchorage at the corner of Arctic and Dimond Boulevard, our professional staff is available seven days per week to assist the resident and traveler alike. Whether it be licenses, tackle, outdoor clothing, ammunition, hip boots, waders or just plain good advice and information, you can be sure that our experts will accommodate your needs. Brand names such as Orvis, Cortland Pro Shop, Finnor, Hardy, Lacross and Woolrich assure you that this is Alaska's leading pro shop.

Whether it be hotel reservations in Anchorage or the preparation and shipping of your trophies, you can rest assured that personal attention will be given to every detail of your trip. "Your satisfaction is our guarantee for the future."

Northwest Outfitters, Inc.

8311 Arctic Blvd., Anchorage, AK 99502

Phone (907) 344-3614

or

Chris F. Goll

6425 Colgate Dr., Anchorage, AK 99504

Phone (907) 333-8654



72 lb. Kenai River King.



Northwest Outfitters, Inc.

CHRIS F. GOLL
REGISTERED GUIDE
AND OUTFITTER





Your host and President Jimmy Carter.



Mrs. James T. Reynolds with her prize.



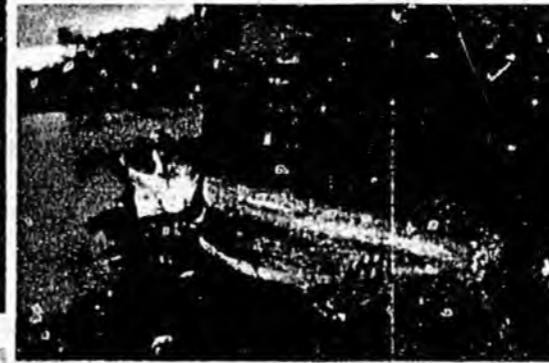
A 15 lb. Steelhead, Southeast Alaska.



70 lb. King...plus.



Dr. John Shultz with the one that didn't get away.



17 lb. Rainbow, Kenai River.



Picture yourself here.

Your Host and Guide

A registered guide and outfitter with over thirteen years professional experience, Chris is the president of Northwest Outfitters, Inc., an exclusive and complete sportsmen's and outfitting store in Anchorage.

Chris is known throughout Alaska for his expertise in the state's fisheries and wildlife resources. In 1977 Governor Jay Hammond appointed him to the prestigious Alaska Board of Fisheries, a seven-member regulatory board, which formulates and adopts regulations to control the destiny of Alaska's bountiful fisheries. Chris is also a certified official of the state's trophy fish awards program and a member of the Federation of Fly Fishermen, Trout Unlimited, Safari Club International, NRA and Alaska Professional Hunters Association. In 1980 Chris was awarded the National Wildlife Federation's coveted Conservationist of the Year award.

Fishing the Kenai

Located 140 miles southwest of Anchorage, the main camp on the Kenai River is adjacent to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, a wildlife wilderness refuge established to protect some of Alaska's most critical game and fish habitat from commercial and industrial development. The area is abundant with moose, Dall sheep, brown bear, and caribou and is noted for its spectacular scenery. Snowcapped peaks drop abruptly into turquoise waters and glacier-blue ice fields contrast with lush, green, alpine meadows. Brightly colored salmon are in evidence throughout the area on their upstream migration to spawning grounds.

Your host specializes in outfitting for the famous Kenai River king salmon, believed to be the largest strain of king salmon in the world. Seventy- to eighty-pound fish are caught each season, and fifty- to sixty-pounders are common. The best king fishing occurs between June 10 and July 30.

A bonus this time of the season are the sockeye or red salmon, ten-pound silvery beauties that, once hooked, perform some nice aerial activity.

The Kenai River is also noted for its strong silver salmon run. These fish run from eight to twenty pounds and average ten to fifteen pounds. Best silver fishing is from August 1st through October 15.

Each season a substantial number of salmon-sized rainbow trout, many over 15 pounds, are also taken. And ever present in the Kenai system is the Dolly Varden, a char ranging in size to twelve pounds. These colorful fish can be hooked throughout the year.

Also available are side trips to the numerous lakes in the area where fisherman can fly or spin fish for rainbow, grayling, char and lake trout. Interested parties can make arrangements for floatplane transportation with Chris.

Steelhead (April and May)

Beginning in mid April, fresh-run steelhead enter a number of streams in Southeast Alaska. These wild fish, many of which exceed twenty pounds stand ready to test the skills of our angling clients. Ten to fifteen hookups per rod in a day's time (not uncommon) support the fact that this is truly a "steelheader's paradise." Fly and spin fishermen alike will relish the opportunities offered by this unique experience.

Personal Gear, Licenses and Equipment

Upon receipt of your deposit, a complete list of recommended gear and equipment will be provided for your convenience. Your host will supply necessary gear and equipment should you desire.

APR 14 1981

Alaska State Legislature



Official Business

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fred Zharoff, Chairman
House Committee on Resources

FROM: Representative Jim Duncan
Speaker of the House

DATE: April 13, 1981

SUBJECT: Confirmation of Governor's Appointments

The following names have been submitted by the Governor for confirmation. Please evaluate the nominees and conduct confirmation hearings as you deem necessary. Please submit your recommendations for action on the nominations by the House of Representatives as soon as possible.

KING CRAB MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

Mr. Royal J. DeVaney, Anchorage, term expiring 8/26/81

JD:jp

R E S U M E

Royal Jack DeVaney
8310 Blackberry Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Married
Four Children, Four Grandchildren
Social Security #543-32-8647
Born September 25, 1930
at Jefferson Oregon

Education: Grade 12, Graduated from Jefferson High School

May 1959 Moved from Lebanon Oregon to Homer Alaska.

1959-1961 Fished commercially in Cook Inlet for Salmon, King Crab,
• Dungeness Crab, Halibut, and Pot Shrimp.

Sept-Nov 1961 In charge of Plant clean-up, also a working processor
on M/V Mercator, a floating processor -- South end of Kodiak
Island.

Nov-Dec 1961 Skipped King Crab tender Seldovia to Homer.

Jan-Apr 1962 Worked on Floating Processor M/V Theresa Lee at Adak,
Alaska processing King Crab meat.

Apr-June 1962 Commercial fished King Crab in Cook Inlet.

June 1962-May 1965 Plant Superintendent, Pacific Alaskan Seafoods,
Homer, Alaska -- Processing King Crab, Dungeness Crab,
Halibut, Salmon, and Shrimp.
Fall 1964 assisted in building a new processing plant and
purchased all of the equipment necessary for complete
operation.

March 1965-Oct 1966 Plant Superintendent, Ursin Seafoods, Kodiak, Alaska.

Oct 1966-Sept 1967 Plant Superintendent, Washington Fish & Oyster Co.
Port Williams, Alaska. Designed and in charge of re-building
part of old salmon cannery into a King Crab processing opera-
tion -- meat extraction and shell line.

Sept 1967-May 1972 Plant Superintendent, Roxane Fisheries, Inc.
Division of Kinnear & Wendt. Canning (hot pack) of King
and Tanner Crab, brine frozen King, Tanner, and Dungeness Crab.

May 1972-Apr 1975 Plant Superintendent, Wakefield Seafoods, Inc.
Port Lions, Alaska. Processing of King Crab and Tanner Crab.
Meat extraction and shell, brine, and blast frozen products.
During this time was very active in City activities. Served
on Airport Committee, Road Maintenance Committee. Instru-
mental in helping to get financing for a water system through
E.D.A., H.U.D., and F.H.A. Worked with City officials and
State of Alaska Marine Highway System in maintaining ferry
service to Port Lions and Kodiak. Assisted in trying to find
funding and filling of necessary forms for a small boat harbor
at Port Lions.

Resume Continued
Royal Jack DeVaney

Apr 1975-Oct 1975 Assisted management at Seldovia for Wakefield Seafoods after plant burning down at Port Lions.

Oct 1975-June 1979 Plant Manager, Wakefield Seafoods, Inc. and upon acquisition by Anfac Foods d/b/a Pacific Pearl Seafoods in 1976, Plant Manager for Pacific Pearl Seafoods at Captains Bay, Unalaska, Alaska.

March 1977 was advanced to Project Manager in charge of building a new processing facility on the Dutch Harbor side of Unalaska, which included overseeing and approving the structure of new dock, bunkhouse, and design and building and installation of processing equipment. Purchasing of all generators, boilers, and refrigeration equipment plus installation of same. The plant was put into production in February 1978.

October 1977-December 1978 was Mayor of Unalaska.

February 1978-December 1978 Committee member of Planning & Zoning Board, Member Alaska Department of Fish & Game Advisory Board.

Instrumental in starting a medical facility and having a medical doctor start a practice on the Dutch Harbor side of the City of Unalaska.

January 1979 Advanced to Alaskan Operations Manager for Pacific Pearl Seafoods, and opening an office in Anchorage, Alaska.

My job is to direct the operation of the Alaska processing plants, to assure that production and quality requirements are met at the most favorable cost to the company.

Pacific Pearl has seven processing facilities in Alaska (Seldovia, Kodiak, Roxane, Sand Point, Captain's Bay, Dutch Harbor, and a floating processing vessel, the M/V Akutan). The Alaskan Operations Manager directs and supervises the Anchorage, Alaska operations office staff who are responsible for the operations, personnel, and purchasing functions within the Anchorage area, also to coordinate all of these functions between the plants and the Bellevue, Washington office.

Alaska State Legislature



Official Business

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fred Zharoff, Co-Chairman
House Committee on Resources

FROM: Representative Jim Duncan
Speaker of the House

DATE: April 8, 1981

SUBJECT: Confirmation of Governor's Appointments

The attached list of Governor's appointees have been referred to your committee for recommendations on confirmation. It is necessary to receive your committee recommendation as soon as possible. If the committee has decided not to hold confirmation hearings and, therefore, has no recommendations, I would like a memorandum indicating such action.

