

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8226 SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

491

JW/ss

-65-

I realize I've went quite a bit over my time, and I appreciate it; but I will leave you with one final challenge. I'd like to extend an invitation to you to visit the villages, pick a central location; come to Tok. I can make arrangements for people as far away as Copper River to come. Or, if you choose, Glennallen. I'm sure people from my area will go to Glennallen. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER THOMPSON: Thank you, Rose.

(Applause)

COMMISSIONER THOMPSON: We next would like to hear from Reva Shircel, who is with the Tanana Chiefs Education Department. Reva, and we welcome you as well.

MS. SHIRCEL: Thank you. I appreciate -- is it on? Is this a good.....

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That one's on. If you want to (indiscernible).

MS. SHIRCEL: I appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning -- or this afternoon, with the members of the Alaska Natives Commission at your Fairbanks hearings. I would like to take the opportunity to share with you just a few of our concerns about some of the issues we face here within the Interior of Alaska. I think you will find that some of our concerns about education may be similar to the concerns of other tribes

2-26-91
John Isaac
TCC Convention Speech
"The Spirit Of The Land"

Good morning; My respects to the Elders, delegates, and to our President, Cathie Ipalook. My name is John Isaac. I am from Tanacross, AK. I am in the eleventh grade and attend Tok High School. I am going to talk about the "Preservation of Our Language, Our Traditions, Our Culture."

Our Elders are passing away now and when they die; they take with them, the greatest treasures of the earth, "The Knowledge of Life." The knowledge that they have attained is with them, and before they die, these treasures must be unleashed and given to us. They must tell us how to survive in the cold, bleak winters, how and when to harvest the food in which Mother Earth has provided for us. They must teach us to make a bow and arrows to go with it, to make a spear, to use them for hunting. They must teach us to sew, for our beadwork is unique in the world. We, the youth, must ask for and accept this knowledge and responsibility so that we may teach it to the future, unborn generation. Now I see natives in my Region learning different languages like Spanish or Russian. When will we get a chance to learn our Athabascan language, culture, and traditions in our school?? I hear all kinds of excuses like "There's no room for a Native Culture-Traditions to be taught" or "There's not

enough money." I am tired of these excuses, money is not the point, if you are truly interested in the preservation of our culture, you would teach the youth whether it's in school or out of school. If there is really no room, put in a request to use the gymnasium or use an unoccupied room after school is out. There are a lot of ways to put Native Teachers in our schools. We just have to sit down to think about them, recognize them, and then use them. Any Elder is qualified, if he/she is willing to teach, let them, and assist them by telling your children and other children the knowledge you have, explain what customs and traditions are, keep telling them over and over.

I, myself cannot speak Athabascan, but I can understand some of it and speak a few minor words. My desire to learn "Our Language, Our Traditions, Our Culture" is very great. I want to hear stories of the past, to learn about my Great, Great Grandfathers, how they lived, when they lived, and to learn what they have learned. But, it is difficult, because the Western World keeps interfering with it's drugs and alcohol. Of my entire generation, not one can speak nor understand our language. Very few can sew and dance in the traditional ways. Most have succumbed to the "Evils of alcohol and drugs," including myself. I have a dream; One day we will not have these problems, no drugs or alcohol. Once again life will ring in our children again.

Well, I have said what I wanted to say, I hope you feel the same way I do about the preservation of our culture, traditions, and language, and I leave you with these final words:

If we do not learn our Culture now, when will we? Never?

If Our Elders do not teach us, who will? After they are gone?

If we do not start in our homes, villages, where?

Thank you, President Cathie Ipalook, Elders and Delegates alike, for listening to what I think, and also for listening to the other Youth Delegates, and please take action on our request. Teach us your language and traditions, we are ready and willing to learn. I would just like to say that I have heard many good things about Cathie Ipalook, our President. I respect her, and wish her the best. And I hope whoever you elect as your new president will carry out whatever she may have started. Thank you!

SB 136 has received strong support from the Alaska Federation of Natives, the White House Conference on Indian Education, the Denakkanaaga Elders Conference, the Tanana Chiefs conference, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, and the Association of Village Council Presidents, the Interior Education Council, the Village Participation Conference, the Rural Alaska Community Action Program, and by numerous villages.

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 136
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY SENATORS LINCOLN, Ellis

Introduced:
Referred:

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to a curriculum for Native language education; and providing
2 for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be known as the Native Language Education
5 Act.

6 * Sec. 2. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

7 (1) Alaska's indigenous Native cultures and languages are unique, essential
8 elements of Alaska's heritage;

9 (2) Alaska's indigenous Native languages are an integral part of Alaska Native
10 people's culture and well-being;

11 (3) knowledge of one's indigenous language is important for the development
12 of social skills and self-esteem; it further contributes to the development of the individual, and
13 the ability to communicate;

14 (4) translations from a Native language into English result in the loss of

1 context and deprivation of the full range of social and cultural understanding necessary to
2 function in the individual's environment;

3 (5) when Native children are proficient in their primary indigenous language,
4 they are more likely to do better in school; they also develop a higher degree of proficiency
5 in English;

6 (6) historically, Alaska Native children first learned their Native language in
7 their homes and communities but with the passing of Native elders and with a current
8 generation of parents who are not fluent in their Native language, younger generations are less
9 knowledgeable about their language and culture;

10 (7) the loss of indigenous Native languages dates back to the late 1800's when
11 mainstream American missionaries enforced federal policies that forbade the use of Native
12 languages, punished children for speaking their own language, and urged parents to speak only
13 English to their children;

14 (8) the continuation of "no Native language" policies in federal, territorial, and
15 state school systems between 1910 and 1970 resulted in the loss of many Native languages;

16 (9) the fact that only two of the 20 Alaska Native languages are fluently
17 spoken by children today is an indicator of the impending extinction of Native languages;

18 (10) unless action is taken, by the year 2055 only five of the 20 Alaska Native
19 languages will be spoken by anyone, and soon thereafter the Native languages of Alaska may
20 vanish.

21 * Sec. 3. AS 14.03.120(e) is amended to read:

22 (e) A district shall, by October 31 of each year, provide to the state board, and
23 make available to the public, a report on the performance of each public school and
24 public school students in the district. The report shall [MUST] be entitled "School
25 District Report Card To The Public" and shall [MUST] be prepared on a form
26 prescribed by the department. The report must include

27 (1) the percent of district students in the top and bottom quarter of
28 standardized national achievement examinations; results under this paragraph shall be
29 disclosed in a manner that does not reveal the individual identities of students;

30 (2) the percent of students who are not promoted to the next grade;

31 (3) student, parent, and community member comments on the school's

1 performance;

2 (4) the annual percent change in enrollment and the percent of
3 enrollment change due to student transfers into and out of the district;

4 (5) attendance, retention, and graduation rates;

5 (6) the ways in which meaningful parent involvement in school
6 performance was achieved;

7 (7) a summary and evaluation of the environmental education
8 curriculum described in AS 14.30.380;

9 (8) if Native language education is provided, a summary and
10 evaluation of the curriculum described in AS 14.30.420;

11 (9) other indicators of school performance required by the state board;
12 and

13 (10) [(9)] other indicators of school performance selected by the
14 district.

15 * Sec. 4. AS 14.30 is amended by adding a new section to article 6 to read:

16 Sec 14.30.420. NATIVE LANGUAGE EDUCATION. (a) A school board
17 in a district in which a majority of the students are Alaska Natives shall establish a
18 local Native language curriculum advisory board for each school in the district in
19 which a majority of the students are Alaska Natives. If the local Native language
20 curriculum advisory board recommends the establishment of a Native language
21 education curriculum for a school, the school board shall initiate and conduct a Native
22 language education curriculum for grades K through 12 at that school. The program
23 must include Native languages traditionally spoken in the community in which the
24 school is located. Each school board conducting a program of Native language
25 education shall implement the program as a part of regular classroom studies and shall
26 utilize

27 (1) instructors who are certified under AS 14.20.020 or 14.20.025; and

28 (2) to the extent possible

29 (A) instructors and instructional materials available through the
30 University of Alaska; and

31 (B) audio-visual, computer and satellite technology.