JD:jp
attach.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Office of the Speaker

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Fred Zharoff, Co-Chairman
House Committee on Resources

FROM: Representative Jim Duncan

DATE: February 16, 1981

RE: Confirmation of Governor's Appointments

The following names have been submitted by the Governor for confirmation. Please evaluate the nominees and conduct confirmation hearings as you deem necessary. Please submit your recommendations for action on the nominations by the House of Representatives as soon as possible.

Board of Fisheries:

Herman Schroeder, Dillingham, term expiring 01/31/84
Jim Beaton, Juneau, Juneau, term expiring 01/31/84
Gordon Jensen, Petersburg, term expiring 01/31/84
Griffin Quinton, Anchorage, term expiring 07/01/83
James Huntington, Galena, term expiring 07/01/83
Chris Goll, Anchorage, term expiring 07/01/83

Board of Game:

Richard Hensel, Anchorage, term expiring 07/01/83
Clint Buckmaster, Sitka, term expiring 07/01/83
Joel Bennett, Juneau, term expiring 07/01/83

Guide Licensing and Control Board:

Hubert Glenzer, Jr., Anchorage, term expiring 06/15/83
Marcus Jensen, Juneau, term expiring 06/15/83
Herbert Wiese, Fairbanks, term expiring 06/15/82

Rep. Fred Zharoff
February 16, 1981
Page 2

Alaska King Crab Marketing and Quality Control Board:

David Woodruff, Kodiak, term expiring 08/26/83
Phillip Hanson, Dutch Harbor, term expiring 08/26/83

Board of Veterinary Examiners:

Dr. Val D. Stuve, Fairbanks, term expiring 01/31/82
Dody Froehlich, Anchorage, term expiring 01/31/84

JD:jp

Runnin' on empty

BY SATCH CARLSON

The transmutation of a new Alaskan

I have to tell you about Chris Goll. Chris Goll is a friend of mine (or he was before he read this, anyway) and I have decided he is exactly what people have in mind when they talk about somebody being an Alaskan. No, he wasn't born here; he was born (in a log cabin, I bet) in the flatlands, mostly Michigan, which is where he grew up. I suppose the Upper Peninsula is where he learned to hunt and fish and love the wild country, blah blah.

Well, Goll was a definite Outdoorsman, even down there in the flatlands, but he started out in business by selling insurance. Now, selling insurance is an honorable profession I suppose, but I don't think it was his true calling. In fact, when he married one Kathy Wood, her mother was wondering what this woodsy type would give his bride as a gift. "Pearls are traditional," she sniffed.

Chris gave her a sleeping bag and a wool shirt. And some Levi's.

And then some six months later he gave her Alaska. On a trial basis. For a year, maybe. After all, he could always sell insurance, even in Alaska.

That was something over 10 years ago, and they've been here ever since, and if you ever get Goll out of Alaska it will be in a pin box.

What I like best about Goll, I think, is that he is here for the right reasons. Architect Ralph Alley once said there were two kind of immigrants in Alaska: those who came because there was something to get, and those who came because they had something to give. What Chris Goll had to give was his love of the wilderness.

About this time you're probably picturing Goll as a wild-eyed Conservationist, one of those evil greenies we're always being warned about by the Republicans. Well, he is a conservationist — but we'll talk about that in

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edged expert when it came to fishing. He knew portions of the Kenai River better than I know the alley behind the Fly-By-Night Club. He was appointed to the fish and game board by the governor. He was booked solid with big game hunting trips, fishing trips, board meetings; he spent what time he could in the store; he saw his wife and curly-haired daughter on rare occasions.

Oh, and he went fishin' with Jimmy.

Yes, Chris Goll is the guy who guided President Carter on the Great Grayling Shoot-out. Stood around in hip waders, tying flies with the President; now, that has GOT to be status back at the ol' rod and gun club.

In fact, even more status was to be bestowed: Goll was named the Conservationist of the Year by the National Wildlife Federation.

What?! An avowed hunter, a fisherman, a guide, being recognized for his contributions to conservation? Yes, because in these days of strident positions and all-or-nothing arguments, there are still those who understand that sometimes the best caretakers of the environment are those who are out there in the darn stuff all the time; the best game management policies are often proposed by those who hunt the game; the love and appreciation for the wilderness is often most keenly felt by those who walk that wilderness.

Now, I consider myself a conservationist, even — horrors! — an environmentalist, but I will confess I last went canoeing more than two years ago. Moose have grown up and died of old age since I last shot one. Dall sheep are safe from my attack (as are numerous fishes, although not from lack of piscicidal effort). Still, I am glad to consider Chris Goll my caretaker, if you will; if we're talking about public lands, I am pleased to have Chris Goll walking around taking care of my share.

Besides, these days he is not depleting the resources at all. *For the first time since he's been here, Chris Goll has no meat in the freezer!* Chris has not yet bagged a moose, or a caribou, or Bambi. True, the freezer overflows with dead salmon, but it's not the same.

And I find a delicious irony in the fact that if he doesn't get on the stick, the man who is perhaps the foremost num-rod in the whole state of Alaska is going to go home for Thanksgiving dinner and eat Spam.

SPEED MEMO

TO CHRISTINE HARDER

FROM

NORTHWEST OUTFITTERS, INC.

8311 ARCTIC BLVD.
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99502

PHONE: (907) 344-3614

SUBJECT ENCLOSURES

DATE 5-15-81

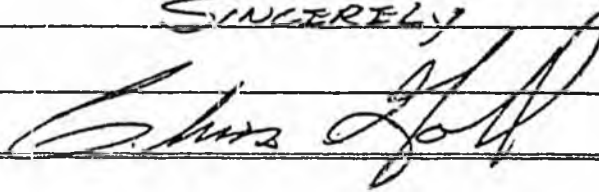
CHRISTINE:

AS INDICATED IN OUR PHONE CONVERSATION EARLIER TODAY, I WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTEND MY RECONFIRMATION HEARING. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE LEGISLATORS ON THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE THAT ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH ME OR MY BACKGROUND I HAVE ENCLOSED MY CURRENT BUSINESS BROCHURE ALONG WITH A PHOTOSTAT OF A RECENT ARTICLE FROM THE ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS. I TRUST THAT THEY WILL SERVE THE SAME PURPOSE AS THE RESUME WHICH YOU INDICATED WAS NEEDED.

IF I CAN BE OF FURTHER SERVICE PLEASE CALL ME AT YOUR CONVENIENCE

SINCERELY

SIGNED



REPLY

DATE

SIGNED

My name is Harry Sten Sundberg and I was born on June 27, 1922 in Hennesberget, Norway. My family emmigrated to the United States in 1925, and settled in Wrangell, Alaska in 1928.

I attended the Wrangell Public Schools and graduated from High School in 1940. During the summer months as a teenager, I worked as a fisherman, primarily in the gillnet fishery, but also part time in seining, trolling, and halibut fishing.

During World War II I served in the U.S. Navy, primarily in the central Pacific area. Upon returning home early in 1946, I returned to salmon fishing in the Wrangell/Petersburg area.

In 1948, forming a partnership with another Wrangell fisherman, Mr. Ben Engdal, construction began on a processing facility that started operation in May 1949 as Harbor Seafoods Co. The company operated as a shrimp cannery in the early years and gradually expanded into the salmon canning field. As the business expanded it became necessary to incorporate as Harbor Seafoods Co. Inc., and facilities were incorporated to handle fresh and frozen products such as halibut, troll salmon, etc. Mr. Engdal and I sold our interest in the business in 1975, but the company continues to be the primary fish processor in the Wrangell area and is a modern facility.

I have been a continuing member of the local fish and game advisory board prior to statehood until the present, and have represented the city on various fishery meetings, such as the 200 mile conference held in Seattle in 1979, and the National Marine Fishery meeting with B.C. Hydro on Stikine river problems held in Juneau in 1980. At the present I am most active as a member of the Thomas Bay Power Commission, representing the communities of Wrangell and Petersburg in their efforts to build the Tye Lake Hydropower project for the benefit of their residents.

ENERGY

A few thoughts

If for some reason the people of Ark. decide to move the capital out of funan (reaffirm previous votes) then is this phase still needed or is that determinable?

STATEMENT BY NORANDA MINING INC. BEFORE
THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
CONCERNING BILLS NO. SB 25, 26

MARCH 30, 1981

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Noranda Mining Inc., operators of the Greens Creek Project, presents the following statement in support of the purposes of Bills SB 25 and 26 to help provide needed additional power markets.

The Noranda Greens Creek Project is located on Admiralty Island, about seven miles east of the mouth of Greens Creek in Hawk Inlet and about 18 miles southwest of Juneau. Since 1973 discovery, Noranda has undertaken extensive diamond drilling, in part from an underground adit, to delineate the ore body, consisting of silver, gold, lead and zinc. To date, all activities have been entirely helicopter supported. The project is located partially within the boundaries of the Admiralty Island National Monument but outside the wilderness designation and is managed by the Forest Service. Special consideration was given in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) so the project can go forward.

Present power requirements for the project are supplied by two diesel generators located at the adit campsite. These two generators have 130 kw capacity each and use 600 gallons of fuel per day, all of which is flown in by helicopter from Hawk Inlet.

The 1981 field season planned activities include excavating a cross-cut tunnel for ore sampling, water sampling, and examination of possible sites for tailings disposal. Noranda, with consultants, will develop conceptual plans. An environmental assessment report is being prepared for submission by early 1982.

All this work is preliminary to mine and mill feasibility. Should these studies prove positive, actual mineral production would begin in 1985 or 1986, and is expected to employ 250 workers who would likely commute from Juneau. Ore production will be 800 tons per day, and the mine life will be between 10-15 years, and possibly longer, depending on results of further diamond drilling. Energy requirements for the mine and milling operation are expected to be about five megawatts, requiring 1.5 million gallons of diesel fuel per year.