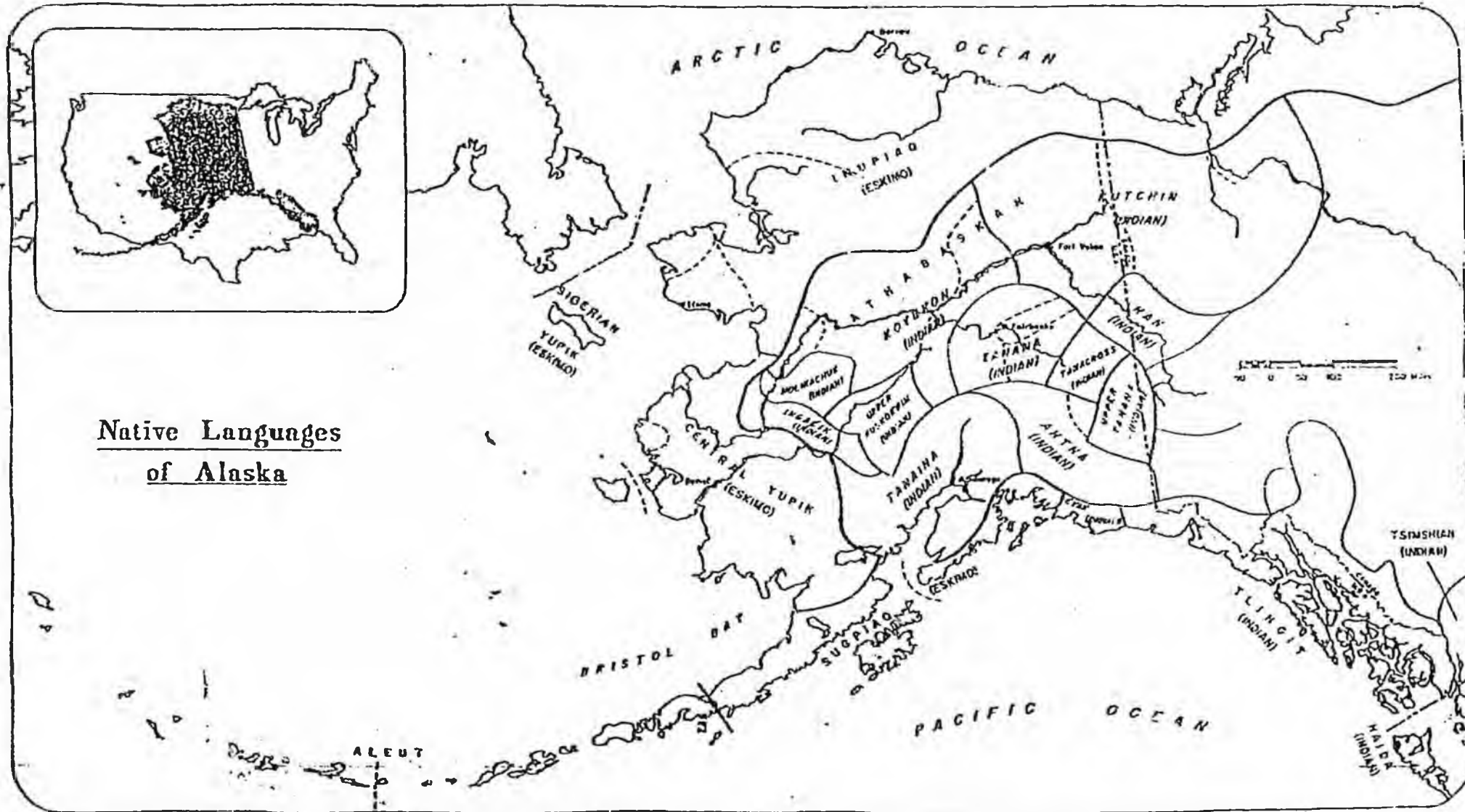
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(b) In this section,

(1) "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.250;

(2) "Native" means a person of one-fourth degree or more Alaskan Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut blood.

* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1995.



Native Languages
of Alaska

AARCIRTUUN

Qingainanerpeni mer'alleq taanganek,
wall'u taanganek avulegnek,
qingan anglicurlagececugngaat.

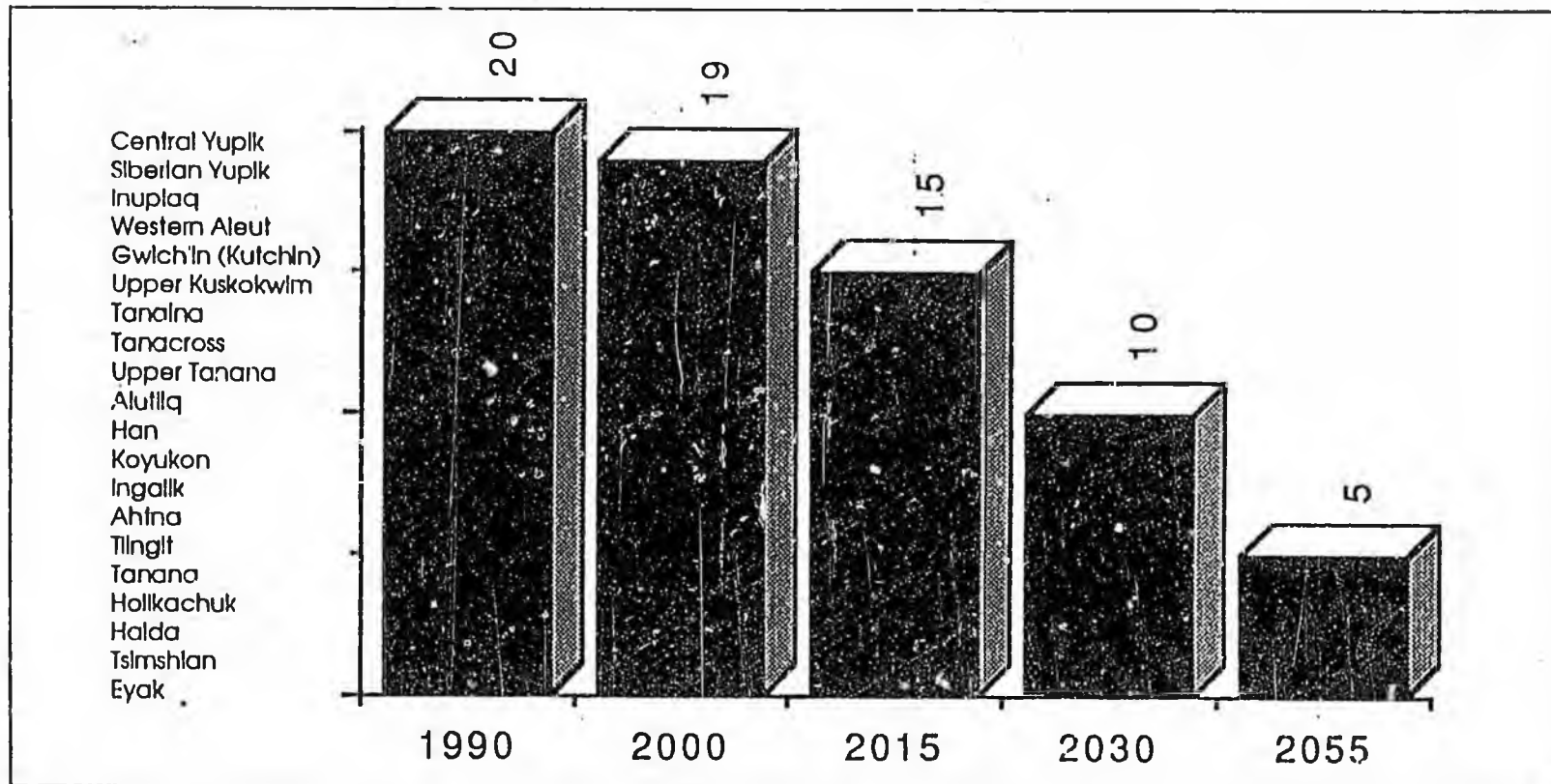
Anglicurlagececitulit merkat makunek ilangqertut:
beer-at, wine-at, wine-coolers-aat, allat-llu taangat.

WARNING

Drinking alcoholic beverages, or anything mixed with alcohol
can make your unborn baby grow (poorly, badly, or the wrong way).
Drinks that make unborn babies grow the wrong way include:
beer, wine, wine coolers, and other alcoholic beverages.

Compliments of Representative Lyman Hoffman
Translation by Oscar Alexie, Yu'pik Language Center
University of Alaska - Kuskokwim Campus

Languages in Peril



Not allowing for miracles, Eyak will probably not survive this century; Alaska Tsimshian, Alaska Haida, Holikachuk, and Tanana will probably be extinct by 2015; and Tlingit, Ahtna, Ingallik, Koyukon and Han will probably be extinct by 2030. Furthermore, Alutiiq, Upper Tanana, Tanacross, Tanaina and Upper Kuskokwim have an extremely doubtful future . . . not allowing for miracles or other radical changes, they will probably be extinct within a lifetime, by about 2055. By that year, then, probably only five of the twenty Alaska languages will still be spoken . . . Western Aleut . . . Kutchin . . . Inupiaq . . . Central Alaska Yupik and Siberian Yupik . . .

Dr. Michael Krauss
 Alaska Native Languages: Past, Present and Future
 Alaska Native Language Center Research Papers - 1980
 University of Alaska Fairbanks



Date APR 25 1992

Anchorage Daily News

Client No. 0607

House bill supports Native languages

By ROGER F. NYHUS
The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The House on Friday approved legislation designed to preserve Alaska's 20 Native languages by teaching them in rural schools.

The bill would require school boards in districts where a majority of students are Natives to establish Native language curriculum advisory panels.

If a panel recommends a Native language curriculum, the program would have to include languages traditionally spoken in the community where the school is located.

"By year 2055 — which isn't that far down the road — of the 20 Native languages in existence in Alaska today, we will have only five at most that will be living lan-

guages," said sponsoring Rep. Georgianna Lincoln, R-Rampart.

Alaska children traditionally learned their Native language in their homes and communities, but many of today's Native parents are not fluent in the languages.

Only two Native languages — Central Yupik and Siberian Yupik — are spoken fluently by some Alaska children, according to Lincoln's office. But Lincoln said her bill will help stem that trend through language classes.

No Native language classes are taught at the 63 Alaska schools that have a Native-majority enrollment, according to the state Education Department.

House Bill 352 was approved 27-4 and sent it to the Senate.

Last speaker of Salcha tongue dies

The Associated Press

FAIRBANKS — Services are pending for Eva Moffit, an 86-year-old Alaska Native believed to be the last living speaker of Salcha Athabascan.

Moffit died Thursday in Fairbanks of heart disease and diabetes, the family said.