Noranda is extremely interested in hydroelectrical power being supplied to the project as part of power transmission planned for the Hoonah area.

Benefits would include:

- Conservation of fossil fuel.
- Noranda usage would help lower the unit cost to Hoonah and other potential users.
- Conserve ambient air quality in Hawk Inlet - Greens Creek area.
- Compared to the cost of diesel generated power, hydroelectric would be more economical and contribute to the feasibility of the project.

I would be glad to respond to any questions.

Douglas S. Smith
Public Relations Coordinator
Noranda Mining Inc.
Post Office Box 1268
Juneau, Alaska 99802
(907) 789-4171

Testimony: Regional Energy Authorities

HB 289 "An Act Relating to
Regional Energy Authorities..."

Mark Siegars
Energy Director/Economic Planner
Bristol Bay Native Association
Dillingham, AK 99576

842-5257

Since the Fall of 1979, the Bristol Bay Native Association has been working towards the formation of a Bristol Bay Regional Energy Authority. In November of 1979, at an energy seminar in Dillingham representatives from the thirty villages of the region met to discuss the energy future and options available. Representatives from the Alaska Power Authority, the Division of Energy and Power Development, the Army Corps of Engineers, AVEC, the Alaska Power Administration, Rural CAP, Southwest Regional Schools, Nushagak Electrical Cooperative, Naknek Electrical Association, and Dave Gray of Representative Nels Anderson's office attended as discussants providing technical and descriptive information on the Region's energy potential. Several recommendations were formulated at this seminar, one of which was the formation of a regional energy authority.

An important realization made by the seminar participants was the low electrical energy needs of the region in relationship to the total energy resources needed. Additionally, due to institutional, economic, and political barriers, the development of appropriate local alternate electrical generating capabilities necessitates a regional approach. This was the impetus for seeking the creation of a regional energy authority.

The single most important issue influencing the participants decision to include the formation of a regional energy authority in the seminar's recommendations was impending problems with transportation. Transportation is not only important for intra-regional infrastructure but is also a key energy component in the transfer of goods and services between the region's primary goods suppliers through out the state and outside. Because the local fishery is fossil fuel based there is also concern that the region's livelihood may be at stake.

Additional discussions focused on home heating requirements, communication needs, and the interface of energy and our subsistence needs. Fossil fuels have come to play a major role in the way we meet these needs and the opportunities that avail themselves. By way of an example, there was some discussion of the development of local individual and community gardens. These gardens could make a valuable contribution towards decreasing the community's and region's dependency upon imported fossil fuels. Community gardens can also contribute to the actualization of an equilibrium between the cash economy, self sufficiency, and subsistence.

We as most other western regions of the state are net energy importers. We import shelter in the form of heating energy, construction energy, electrical energy, and human energy, we import food in the form of agricultural energy, we import transportation energy in the form of transportation fuels, we import economic development in the form of employment energy, education energy, and health energy, and finally we import a higher standard of living in the form of convenience energy. We have made a conscious choice to partake of all these goods and services; we would like to have the opportunity to make some choices about where we will develop some of the energy feedstocks to be sure that we can continue to have all these goods and services.

Sub-regional dissimilarities with regard to pricing of goods and services, resource availability, development potentials, accessibility, cultural needs, land status, consumption patterns, and resource conflicts makes it imperative that a cooperative development and management strategy be put forth to insure our survival as well as stabilized lower prices. Bristol Bay is no different than any other region of the state, our livelihood and economy is heavily dependent upon proper resource management and the mitigation of resource conflicts for both natural eco-systems and end-users.

We have spent considerable time and effort contacting people to begin the process of organizing a Bristol Bay Regional Energy Authority. This contact has been at both the state level and the local level. However, during the course of these interviews the State Attorney General's office issued an opinion that suggested a statutory change would be needed in order to see the realization of our regional energy authority. Since that time, all our efforts have been geared at getting the necessary legislative changes.

The state Administration, the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, and several of the other regional non-profits have indicated that the idea of regional energy authorities is a positive step towards providing local input into the comprehensive solution of our energy woes. Regional Energy Authorities may provide a positive structural change in our energy delivery services that would provide greater grassroots involvement.

We must remember that energy is an organic issue. There are a lot of complex relationships that support our economy and form of civilization. If we unknowingly patch up the wrong problem we may aggravate our current situation. Only through careful planning and analysis will we be able to effectuate a strong and demonstrable effort to rebalance the energy scales in our favor. Regional Energy Authorities may provide us with the vehicle to achieve this goal.

In discussions with representatives from the other regional non-profits a budget figure of \$150,000 per year for three years would be quite adequate to satisfy organizational costs and planning efforts for regional energy authorities. Approximately, seven regions expressed an interest in forming a regional energy authority. Not all the regions would do this immediately because they have placed the allocation of regional planning funds at a higher level of priority.. (if regions were to have to achieve a specific task, they would prefer to do the planning activities before getting into the service delivery aspect of energy)

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 189
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
by Full Board of Directors

Resolution No. 81-06

ENTITLED: Regional Energy Authority

WHEREAS, The Full Board of Directors on the 30th day of November, 1979 approved and endorsed the recommendations of the Bristol Bay Energy Seminar, in Resolution 80-6, and

WHEREAS, Those recommendations contained the formations of a Regional Energy Authority, and

WHEREAS, Preliminary feasibility studies and reconnaissance studies recommended regional consensus on energy developments.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT REOLVED by the Full Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association that the Alaska Power Authority coordinate their efforts and decisions with the Bristol Bay Native Association Energy Department and the Regional Energy Authority.

SIGNED

William F. Johnson
President

CERTIFICATION:

I, the undersigned secretary of said Association, do hereby certify that the Full Board of Directors is composed of 31 members, of whom 24 were present at a meeting this 17th day of October, 1980, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of 24 members.

[Signature]
Secretary

November 13, 1980
Date

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K--STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

November 17, 1980
465-3690

Mr. Mark Siegars
Development Specialist
Bristol Bay Native Association
P.O. Box 189
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Re: Regional Electrical Authorities AS 18.57

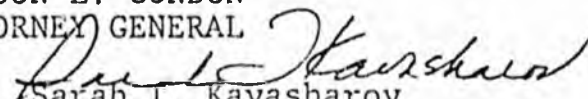
Dear Mr. Siegars,

Commissioner Knowles of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission has referred to our office your questions regarding interpretation of AS 18.57. I am sorry to state that our office can give its legal opinion only to officers or agencies of the state. I am attaching a copy of the response which I have written to Commissioner Knowles.

It may be that development of alternative energy sources is necessary and desirable in your area (we offer no opinion on that point); we suggest that you approach the legislature if you believe that it is. We would also highly recommend that you contact Clarissa Quinlan at the Division of Energy and Power Development, (address listed below) if you are interested in pursuing the question of expansion into energy development. That division is in the final stages of developing a master plan for energy development in the state. Any entity which does enter the field of general energy development will undoubtedly be required to coordinate its efforts with that division. Also, it would probably be a good idea to consult the expertise of the division regarding energy needs and problems before approaching the legislature.

Sincerely,

WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Sarah T. Kavasharov
Assistant Attorney General

STK/jb

cc: Clarissa Quinlan, Director
Division of Energy and
Power Development
338 Denali Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Susan M. Knowles, Commissioner
Alaska Public Utilities Commission

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Susan M. Knowles, Commissioner
Alaska Public Utilities Commission

DATE: November 17, 1980

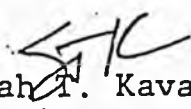
FILE NO: J-66-349-81

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3690

FROM: WILSON L. CONDON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Inquiries of Bristol Bay
Native Association

By:


Sarah T. Kavasharov
Assistant Attorney General

This is in answer to the questions posed by your correspondence with Mr. Siegars of the Bristol Bay Native Association.

AS 18.57 does not authorize the organization of an "energy" authority. The statute makes specific reference throughout to electrical energy only. Even the Alaska Power Authority is specifically limited in regard to the types of energy development which it is authorized to undertake. AS 44.56.070; 44.56.230(4)

It is our opinion that a change in the statute would be required to authorize expansion of a regional electrical authority into other areas of energy development. AS 18.57.040(11) does not expand a regional authority's powers beyond those necessary and/or convenient to enable it to carry out its specific purpose, which is to provide electrical energy.

In answer to your other questions, a regional electrical authority may provide electrical space heating or other forms of electrical energy as well as generating the power to provide it. AS 18.57.040(10) allows a regional authority to own any kind of real or personal property or any interest in property, including mineral and water rights.

I hope this response is helpful to you. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Mr. Siegars as well.

STK/jb

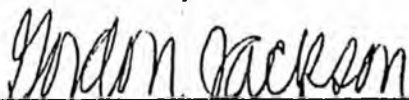
cc: Mark Siegars
Clarissa Quinlan

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

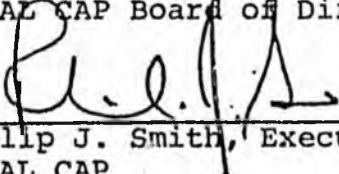
CPC RESOLUTION #81- 10

- ENTITLED: "Urging Full Support of House Bill 289, Entitled, 'An Act Relating to Regional Energy Authorities,' with an Amendment to Designate the 14 Member Non-Profit Organizations of the Alaska Regional Energy Association as the Authorized Designees
- WHEREAS, AS 18.57 creates Regional Electrical Authorities limited to the production of electrical energy, and
- WHEREAS, the electrical generation represents only a small part of the energy requirements for rural Alaskans, and
- WHEREAS, there is a need for regional coordination to achieve local planning and development, and
- WHEREAS, there is an urgent need for appropriate alternative energy approaches; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED: That the Alaska Regional Energy Association urges speedy passage by the Alaska State Legislature and and the approval by the Governor of House Bill 289, an Act relating to Regional Energy Authorities.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference, March 19, 1981, in Juneau, Alaska.