She was a noted beadworker and seamstress whose dialect was preserved on tape recordings — complete with Moffit assuming

the dialect and voices of those she told about.

Michael Krauss, head of the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, said Moffit was the last person to know the tongue spoken in the Interior region from Wood River to Healy Lake.

Moffit, who lived in Fairbanks the past 40 years, was born in 1907 at Salchaket. The old village at the mouth of the Salcha River was nearly wiped out by influen-

za in 1918. James Kari, a UAF linguistics professor, says the outbreak left Moffit among the few remaining speakers of the so-called Middle Tanana language.

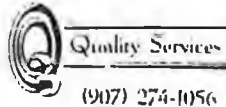
Kari says it's unclear whether the tongue was unique or a dialect. He called her a "wonderful person . . . and interesting source on local history."

Molly Galbreath, a longtime friend, said Moffit regretted that no one learned her language.

Moffit was a member of Toghoththele Native Corp., the Nenana village corporation. Doyon Ltd. recognized Moffit last year as shareholder of the year.

Moffit was preceded in death by nine children. Survivors include daughter, Mary Morris, and son, George Moffit, both of Fairbanks; sisters Cecelia Balch of Salcha and Daisy Blatchford of Seward; and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

*McChorage Daily News
7-25-73*



Date FEB 20 1992

Anchorage Daily News

Client No. 0607

Native languages

Schools can be part of solution

Studying Aleut or Tsimshian in school is not the same as speaking Aleut or Tsimshian at home. We have only to look at Latin to know that teaching a language is not the same as keeping a language alive.

But not all Aleuts or Tsimshians still speak their language well enough to pass it on at home. Only two of Alaska's 20 Native languages are still spoken by children. The rest are dying.

That is why Republican Rep. Georgianna Lincoln's Native Language Education Act deserves support. The act would require school districts with majority-Native enrollments to teach the local language if the community wants it taught.

Can schools take the place of parents in preserving a language? No. But if Alaska Natives want to keep their languages from dying, schools can — and should — help.

It is only right that schools try to be part of the solution. After all, if many Natives now find their languages irrelevant, schools bear a good share of the blame. They taught previous generations of Natives *not* to speak their own language.

But the education bill could backfire if schools force language instruction on Natives, like outsiders forced English on them in the past. So Rep. Lincoln's bill rightly leaves the decision to the villages. It requires districts to set up language curriculum advisory boards to decide whether the local language should be taught.

Self-determination gives villagers a stake in the language program. It discourages the temptation to turn responsibility entirely over to schools. Enthusiasm at the local level is the most hopeful sign that — given enough support — Alaska's rich languages may yet survive.

Rep. Lincoln's bill is no panacea. Anyone who's taken French or Spanish in school knows the result is not always fluency. But, like a federal bill being shepherded by Sen. Frank Murkowski (which could provide welcome funding), the Native Language Education Act would do more than teach a language. It would send a message that Native languages are worth saving.

Date FEB 18 1992

Anchorage Daily News

Client No. 6607

Vanishing languages gain allies

House bill would fund teaching Native tongues

By RALPH THOMAS
Daily News reporter

JUNEAU — Dozens of schools in rural Alaska might be required to teach Native languages under a proposal that has gained strong support in the state legislature.

Supporters say House Bill 352 — also known as the Native Language Education Act — will help keep the state's 20 Native languages from vanishing forever. But others fear the plan will be too expensive, and



Lincoln

some question whether it is government's responsibility to revive dying languages.

"I think it's probably the key element to getting our languages back in our villages," Rep. Georgianna Lincoln, R-Rampart and the bill's prime sponsor, said Monday.

Lincoln's bill was introduced just before the end of last year's session, and last week it reached the House Finance Committee, the last major step before going to the House floor.

The bill would require school districts in which a majority of students are Natives to set up language curriculum advisory boards. If the advisory boards find that local Native languages should be taught, the school districts would be required to teach those languages at all grade levels.

Eleven other House members have signed on as co-sponsors, and Lincoln said Sen. Lyman Hoffman, D-Bethel, has promised to introduce a companion bill in the Senate. Hoffman could not be reached for comment Monday.

But Lincoln's proposal is likely to meet some resistance.

"Should we be teaching Norwegian to all of the Norwegians in Petersburg?" said Republican House Minority Leader Robin Taylor of Wrangell. "Who is responsible for keeping a language alive? Isn't it the people who speak it?"

Sixty-three schools in Alaska that have a Native-majority enrollment offer no Native language classes, according to the state Department of Education.

The department has estimated Lincoln's proposal would cost the state less than \$23,000 annually, but could cost local school districts nearly \$3.8 million each year.

Taylor and other members of the House

Please see Page B-3, **SCHOOLS**

SCHOOLS: Bill would preserve Native languages

Continued from Page B-1

minority say the state is facing a severe budget crisis and should not increase the number of government-funded programs.