 Gordon Jackson, President
 Rural CAP Board of Directors



 Philip J. Smith, Executive Director
 Rural CAP

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

CPC RESOLUTION #81-17

ENTITLED: "Representation by Rural Residents on Boards, Commissions and Other Decision-Making Bodies"

WHEREAS, Village residents are not represented on the various energy boards, commissions, and other decision-making bodies, and

WHEREAS, village residents' views are not asked for or represented on these boards, commissions and decision-making bodies, and

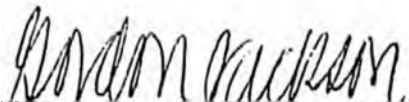
WHEREAS, the rural energy delegates of the Citizens' Participation Conference recognize this deficiency in the policy-making bodies as their number one priority, and

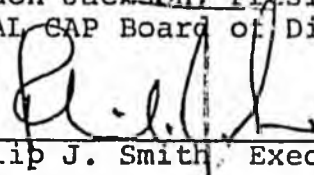
WHEREAS, House Bill 20 includes the appointment of a board that does not now include village resident representation, and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 25 includes the appointment of an Authority that does not now include village resident representation; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the village energy delegates of the 1981 Citizens' Participation Conference request that the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Alaska be urged to select rural village residents for representation on energy-related boards, commissions and other decision-making bodies.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference, March 19, 1981, in Juneau, Alaska.


Gordon Jackson, President
Rural CAP Board of Directors

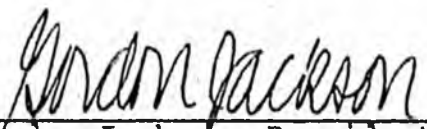

Philip J. Smith, Executive Director
Rural CAP

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

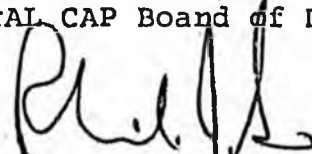
CPC RESOLUTION #81- 16

- ENTITLED: "Provision for Support Services and Training for Energy-related Projects in Rural Alaska"
- WHEREAS, Most energy-related projects in rural Alaska are planned and built by federal and State agencies and maintained by agency personnel at great expense to the villages, and
- WHEREAS, Village residents are capable of performing construction, maintenance and operating functions with the proper training, and
- WHEREAS, Such functions would create additional jobs in villages for local residents, and
- WHEREAS, Village residents wish to have more control over services and capital improvements in their villages; now, therefore be it
- RESOLVED, That the Village Energy Delegates of the 1981 Citizens Participation Conference urge the Legislature and State and Federal agencies to require, as a matter of policy and appropriation, the provision of support services and training for local village residents whenever there are major energy projects conducted at the village and regional level.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference, March 19, 1981 in Juneau, Alaska.



 Gordon Jackson, President
 Rural CAP Board of Directors



 Philip J. Smith, Executive Director
 Rural CAP

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

CPC RESOLUTION #81-18

ENTITLED: Energy Curriculum Development in Schools

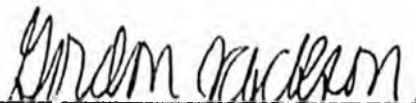
WHEREAS, Energy conservation is critical to the continued existence of rural Alaskans, and

WHEREAS, the price of homeheating fuel has become so exorbitant that rural Alaskans are not able to pay for it, and

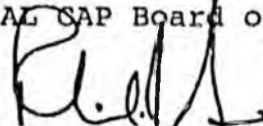
WHEREAS, it is important for students to learn the necessity of energy resources and how to take care of them; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the village energy delegates of the 1981 Citizens Participation Conference recommend that curriculum be developed in Junior and Senior high schools that helps young adults learn about energy conservation, alternative energy sources, and general concepts.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference, March 19, 1981, in Juneau, Alaska.



Gordon Jackson, President
Rural CAP Board of Directors



Philip J. Smith, Executive Director
Rural CAP

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

CPC RESOLUTION #81-14

ENTITLED: "Delivery of Energy Related State Programs to Villages"


WHEREAS, There is a need for more local government assistance personnel in the villages and rural areas, and

WHEREAS, There is a need for administrative expertise and grant writing skills at the village and regional levels, and

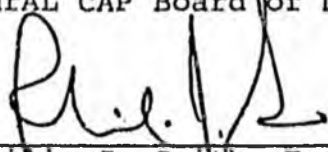
WHEREAS, There is a need for more information on agencies and processes for development of energy programs to village residents; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Village Energy Delegates of the 1981 Citizens Participation Conference request that the State of Alaska provide personnel, technical assistance and expertise to local village residents through the establishment of more offices and personnel at the regional levels, especially for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Division of Energy and Power Development.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Citizens Participation Conference, March 19, 1981 in Juneau, Alaska.



 Gordon Jackson, President
 Rural CAP Board of Directors



 Philip J. Smith, Executive Director
 Rural CAP



KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Post Office Box 172 - Kodiak, Alaska 99615 - Phone (907) 486 5725

JOB DESCRIPTION

REGIONAL ENERGY PLANNER

DUTIES:

Under the general direction of the President, the Regional Energy Planner will be responsible for the following:

1. Inventory existing and alternative energy resources for the region and villages.
2. Development of a comprehensible statistical data base illustrating energy production and use in the region and villages.
3. Assistance to the Regional Energy Council comprised of one representative from each village.
4. Coordination and assistance to all agencies conducting energy programs in the region and villages.
5. Performance Analysis of energy programs conducted in the region and villages.
6. Development of the Regional Energy Plan.
7. Development of Regional Energy strategies.
8. Assistance in the implementation of the strategies and plan for the region and villages.
9. Assistance to energy related education regional and village workshops.
10. Delegate to the Alaska Rural Energy Association.

QUALIFICATIONS

Preferably a college degree or at least two (2) years of practical experience in energy technology or business management related fields. Should be familiar with rural Alaska and its characteristics. Must be able to express himself/herself articulately in conversation and in writing.

WORK PLAN

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION

REGIONAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAM

JUNE 1, 1981 TO JUNE 30, 1982

TASK I: REGIONAL ENERGY COUNCIL FORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

OBJECTIVE: Establish the Regional Energy Council and provide technical assistance.

| <u>WORK STEPS</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | <u>TARGET DATES</u> |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Establish REC | | |
| a) Composition | Formation of REC | July, 1981 |
| 1. One member representing each village. | | |
| 2. One member representing Kodiak proper. | | |
| 2. Establish REC as Standing Committee to the KANA Board of Directors | Standing Committee | July, 1981 |

TASK II: GRANT-IN-AID ASSISTANCE

OBJECTIVE: Provide Technical Assistance to KANA and villages.

WORK STEPS

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Provide assistance in application for energy related funding projects and grants. | Completed applications. | As grants become available. |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|

TASK III: INFORMATION AND REFERRAL

OBJECTIVE: To provide assistance to agencies conducting energy programs.

| <u>WORK STEPS</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | <u>TARGET DATES</u> |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Make regular field trips to villages to retrieve information on energy resource, production, and use. | Information concerning Base data information gathered. | Quarterly |
| 2. Research and develop statistical data base on regional energy. | Completed Base data information. | October, 1981, and May, 1982 |
| 3. Provide as liaison for the Region to Federal, State, and local agencies involved with energy programs. | Information exchange, strengthened program delivery. | On-going |

TASK IV: ENERGY PROGRAM ASSISTANCE

OBJECTIVE: To provide assistance to agencies conducting energy programs.

WORK STEPS

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Provide coordination with agencies conducting energy programs within the region and villages. | Quality program delivery | As programs are initiated. |
| 2. Provide assistance to agencies conducting energy programs within the region and villages. | Quality program delivery. | As programs are in progress. |
| 3. Provide interaction between agencies conducting energy programs with the REC. | Quality program delivery | As programs are in progress. |

TASK V: SERVICE DELIVERY TO REGION AND VILLAGES

OBJECTIVE: Assist REC in the development of Regional Energy strategies and plan.

WORK STEPS

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Develop energy strategies for each village. | Completed Energy planning strategies. |
|--|---------------------------------------|

| <u>WORK STEPS</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | <u>TARGET DATE</u> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Akhiok | | First quarter |
| b. Karluk | | First quarter |
| c. Kodiak proper (with Borough planning assistance) | | First quarter |
| d. Larsen Bay | | Second quarter |
| e. Old Harbor | | Second quarter |
| f. Ouzinkie | | Third quarter |
| g. Port Lions | | Third quarter |
| 2. Assist the REC in preparation of the Regional Energy Plan | Completed plan. | May, 1981 |

TASK VI: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

OBJECTIVE: Assist in implementing the Regional Energy Plan.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Assist the REC in implementing village energy plan programs. | Begin efforts for FY83 | June, 81 |
| 2. Assist the Borough in implementing energy plan program. | | June, 1981. |
| 3. Provide information to REC and Borough from energy related agencies in the implementation process. | | June, 1981 |

TASK VII: ENERGY WORKSHOPS

OBJECTIVE: Provide educational workshops related to energy issues.

WORK STEPS

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Provide workshop topics, agenda and materials | Two (2) workshops | August, 81; May, 82 |
| 2. Coordinate with agencies wishing to conduct further workshops. | More workshops | As assigned during workshops. |
| 3. Address regional energy issues in workshops. | Qualitative workshops. | As assigned during workshops. |
| 4. Provide followup on workshops. | | Three weeks post workshops. |

Suggested Changes to HB 289: " An Act Relating to Regional
Energy Authorities..."

Sec. 2, lines 3-12, page 2.,

this section needs to be changed to include the 14 members of the Alaska Regional Energy Association, as well as exclude the Alaska Federation of Natives, which will prohibit the development of a state-wide parent organization.