"Other people want to keep adding more whistles and bells to the train," Taylor said. "I'm concerned the train might not even run."

Leland Dishman, superintendent of the Yupiit School District in Southwest, said the district's school board supports Lincoln's bill but is concerned about who will pay the tab.

"They (legislators) can have the baby," Dishman said Monday, "but I sure hope they help with the rearing of it."

The original version of Lincoln's bill would have simply required schools with

Native-majority enrollments to teach the local Native languages. But she added the advisory board provision when critics complained the state shouldn't mandate a program unless it was willing to pay the costs.

"The local school districts still have an option," Lincoln said. "I don't think it is fair to impose further mandates on the school districts."

Lincoln added, however, that the federal government would likely cover most of the costs of her proposal.

For example, she said, the U.S. Senate has passed a measure that would give Alaska \$2.5 million per year during the next five years to preserve Native languages. The bill's sponsor, Alaska Republican Frank Murkowski, is optimistic it will pass

the House and get White House approval, according to Lincoln.

No one in Murkowski's Anchorage or Washington, D.C., offices could be reached late Monday.

Only two Alaska Native languages are still spoken fluently by school children, according to Lincoln's bill.

"Unless action is taken by the year 2055 only five of the 20 Alaska Native languages will be spoken by anyone, and soon thereafter the Native languages of Alaska may vanish," the bill says.

In drafting her bill, Lincoln relied heavily on research done by the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Michael Krauss, a profes-

sor at the language center, has compared the plight of Native languages to that of animal species facing extinction. But the animals are getting much more attention, Krauss says.

"Surely, just as the extinction of any animal species diminishes our world, so does the extinction of any language," Krauss wrote last year in a paper about "endangered languages."

Lincoln said one of her aunts in Rampart is the only person there who can still speak the village's native language.

"For her to sit there and not have anyone to speak with in our native tongue, it is the saddest thing," Lincoln said. "That's just one village; we have many that are like that."

Date: 3-30-1993

Bank rewrites brochures

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — When Key Bank of Alaska translated its slogan, "America's neighborhood bank," into Siberian Yupik, it got a mouthful: Amaarikam Qantaaghanlengugh-melnguom Bank-anga.

That language, spoken by Eskimos on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea, has no word for "neighborhood." So translators used "The bank that is near to our village" as a rough approximation.

Actually, the bank branch nearest to the island is about 700 miles away in Fairbanks.

But to expand its market to the remotest of Alaska villages, the bank has begun distributing brochures and cassette tapes on

how to apply for a loan in five Native languages: Siberian Yupik, Central Yup'ik, Aleut, Gwich'in and Inupiaq.

"We hope it opens up some new business for us, and for the rural Natives," bank President Michael Burns said.

The Anchorage-based bank has branches in 14 Alaska communities.

Cathi Lucero of Velero Communications of Anchorage said conveying banking concepts in Native tongues was no easy task. Several translators worked on the project.

John Active, a bilingual Yup'ik newspaper and radio reporter in Bethel, said it can take an entire paragraph to translate something like "home equity" into Yup'ik. The

in Native languages

Conveying banking concepts in Native tongues was no easy task. Several translators worked on the project.

Yup'ik word for interest — naveruel — means "to grow or give birth."

"You put money in the bank, and it has more babies," he said.

The loan brochure shows a luxury car

flanked by a Cape Cod-style suburban home. Lucero said her company suggested substituting pictures of dog sleds, skiffs and whaling boats, but the marketing department at Key Bank wanted to keep the brochure's images uniform with the English version.

Michael Krauss, director of the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, commended the bank for showing respect for Alaska Native languages.

"This is the first business that I know of that has seriously tried to use Native languages, other than the airlines to put out safety instructions or fasten seat belt signs."

Bank of Alaska, attributed the bank's good fortune to stability in the Alaska economy and to consumer confidence rebounding during the past 18



switching to 15-year mortgages with roughly the same monthly payments had with the higher interest rate 30-year loans.

Though rates have flattened in the past six weeks, the decline has increased the margin between what banks pay for deposits and what they earn on loans and investments, Roth said. "However, the pendulum swings both ways, and banks have done a lot in the past year to structure their balance sheets to prepare for the possibility of interest rates rising," he said.

A recent slowdown of growth in the Anchorage economy has led many banks to begin aggressively trying to take customers from the other banks, Roth said. "There's a strong incentive now to make loans," he said.

Meanwhile, depositors have been dismayed by the continued decline in interest rates.

certificates of deposit."

Burns said Key Bank is planning to launch a new type of deposit in six weeks and to restructure its floating rate money-market account.