Sec. 2, lines 20-27, page 2.,

This section should be deleted because there is no precedence for this call for specialists; there may not be adequate human resources to meet this requirement; deletion leaves the choices to the regions.

Sec. 5, line 20, page 4.,

this line needs to be deleted because it would allow the regions to have tax-exempt oil and gas companies.

- A. There needs to be a provision for organizational and start-up money. This funding may also be needed for the first two years to allow for the development of a regional structure to make the authorities self-sufficient.
- B. There may be a need to include explicit language that states that the creation or association with a regional energy authority is completely voluntary.
- C. There should be a proviso that these Authorities be regulated by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. This regulation will provide some state oversight, and accessibility to the financial management expertise of the Commission. This may also be the easiest way to give credibility to the Authorities and accountability to the State.

Alternatives to Regional Energy Authorities:

Vehicle: Regional Non-Profits

Needs: Statutory change to allow direct access of non-profits to State money.

Programmatic:

allocation of money to the regions to conduct a small grants program similar that that of the State and the Department of Energy; this will regionalize the competition for funds. an immediate effect would be the integration of local human resources into technology transfer and the determinations of long term solutions.

allocating money to the regional non-profits to do more work with the home energy assistance program, waste heat utilization, weatherization, energy audits (energy balancing) and retrofits, increased educational efforts, and the implementation of commercial and industrial conservation developments as well as residential efforts.

comprehensive state energy planning at both the state level and the regional and village level; allocate money to the regional non-profits to do the local effort.

maintain state energy agencies as core elements of energy programs, however break-out the money to regions for projects and funding of other activities

short term and immediate solutions must be part of the long range solutions

change energy management and strategies to multiple use concept rather than focusing in on pricing and visibility, eg. large hydroelectric projects, large wind energy conversion systems.

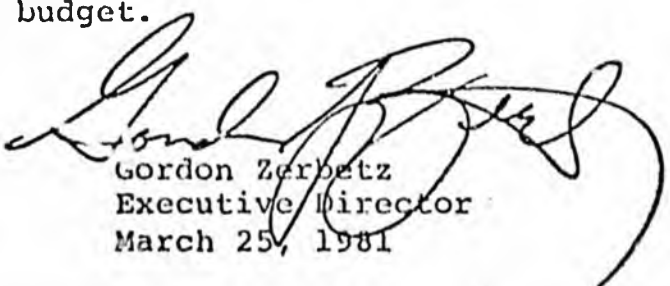
ALASKA ENERGY CENTER FY82

PROPOSED BUDGET

During the past few months the Board following the wording of the enabling legislation, the Letter of Intent, and discussions with the Governor and his staff has established By Laws, Goals, and Program Objectives.

The Interim Executive Director has developed a series of specific projects and program approaches and strategies aimed at meeting the Center's goals. From this information tentative budgets have been prepared for FY81 and FY82.

In mid-March I was offered and accepted the job as the Executive Director and since that date have had an opportunity to review and discuss the proposed projects and programs. I have made certain changes which are included in this brief outline of the proposed budget, but which have not been presented to the Center's Board of Directors and therefore cannot be considered a formal presentation of the Center's budget. The Board will meet on April 4th to act on this budget request immediately after which we will prepare and submit through the Department of Administration our FY82 budget.



Gordon Zerbetz
Executive Director
March 25, 1981

ALASKA ENERGY CENTER FY82 PROPOSED BUDGET

1. HISTORY OF THE CENTER

The Center became functional in the Fall of 1980 with the appointment by the Governor of the Board of Directors. After a couple of organizational meetings the Board at the December meeting received and reviewed a proposed FY81 and 82 budget prepared and presented by the Interim Director. The board selected a few items for action and provided additional guidance. Further work was done by the Interim Director on focusing and detailing the programs and projects in the next couple of months in order to meet the Center's Goals and Objectives. At the same time the Board was making a concentrated effort to hire a permanent director. In February the selection of Mr. Gordon Zerbetz was made and he was employed in mid-March. It was felt that Mr. Zerbetz should have an opportunity to review and modify the FY82 budget before final submission to the Board and then to the Department of Administration. This review process is now complete and a proposed budget prepared.

2. METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHING GOALS

The Center will coordinate its energy programs with appropriate elements of the state and federal government in order to eliminate duplication and overlap. The hiring of a qualified and competent professional staff is essential to ensure a high quality program for maximum statewide benefit. However, the great majority of the programs and projects are planned to be carried out by contractors. The solving of energy problems and the ability of the private sector to replicate the solutions can have a very positive impact

in Alaska's economic development. The Center intends to insure that successes are immediately available to the public.

A parallel, but semi-independent activity of the Alaska Energy Center will be the creation and operation of an Alaskan innovation center. This activity will provide technical, business, and financial assistance to Alaskan inventors and entrepreneurs to develop new products and processes. In the later stages of the project development efforts the innovation center will work closely with the Alaskan Renewable Resources Corporation as a business is formed or expanded in order to fully commercialize the idea or invention.

The main office of the Center is in Fairbanks, and during the year it is planned to open small branch offices in Anchorage and Juneau.

The Center staffing through FY82 will be at the ten person level. In FY83 and the first half of FY84 this level will gradually expand to a maximum level of twenty-five to thirty persons, using a combination of operating and capital funds.

Attached is a copy of the Goals and of the Objectives of the Alaska Energy Center.

3. RELATIONSHIP OF THE FY81 AND FY82 BUDGETS

Because of the late start in FY81 in getting the Center fully operational, all of the FY81 Operating Budget will not be spent by July 1981. However, it is planned that to the maximum extent possible, the funds will be obligated to competitively selected contractors for programs and projects which are integrated into the Center's overall plan. As a result, a lot of the work of the

Center in FY82 will be in monitoring and directing contractor activities which are spending FY81 funds.

It is planned, then, in FY82 to have the Center's activities at the twelve to thirteen million dollar level by effectively combining both the FY81 and FY82 budgets. It is felt that this is a minimum level of annual funding the Center requires to advance the technologies and commercial energy products and concepts for benefit of Alaskans.

The major elements of the FY81 and FY82 budgets are given in the next two sections. Also attached to this are brief descriptions of each program title listed in the proposed budget brief.

4. FY81 BUDGET

| | |
|---|----------|
| Operation of Center through Fiscal Year | \$ 560K |
| Innovation Center | 1, |
| Integrated Farm Alcohol Study | |
| Home Design Competition | 220 |
| University of Alaska | 585 |
| Southeast Electric Car | 200 |
| Seward Hydroelectric | 500 |
| Skagway Windelectric | 390 |
| Integrated Village/Community Energy Utilization | 600 |
| Improved Utility Pole Test | 200 |
| Improved Home Furnace | 350 |
| Design Wood-Alcohol Plant | 325 |
| Design Ore Processing Plant | 150 |
| Interior Alaska Solar Panel Testing | 125 |
| Geothermal Village Heating | 280 |
| New Initiatives and Small Projects | 225 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,400K |

All except the first item will involve contractor work and carry forward into FY82.

5. FY82 BUDGET

| | |
|---|----------|
| Operation of Center for FY82 | |
| Salary, rent, travel, etc. | \$1,225K |
| Programs begun in FY81 which will require FY82 funds to complete first phase work: | |
| Home Design Competition | 120 |
| Improved Home Furnace | 350 |
| Monitor performance of Skagway Windelectric | 25 |
| Monitor performance of Seward Hydroelectric | 25 |
| Monitor performance of Geothermal Village Heating | 20 |
| Complete Wood-Alcohol Plant design | 100 |
| Complete Ore Processor Plant design | 150 |
| Advanced Air to Air Heat Exchanger | 200 |
| Gasifier Car | 175 |
| Coal-Diesel Operations | 450 |
| Innovative Insulation/Construction Competition | 150 |
| New Initiatives and Small Projects | 325 |
| Reserved for follow-on work from: | 3,090 |
| Integrated Village/Community Energy Utilization (continued) | |
| AEC Projects from DEPD | |
| AEC Projects DOT | |
| | \$6,405K |

The selection of the follow-on work will be made as soon as sufficient information is available from the on-going and planned work. The AEC is closely following the work of DEPD and DOT.

The Center recognizes that a portion of the FY82 budget is not detailed at this time. This is required during the start-up year of the Center. However, it is planned that in future years project specific information will be provided. It is expected that the greater portion of the FY83 budget will be detailed and that both an operating and capital budget will be requested.

ALASKA ENERGY CENTER

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK GOALS

The following goals for the Alaska Energy Center were established by the Board of Directors at the November 13/14, 1980 meeting:

"The Center will be a recognized leader in the research and development that will accompany future changes in energy production, conservation, and consumption patterns.

The Center will assess various new and emerging technologies, with preference for energy related technologies, and will aid in developing a public understanding of broad social, economic, and environmental implications of those energy technologies.

Through research and development and related activities the Center will aid in creating new industries and employment in the state based on locally available energy resources and the technologies associated with them.

The Center will become economically independent in its operating budget within ten years.

The Center will provide a service to Alaskans through an Innovation Center to assist Alaskan inventors and entrepreneurs, with preference for energy related activities."

The objective of the Center shall be to achieve all of the Goals listed.

ALASKA ENERGY CENTERPROGRAM OBJECTIVES

In keeping with the Legislative intent, the Goals of the Alaska Energy Center (as adopted on November 13/14, 1980), and the perceived needs of Alaska residents, the following Program Objectives were adopted by the Board of Directors at the December 18/20, 1980 meeting:

1. To design, develop, and implement integrated and appropriate energy systems for Alaska's villages, towns, cities, and other settlements, with emphasis on the term "appropriate" as it applies to a locality's particular social, cultural, economic, and resource characteristic;
2. To develop Alaskan energy resources for commercial utilization in markets in Alaska and out-of-State;
3. To accomplish the first two objectives, the Center will explore and develop energy technologies appropriate to Alaska;
4. To establish an Innovation Center which will provide technical, financial, and business support to Alaskan inventors and entrepreneurs to develop and market new processes and products.

SPECIFIC PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Integrated Farm Alcohol Study

The Kenai Peninsula Community College will coordinate a program involving the construction of a small semi-portable barley to ethanol plant, a manure methane biogas digester, and feeding trials of dairy and beef cattle using the barley protein by-product and the digester effluents.

Home Design Competition

A statewide competition open to all comers for the design of a variety of home styles and climatic conditions covering Alaska, emphasizing minimum energy use. This is a three-phased program in which the Center pays for the designs and provides limited construction support funding to monitor home energy consumption.

University of Alaska

Five specific energy related research projects conducted by the Fairbanks campus faculty in: small scale hydroelectric icing problems, heat storage in zeolite, Prudhoe Bay trapped methane, groundheat pump system, and resource assessment and coordination.

Southeast Electric Car

The University of Alaska, Juneau, will coordinate a program for retrofitting and a one-year user test of up to ten electric cars. The initial work will be centered around the support services available in the Juneau area, but the program can be expanded to other Southeastern communities.

Seward Hydroelectric

This is a joint project of the Center and the Seward Hospital

Skagway Windelectric

The installation and monitoring of a multi-element wind-electric generator farm in the Skagway area using commercially available wind generators to test and evaluate a combined wind/diesel community utility operation at a sufficiently large scale to uncover all potential problem areas.

Integrated Village/Community Energy Utilization

This is a key element of the Center's plan. Many of the other programs have a short term focus of developing and perfecting energy specific technologies. The ultimate objective is to be able to collect and integrate a group of technologies approved by the local populace that will reduce their overall energy cost. In this FY81 program up to six Alaskan villages and communities energy use and needs will be evaluated and an integrated plan for future development will be prepared for local evaluation and approval. These plans will be used to identify site specific projects for the Alaska Energy Center's joint program involvement in FY82 and future years. This will be an on-going activity with new communities/villages being added each year, and with specific capital budget request being included in the FY83 and future year budgets.

Improved Utility Pole Test

Evaluate various utility pole designs and construction techniques and install poles using an improved design for various soil and climatic conditions, with the objective of demonstrating reduced life time costs.

Improved Home Furnace

The design, manufacture, and testing of more efficient and

safe home furnaces suitable for weatherized Alaskan homes/small buildings using gas, liquid, and/or solid fuels will be supported with special focus on providing Alaskan jobs through manufacturer and assembly operations.

Design Wood Alcohol Plant

This is the first phase of a program, which if the economics appear favorable, the Center will request FY83 capital funds for the construction and operation of a semi-portable wood to ethanol (or possibly methanol) plant suitable for converting the farm clearing wood waste and Southeast beach logs into a usable liquid fuel.

Design Ore Processing Plant

This is the first phase of a program, which if the economics appear favorable, the Center will request FY83 capital funds for the construction and operation of a transportable "knock-down" precious metal ore processing plant, emphasizing energy efficient and use of local energy sources. Such a plant should make many small mining operations profitable by eliminating the high transportation cost of the unconcentrated ores.

Interior Alaska Solar Panel Testing

In conjunction with the North Star Borough, the Center will construct and operate a solar panel heating system and performance/test evaluation stand for solar panels.

Geothermal Village Heating

The Division of Energy and Power Development has various aquifer and geothermal heating projects currently under study and evaluation. The economically viable projects will be supported with determination being made as soon as sufficient

information is available.

Advanced Air to Air Heat Exchanger

A proven and efficient small scale air to air heat exchanger would be of great benefit to homes in Alaska. This is the first phase of such a program which will ultimately lead to the Alaskan manufacture, installation, and servicing of air to air heat exchangers suitable for the various Alaskan climatic conditions.

Gasifier Car

This is an initial study, evaluation, design, and manufacture of a small advanced solid to gas conversion unit suitable for automobile installation adapted to Alaskan fuels and climatic conditions.

Coal-Diesel Operations

Diesel engines were initially fueled by coal. The widespread state use of diesels for ship propulsion and electric power generation, coupled with the abundant and relatively inexpensive coal resource, make the statewide use and potential for coal, coal-water, or coal-oil fuel diesels a desirable option. This will be an initial technical feasibility study and experiment of the various options.

Innovative Insulation/Construction Competition

This program will support the development of new energy efficient building materials and techniques, and the demonstration of existing and new knowledge to the building industry in Alaska.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

465-3715 MEMO: March 26, 1981

TO: Rep. Terry Gardiner
Rep. Fred Zharoff
co-chairmen
Members of the House Resources Committee

FROM: Bob Speed, R.A.

RE: Most recent estimated cost figures for
different elements of the House energy
financing and development plan

Power project financing: reconnaissance, feasibility, (Not yet avail.
construction of projects Ak. Power Auth.
to testify Mon.
to provide these
figures:
est. \$170 million

Alaska Energy Center: 12,000,000
(Alaska Energy Center estimates their FY 82 needs at
only about \$6 million, based on their ability to use
and administer funds at this stage of their development)

Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy: *breakdown* 14,200,000
Audits: \$32,000 x \$75 cost per audit: \$2,400,000
Grants: \$32,000 x \$300 9,600,000
Technical advisory program 2,200,000
Alternative energy/energy cons loan prog. 50,000,000
Northern Technology grants program 1,600,000
Renewable energy business loans 10,000,000

Rural energy program:
Village Energy Reconnaissance & Conser- 15,000,000
vation (VERC)
Governor's Fuel Emergency Fund: 250,000
Bulk fuel storage facilities grant fund: 2,400,000
Bulk fuel revolving loan fund (no new funds needed, but 0
Power Production Cost Assistance extend lapse date to 1985) 4,800,000
Power project/energy reconnaissance, construction, etc.
(should be considered as part of the APA and AEC budgets)

Energy planning and education: 1,500,000

**ESTIMATED PRELIMINARY TOTAL: < \$220,150,000 >



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMO: March 25, 1981

TC: All Legislators

FROM: Rep. Terry Gardiner

RE: National Conference of State Legislatures
energy policy reports

Attached you will find four reports provided to us recently by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) energy program, having to do with development of a comprehensive state renewable energy policy.

One of the reports, that having to do with Small-scale hydro and geothermal policy, was developed as the second phase of a project NCSL did for the Alaska Legislature under a federal Department of Energy grant during the past two years. This report, and the legislation which will result from it, conclude the federally funded portion of the NCSL project. Previous results from this federally funded program included some of the provisions of the final version of 1980's Senate Bill 438 (HCS SB438 (Finance) am H), now Chapter 83, SLA 1980; and the final version of 1980's HB 779 (CS SSHB 779), now Chapter 173, SLA 1980. The latter represents a comprehensive policy by statute for development of geothermal resources, model legislation providing a modern and efficient framework for future development of these resources.

The other three documents are reports commissioned by the Legislature itself, through the Speaker's Office and the House Research Division. All developed out of the first year's work as a framework developed which indicated the need and desire for a comprehensive effort at state energy planning, and more specifically, a stated policy to develop Alaska's renewable energy base. One of the first observations in developing a state energy planning process was that there are a multitude of state agencies involved in Alaska's energy service delivery system, with little coordination and great lack of direction at key levels. This resulted in the commission for the study on State Energy Agency Organization, the report most recently received.

Of the two remaining reports, the one titled Renewable Energy Development: Solar Heating, Wind Power and Biomass is the document intended to complete the renewable energy policy package along with the previously described document on small-scale hydro and geothermal. Finally, the document Energy Emergency Preparedness is one we commissioned to fill out the state's effort to develop a comprehensive state energy plan.

MEMO: 3/25/81

NCSL reports

page 2

Legislation will be introduced shortly incorporating those options which we felt were most worthy of consideration, having to do with small-scale hydro (specifically, the permit application and review process), geothermal amendments, and solar/renewable energy and related issues.

NCSL staff will be in Juneau to work with the House Resources Committee and other interested legislators on this work on the dates of April 2 and 3, and hearings will be held on those dates at 3 p.m. Probabl location of the hearings will be the House Resources Committee Room, unless it is felt that larger quarters are necessary. All legislators are invited to attend.

The committee will also start discussion of the general issue of state energy agency organization, which many legislators have come to feel is cumbersome and lacking direction.

In regard to NCSL's work on energy agency organization, it should be pointed out that this research was done with the cooperation of Gov. Jay Hammond, who also recognized the inefficiencies of the administrative structure in dealing with this important issue. The Governor's Office has been conducting its own organization study through the Division of Policy Development and Planning.

- ments. 1) Renewable Energy Development/Geothermal
and Small Scale Hydro
2) Renewable Energy Development/Solar Heating,
Windpower, and Biomass
3) State Energy Organization
4) Energy Emergency Preparedness

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GOVERNOR'S
ENERGY FINANCING PROPOSAL

| <u>APPROPRIATION</u> | <u>AMOUNT</u> |
|---|------------------|
| Power Production Equity Fund [PPEF] | \$200,000,000 |
| Debt Assistance Loan [DAL] | 50,000,000 |
| Power Project Completion Loan Fund [PPCLF] | 100,000,000 |
| Power Project Equity Fund (non- utility) [PPEF(2)] | 2,000,000 |
| Alternative Energy Loan Fund [AELF] | 5,000,000 |
| Residential Energy Conservation [REC] | 13,116,000 |
| Low Income Weatherization [LIW] | 13,160,000 |
| Alaska Power Authority [APA] | <u>1,000,000</u> |
| TOTAL | \$384,276,000 |

1103 332

Rural Energy Existing Programs Appropriations:

Governor's fuel emergency fund: contingency fund; extend lapse date to 1985. \$ 250,000

Bulk fuel storage facilities grant fund: C&RA
Governor's budget is \$1,260,000 FY 82; increase. 2,400,000

Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund: Commerce, contracting to RurALCAP; no additional monies, but extend lapse date to 1985

Power Production Cost Assistance:

CSSB 174 (Fin): supplemental of \$1.05 million
CSSB 26: FY 82 appropriation of \$4.8 million 4,800,000

\$ 7,450,000

Federal programs being cut can be picked up by incorporating them into new state programs

New Programs:

Village Energy Reconnaissance and Conservation Program 15,000,000

(HB 173: \$735,000 for rural energy audits and energy conservation improvements is a supplemental)

Power projects reconnaissance, feasibility, construction, and demonstration projects 30,000,000 ?