Key Bank's assets shrank 3 percent last year to \$779.4 million, due mostly to the loss of a corporate client that moved its business out of state, Burns said. The bank also posted a 5 percent drop in deposits in Fairbanks, where it commands nearly one-third of the market share. Overall, its deposits were flat last year.

Knudson said consumers have responded well to Northrim's new "Jump-UP" CD product, which is offered at a competitive interest rate with an option to change the rate one time during the life of the CD.

"People like that flexibility," he said. "They have been burned in the past 15 years when rates have gone up or down over the period they held a CD."

months. He said the decision to keep Fort Richardson open should be especially beneficial to consumer confidence in Alaska.

"That, plus renewed activity on the North Slope and in Cook Inlet, bodes well for a very good year," Burns said.

Richard Strutz, president of National Bank of Alaska, said 1992 was the bank's third consecutive year of record profits, and he expects 1993 to be a good year for all of Alaska's banks.

The other banks and respective assets as of Dec. 31, 1992 were First Interstate Bank of Alaska, \$31.9 million; Bank of America Alaska, \$182.9 million; First Bank of Ketchikan, \$177.4 million; Denali State Bank, \$82.7 million; and McKinley Mutual Bank, \$113.7 million, both of Fairbanks.

Declining interest rates, meanwhile, are spurring borrowers to new heights in refinancing loans, especially home mortgages.

February was a record month for consumer loans at Key Bank, perhaps Alaska's most aggressive lender. The bank's total loans did not increase because pay-offs of existing

Guides read in native tongues

By Rose Ragsdale
Alaska Journal of Commerce

Key Bank of Alaska is offering customers instructions on borrowing money in five Alaska Native languages — Aleut, Gwich'in, Inupiaq, Central Yupik and Siberian Yupik.

The instructions, offered in either a brochure or audio cassette called "How to Borrow Money," is part of the bank's recent effort to expand its services to non-English speaking customers. The materials contain step-by-step instructions on how to fill out a loan application.

Bank officials said the Alaska Native language translations were conducted as part of Key Bank of Alaska's effort to make banking easier for customers who speak an Alaska Native language only.

"Alaska has a diverse population of people and languages," said

Michael J. Burns, president and chief executive office of Key Bank of Alaska. "It is important to us that we find ways to meet their needs."

All five translations are available in Key Bank's regional branches in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau and in the Alaska Native languages indigenous to the regions where its other offices are located. The new materials were produced in Anchorage by Veler Linguistics Inc.

Descriptions of the bank's checking and loan services are also available in Chinese, Korean, Tagalog and Spanish. In addition, the bank has employees who can provide oral or written assistance to customers in languages other than English.

Key Bank of Alaska, the state's third-largest bank, has assets of \$779 million and 20 offices in 13 communities, including Kenai, Dillingham, North Pole, Hoonah, Yakutat, Kodiak and Unalaska.

March 29, 1993 Vol. 17 No. 13
The Alaska Journal of Commerce

"It's the bible of our office."

Katherine McConkey
P. O. Box 14
Copper Center, Alaska 99573

APR 15 1993

April 7, 1993

Honorable Georgianna Lincoln
Senator
Room 510
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Georgianna,

I am in support of your Senate Bill No. 136 Native Language Education.

My father is one of the students who went to school and was punished for using his language, therefore, he did not use his language while speaking with me.

I have lost a lot of knowledge that would be passed on to me by my elders if I could understand and speak the Ahtna language. I have always pursued the classes taught at the Prince William Sound Community College when they have offered the Ahtna Language course. However, the time available in classes and studies are not enough to speak the language fluently.

My six children also suffer because they are not taught their language at home by their parents. We make an effort to have them taught at a culture camp held for three days a year. this however, is not enough time.

Some efforts I have given to the language and culture teaching are the Culture Activity Night this is for the children of the Copper Center school who want to attend and learn about our culture and language. I volunteer for this one night a week for about three hours on Tuesdays.

Letters of Support

I know I would really appreciate funding for the teaching of the culture and language, because you can not find many people to help volunteer and help with these programs.

The Ahtna Native Language Task Force, formed to present a curriculum to the Copper River School District as a pilot program in the Glennallen Elementary/High School with the long range goal to be implemented in all the Copper River School District Schools is currently being worked on and has been referred to the curriculum committee by the School District. If funds were made available by the State Legislature, our program could be a reality by the next school year.

It would be helpful to our family to have the children educated in the school system with the language, not only is it helpful to them but also the non-native children who wish to learn about the natives they attend school with.

This type of program should have been instituted from Statehood, it may well have alleviated all the misunderstandings we have had to deal with regarding our subsistence lifestyle, our right to govern ourselves.

With the lost of many of our elders it is imperative we begin teaching the language and culture now.

I urge the State Legislature to pass Senate Bill No. 136!

Thank you.