From Rep. Brian ...

FY '82 Proposed Funding for Energy Conservation Programs

| | |
|---|----------|
| Audits (32,000 x \$75.00) | 2,400.0 |
| Grants (32,000 x \$300.00) | 9,600.0 |
| Technical Advisory Program (advanced audits) | 2,200.0 |
| Alternative Energy/Energy Cons. Loans | 50,000.0 |
| Northern Technology Grants | 1,600.0 |
| AT Business Loans | 10,000.0 |
| R+D Energy Center | 12,000.0 |
| VERC Program | 15,000.0 |

Village Energy Reconnaissance and Conservation Program

Proposed Budget

FY 1982

| <u>Program Element</u> | <u>Personnel Resources</u> | <u>Budget (000)</u> |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Regional Energy Contracts | Performed Under Contract | \$2,225.0 |
| Energy Audits | Performed by Local Residents | 2,800.0 |
| Weatherization/ Conservation | 100% Local Hire for Implementation | 7,241.7 |
| Reconnaissance Studies | Performed Under Contract by Private Engineering Firms | 1,400.0 |
| Community Participation & Training | Training in Regional Centers and Villages | 1,333.3 |
| | | <u>\$15,000.0</u> |

FY 1983

| <u>Program Element</u> | <u>Personnel Resources</u> | <u>Budget (000)</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Regional Energy Contracts | | \$2,225.0 |
| Energy Audits | | 2,800.0 |
| Weatherization/ Conservation | | 20,575.0 |
| Reconnaissance Studies | | 1,800.0 |
| Community Participation & Training | | 1,492.6 |
| | | <u>\$28,892.6</u> |

Note:

FY 1984 & FY 1985 Budget Figures are Identical to FY 1983.

Total Budget FY 1982-85 \$101,677.8

TO: Rep. Terry Gardiner, chairman
 House Resources Committee
 VIA: Bob Speed, administrative assistant
 FROM: Rep. Brian Rogers *BR*
 RE: Fairbanks-area energy projects

Current energy legislation being considered by the House and Senate contains little for the Interior region other than participation in statewide energy conservation programs. The following projects have been developed by the local governments as part of their "Program for Progress"; these projects are generally ready to go this summer and would contribute to solution of some Interior energy problems.

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| -20 year aybacks | 1. Energy Management Program - modify borough buildings to reduce heat loss; solid waste incinerator heat recovery program; tie-in borough buildings to district heat program | \$ 12,152,077 |
| 6-yr payback | 2. Solar Collector Retrofit Borough Buildings - solar installations on three borough pool buildings | 1,211,760 |
| | 3. Waste Heat Greenhouse - four greenhouses using heat from North Pole Refinery; greenhouses to be used to expand greenhouse industry in Interior Alaska | 1,260,642 |

CITY OF FAIRBANKS:

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. District Heating Demonstration Project phase 2 - extend district heat project to Schools complex, Hospital, more homes | 2,500,000 |
| 2. Power Plant Expansion for District Heating - increase production of heat from power plants. This is a 4-year project with FY 82 funding covering design, down-payment on boiler and initial site preparation. | FY82=4,000,000 TOTAL=19,400,000 |
| 3. Sewer Plant Energy Conservation and Management study | 20,000 |
| 4. Power Plant energy conservation and safety improvements- insulate roof, siding and pipes. (1½-yr payback!) | 165,000 |
| 5. Public Safety building energy conservation project - insulating windows, doors, thicker roof insulation | 295,000 |

In addition to these projects, I would recommend several additional Interior projects and/or studies to include:

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Alaska Power Authority - preliminary engineering and design of extended district heating project to tie in Airport Road, Fairbanks International Airport, and University of Alaska power plant into system. | 400,000 |
| 2. University of Alaska - energy conservation improvements planning at Fairbanks campus and organized research | 350,000 |
| 3. Division of Energy and Power Development - grant for planning and testing of a block-by-block Urban Energy Retrofit & Conservation project modelled after VERC | ? |
| 4. Department of Transportation - transportation energy conservation study for Interior Alaska | ? |

Note: details on the borough and city projects, including detailed design are available from my office or the "programs for progress" booklet.

March 27, 1981

The Honorable Terry Gardiner
The Honorable Fred Zharoff
Co-Chairman
Alaska State House Resources Committee
Pouch "V", State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: CSSB 26

Dear Co-Chairman:

Sealaska Corporation supports CSSB 26 in its present form except for an additional appropriation which is explained below and urges your support in passage of this bill.

CSSB 26 provides for a number of power project developments throughout the state and establishes a program to meet the growing need for power as our state develops. At the present time, both rural and urban communities are in need of power supplies at a cost that will enable them to ensure sound economic and social growth. The appropriations to the power project development fund and the Alaska Power Authority for feasibility studies for proposed power project sites is a major positive step in the future of Alaska.

Sealaska Corporation urges your consideration of an additional project of constructing a Juneau-Hoonah transmission line using Snettisham Power between Douglas Island to Hawk Inlet to Hoonah. An Alcat Engineering Inc. study, commissioned by the Alaska Power Administration, has indicated that such a transmission line is technically and financially feasible at a cost of \$996,000 for a complete system engineering and design. The cost of transmission could be accomplished for as little as four cents a kilowatt, added to the cost of power from Snettisham, would provide a kilowatt at five and a half cents to ten cents which would be less than half of the current cost of power to the residents of Hoonah who presently pay approximately one hundred eight dollars per household per month. In addition, such a development would be compatible with the Noranda mining development and would do much to encourage the development of the mine.

The additional Juneau-Hoonah transmission line should be incorporated in CSSB 26 by amending Section 4, Item 10 to include

Page Two

Hoonah the additional cost for the project. I urge you consideration of this project and feel strongly that it could have a positive impact within the foreseeable future that would benefit both the public and industry.

Sincerely,

SEALASKA CORPORATION

Byron I. Mallott

Byron I. Mallott
Chairman of the Board

Alaska
MUNICIPAL
League



TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 27, 1981

To: Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman, House Resources Committee
Fred Zharoff, Co-Chairman, House Resources Committee
and all members of the committee

From: Ginny Chitwood, Executive Director, Alaska Municipal League

Re: Energy Legislation

The Alaska Municipal League is a strong proponent of hydro-electric development and has included the subject as one of its ten top priorities. Delegates at the AML Local Government Conference last November adopted six planks dealing with this issue:

"The League supports legislation which would favor the investment of a percentage of the permanent fund into the development of energy resources and potable water supplies." (Part I.G.1., page 3)

"The League supports uninterrupted continuance of loan funds from the state for feasible hydroelectric projects within the state, and further supports long-term, low-interest loans at three percent for these projects with funding appropriated from non-renewable resource revenues such as those presently being generated by oil and gas receipts." (Part I.I.1., page 3)

"The League supports expeditious funding which would make available to the various municipal utilities and cooperatives in the State of Alaska direct grants and/or low interest loans in order that they may immediately be brought into adequate service for the people and that the Alaska Power Authority be adequately funded to meet the needs of the municipalities for water and power source development and distribution." (Part VI.A.1., page 11)

"The League supports the concept of direct grants and low interest loans from state funds for the construction of conventional and alternative energy sources in funding fossil, hydroelectric, geothermal, wind and other means in order that rates paid by the Alaska consumer may be kept as low as possible." (Part VI.A.4., page 12)

(over)

"The League supports loans for the financing of construction of power projects in amounts approved by law, at an interest rate not to exceed three percent (3%) and a term consistent with the useful life of a project but not to exceed 100 years and with principal and interest payments commencing on the project power-on-line date". (Part VI.A.6., page 12)

"The League requests the Legislature and the Administration to adopt, by statute and/or regulation, the policy that hydro-electric energy is one of the most advantageous and acceptable methods of generating renewable energy for use by the many citizens of Alaska." (Part IX.B.4., page 16)

Renewable Energy in Alaska's Future

a report from the
RAINBOW ENERGY RETREAT

prepared by the
Alternative Energy Resource Center
March 1980

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Renewable Energy in Alaska's Future

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Prepared by

Steve Smiley and Nancy Lee

Alternative Energy Resource Center
1069 W 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
274-3621

INTRODUCTION

Alaska faces the unique challenge of using its tremendous oil revenues to develop a renewable energy based economy. Public interest has fostered a rapid expansion of activity in the field, generating new programs and an increase in renewable energy applications. The state must consider the role of renewable energy in formulating its power development plan and statewide energy policy.

In rural Alaska, renewable energy holds the key to ending reliance on continually escalating fossil fuels. Housing insulation retrofit, wind power, photovoltaics, alcohol, methane, small scale hydro and other alternative technologies can enhance local self sufficiency through the provision of reasonably priced, fixed cost energy for local economic development and the maintenance of a comfortable standard of living.

Less obvious is the role of renewables in an urban setting. While large scale hydro or coal fired electrical generating facilities may have a role in supplying energy to urban centers, there is a danger in perceiving that such development will meet all of the energy needs of the people it serves. The severity of the arctic and sub-arctic climates dictate caution against providing all of our heat, lighting, cooking, transportation and commercial energy needs from one power source. Maximizing the use of a broad range of renewable energy technologies such as co-generation, waste heat recovery, wind farms and super insulated residences matched to appropriate end use will better protect citizens in the event of supply interruptions from natural, military or technical causes. Any balance of supply needs could be met by mid- and large-scale facilities.

THE MEETING

For alternative energy efforts to be effective, a well-rounded assessment of current alternative energy activities and needs must be made. To this end, the AERC sponsored a meeting of 30 of Alaska's alternative energy leaders to discuss needs, strategies, priorities and accomplishments for the development of renewable energy in Alaska. The meeting was held on November 21-23, 1980 at Rainbow Valley, south of Anchorage.

Information on alternative energy is as diffused and broad ranging as the geographic and climatic dimensions of Alaska. Since the field is embryonic, yet growing at a fantastic rate, much of the awareness of the needs and potentials for renewable energy lie within the minds of those working in the field. Daily contact with design, program management and client/constituent needs form a working base of knowledge. The efforts of these individuals to develop renewable energy systems clearly defines for them where data and information gaps lie, what priorities exist for research and development and the local resources and skills available for implementation. Therefore this group is uniquely capable of looking at the long-range requirements for the development of renewable energy systems in Alaska. Moreover, the bringing together of technical professionals, program managers, legislative and state representatives, community leaders and renewable energy policy advocates for two days served as an invaluable forum to inform each sector of the needs and priorities of the others.

CONSENSUS PROCESS

The workshop employed a "limited consensus process" in reaching decisions. Thus, one or two dissenting voices would not prevent an objective

from being accepted providing that there was strong overall support for the measure. This report must, therefore, not be perceived as implying full support of each item by each participant. It is, however, representative of the priorities of the renewable energy community at large.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Initially, four guiding principles were defined by the group as a basis upon which specific long term goals for renewable energy development could be formed.

These guiding principles were:

1. A free and healthy society and environment.
2. Maximizing of self-sufficiency and sustenance.
3. Public understanding of energy and energy choices.
4. Minimal government and maximum individual and local responsibility and control.

Using these principles as reference, ten major goals were defined for the process of achieving a renewable energy base for Alaska:

1. Establish a wide understanding of energy choices, in part through formal education.
2. Invest nonrenewable revenues in sustainable energy systems.
3. Develop a comprehensive, accessible standardized data base for energy resources.
4. Maximize end-use efficiency.
5. Develop regional and local energy plans.
6. Commercialize renewable energy technologies with an aim toward sustained job creation.
7. Establish a decision making process that incorporates all of the internal and external costs of energy.

8. Provide equal access to energy capital while working toward the elimination of subsidies.
9. Develop renewable agricultural systems.
10. Implement full resource recovery.

Each of these goals is discussed below with specific recommendations for implementation. An effort has been made within the narrative to point out how the goals interrelate to one another. There is no priority implied in the numbering of goals. All are considered to be of equal weight.

GOAL ONE: ESTABLISH WIDE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF ENERGY CHOICES IN PART THROUGH FORMAL EDUCATION

All too often the American public simply does not believe an energy crisis exists. Nor does it seem to understand the role that renewable energy can play in response to that crisis. Yet the social upheaval that could occur if an unaware populace is caught unprepared for supply shortages, rationing, etc., is reason enough to begin a public education campaign on the potential for renewables. The workshop participants have thus defined public education as the first priority for action this year.

There are three thrusts to this educational effort: first, to provide basic public education in renewable energy issues and technologies. These can be accomplished through multi-media productions, traveling energy shows and energy coordinators who can provide Alaska-specific information upon request. Second, technical information should be provided to individuals and professionals to develop a core of skilled technicians capable of design and installation of renewable energy systems in Alaska. Finally, the education of financial and administrative officials will establish a basis for informed public decision making.

Objectives:

A. Conservation and renewable energy seminars for builders, architects, planners, engineers, appraisers, bankers and public officials. These seminars should be keyed particularly to the needs of each professional group including such areas as energy economics and state of the art technologies.

B. Establish energy coordinators in each region or major community who will provide information on energy and serve as a regional liaison in community energy planning processes.

C. Establish a two year community college and a four year university alternative energy curricula.

D. Integrate renewable energy into primary and secondary school curricula, including library and A-V collection development.

E. Increase private sector renewable energy seminars including the use of community education courses in the community schools.

F. Coordinate the workshop efforts of public and private organizations.

G. Develop high profile energy efficiency demonstration projects that show the integration of energy, food production and waste management, such as the integral urban and rural arks of the Farallones and the New Alchemy Institutes.

H. Make energy information available at the local level.

I. Provide state support for the Energy Extension Service and expand its program.

GOAL TWO: INVEST ALASKA'S NONRENEWABLE REVENUES IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

According to Roger W. Sant, author of *The Least-Cost Energy Strategy*, a "well focused R and D program including commercialization of new energy technologies may be a relatively more cost-effective program for the taxpayer." He adds, "the most useful policy would be one that encourages the maximum number of competing elements."

The investment of fossil fuel revenues in renewables can have several impacts by encouraging state investments in improving the efficiency of our existing energy systems, upgrading our housing stock and assisting in the commercialization of small energy conservation and renewable energy firms. In addition, relief could be provided to rural Alaska while establishing a successful track record for renewable energy systems. More importantly, the infant renewable energy industry would have working capital to become established while the educational process is raising consumers awareness and additional technicians are acquiring the skills necessary to accomplish the work.

Objectives:

A. The state should make a major investment in appropriately scaled renewable energy production and conservation programs.

B. Subsidize the start up costs of renewable energy project to enhance their long term cost-effectiveness. The state can make major investments in rural-energy systems thus reducing the burden in targeted bush communities by reducing or eliminating the need for fossil fuels. While addressing one of the most pressing needs in the state, rural energy, the program will funnel capital through the young renewable energy industry.

C. Invest in upgrading the building stock to cut energy use by 50%.

A large home retro-fit program is required to satisfy this task. On a -10 degree day, the average Anchorage home is sufficiently insulated to maintain a liveable temperature for approximately three hours if the heat should be turned off. This is a poor standard from both an energy and public safety perspective. Raising the R-value of the wall to superinsulated levels* would increase that margin to one to two days depending on the user patterns of the residents. Heat exchangers may be included when needed to preserve air quality. Fuel requirements when the heating plant is in operation would be cut to a fraction. Alaskans now have the opportunity to move from the era of temporary quarters that has dominated our building style to one in which we recognize that the quality of our housing stock is an investment in the state's future.

D. Upgrade present electrical generation facilities and distribution systems.

E. Provide state funding for the low-income weatherization program and assess benefits and liabilities of a complete state take-over.

F. Create an energy efficient housing loan program under the alternative technology loan fund and capitalize it with \$25 million.

G. Improve the energy small business loan process and increase funding to \$5 million.

H. Assess current energy programs for unused funds to identify whether funds allocated by the state legislature for renewable energy purposes are being fully utilized. Any sums not being utilized by state agencies might be contracted out to accomplish the purpose of the allocation.

*R-40 walls and R-50 ceilings are suggested by some solar experts as an appropriate insulation level for Anchorage. These levels are used here for illustrative purposes and are not intended to imply an optimum level.

GOAL THREE: DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE, ACCESSIBLE, STANDARD DATA BASE FOR ENERGY RESOURCES

Renewable energy technologies are by their nature site-specific. Application in arctic and sub-arctic climates has been limited. Before the implementation of renewable energy technologies can occur on a wide-spread basis, a thorough assessment of renewable energy resources must be made. In addition thorough testing of equipment or systems suitable for this climate range must be accomplished. To be useful, this data must be in standardized form and readily available to the public, most efficiently through a network of computer terminals.

Objectives:

- A. Examine existing information on resource potential and the appropriate technology state of the art.
- B. Identify data needed to be gathered, and the appropriate sites.
 1. Solar
 - a. BTU/sq ft on horizontal, vertical and latitudinal tilt surfaces in 17 locations statewide with three pyrometers each.
 - b. Photovoltaic accumulators in the same locations.
 2. Wind-statewide installation of several hundred anemometers.
 3. Energy conservation technologies building performance monitoring.
 4. Hydro and tidal power.
 5. Geothermal well log data acquisition .
 6. Biomass resource assessment.

- C. Develop an equipment testing facility to assess the relative merits of energy and conservation technology available to Alaskans.
- D. Gather data on existing power generating facilities.
- E. Increase state funds for new data collection.
- F. Publish an atlas of all of Alaska's energy resources.
- G. Make energy information available at local levels.
- H. Develop a renewable energy site evaluation package to include a handbook and testing hardware.

GOAL FOUR: MAXIMIZE END-USE EFFICIENCY

Some energy forms can perform certain tasks more efficiently and appropriately than others. Large energy savings can be achieved by utilizing our energy supplies according to the most efficient end-use.

Many processes currently utilizing electricity could use energy supplied in its appropriate form from a renewable resource, for example, space or industrial process heat from solar or geothermal or mechanical energy from wind and hydro. Electricity is appropriate for lighting and the operation of motors. Hydro, wind or photoelectric cells can supply that electricity in lieu of combustion of gas or oil.

Transportation as an energy sector can be viewed in the same end-use perspective as electrical supply. By looking at what is being transported, where, and for what purpose, we can often determine a much more efficient means of getting the job done. In transportation, the trade off may be a choice of local rather than imported commodities, more sophisticated and widely available communications systems or development and utilization of comprehensive mass transit systems.

Transportation issues covering a broad spectrum are listed under this goal. The disproportionate amount of energy use in this sector suggests that there are significant gains to be made through conservation and appropriate end-use.

Objectives:

- A. Establish a methodology to assess of energy end-use efficiency.
- B. Create incentives for energy efficiency:
 1. Redesign of electric rate and structures, i.e., peak load pricing.
 2. Consumer education of appliance efficiency.