Sincerely,

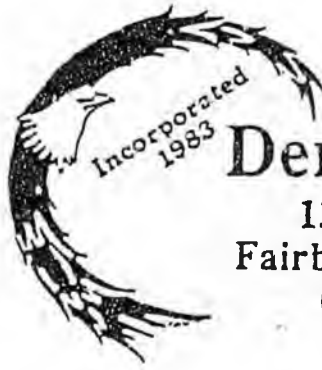


Katherine McConkey

KM

cc: 18th Alaska State Legislature

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Denakkanaaga

1302 21st Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-5827

April 15, 1993

Senator Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Georgianna: *

We request your support for Senate Bill No. 136, The Native Language Education Act.

Our Denakkanaaga elders believe that local school boards in districts where the majority of students are Alaska Natives should establish a local Native language curriculum advisory board to advise on Native language training. Language is a part of cultural heritage, a person's identity and roots. It is important that the Native Alaskan children of today understand their ancestral past while coping with the practicalities of the present world dominated by the English language. For years our elders have been trying to teach their Native language to the young people in their homes and in the schools. Enactment of this bill into law would support their efforts and sustain unique Alaskan Native languages on par with non-Native European and Asian languages currently taught in schools in Alaska.

Since 1983, Denakkanaga elders have consistently supported the concept of Native language education. Most recently at their annual conference in 1992, the elders of Denakkanaaga approved Resolution 92—9, Preservation of Native Languages and Native Traditions (copy attached). SB #136 addresses one of the concerns expressed in that resolution. We, therefore, ask your support for that bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Don Lee
Executive Director

* George
for your information
we sent this letter to
all senators.

Recipient of the 1992 Louise B. Gerrard Award
for service to rural older Americans,
National Association of State Units on Aging



Denakkanaaga

1302 21st Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-5827

Resolution 92—9

Preservation of Native Languages and Native Traditions

Whereas our Alaska Native languages are slowly fading away; and

Whereas statistics state that by the year 2023, only a few Native languages have a chance to survive; and

Whereas we have nineteen of our twenty Native languages remaining today, but many of our people cannot speak their particular language; and

Whereas our elders are excellent as well as only, unrenewable resources of information to keep our Athabascan culture strong, and if our elders and our youth work together, our culture will be stronger:

Therefore be it resolved that our village people and local school advisory boards be involved in the preservation of our languages and traditions; and

Be it further resolved that the Denakkanaaga elders fully support legislation to teach Native languages in the school curriculum, especially in school districts where the majority of students are Native; and

Be it still further resolved that Denakkanaaga elders encourage Tanana Chiefs Conference to obtain funding and grants to organize spiritual re-education cultural camps across the region.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this resolution was passed on June 4, 1992 by the Denakkanaaga Board of Directors and the elder voting delegates at the Eleventh Annual Denakkanaaga Conference in Huslia, Alaska.

Effie Kokrine, Secretary-Treasurer

Submitted by:

Malinda Peter, Donna Fields, Arlene Solomon, Youth Delegates, Fort Yukon

Annie Dayton, Koyukuk

Lester Erhart, Tanana

Isaac Juneby
Box 107
Eagle, Alaska 99738
July 15, 1993

Senator Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State Senate
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

JUL 20 1993

Dear Honorable Senator Lincoln:

I am writing this letter to personally thank you and Representative Nicholia for all the work, both of you done for Interior Alaska, during the last Legislative session. I understand that sometimes it seems like an uphill battle, but both of you did well in securing fundings for your districts. I have been keeping up with the bills that both of you are sponsoring, and I wholeheartedly give you my support and confidence.

One of the bills which I have been following are the House version and the Senate version of the Native Language. I am doing some consulting with Yukon Language Center in Whitehorse, Y.T. with translating and writing the Han Language. My wife Sandi and I have been involved with translating and writing the Han Language since June of last year. As you may know, the Han Language, culture and Religious ceremonies are dying off.

One of the reasons why we got involved, is because the Han Indians have survived for 20,000 to 25000 years and have been a proud people, and our fathers before us has never let this happen. It scares me to think that there are probably less than 50 people who speaks and understands Han fluently.

I will be sending you some of the work that we have done after they are published. It may be interest to you that the Alaska Gateway School District are looking at some of the curriculum that Yukon Language Center has developed. I believe that this curriculum is easy to understand, simplified, and can be applied to our everyday life and surroundings.

In closing, I would like to leave you with one thought, I remember that it was not that long ago that I would have said, "let someone else worry about it". I am now taken it upon myself to see that Han Language, Culture and Religious Ceremonies survive, live and not be history. Keep up the good work and I would like to invite both of you to beautiful Eagle this summer.

Sincerely,

Isaac A. Juneby
Isaac A. Juneby

SJB 136
C/C 2/26 @RA
HES
FIN

Representative Irene Nicholia
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Annie Mayo, Tribal Manager Program Director
Family Services
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
122 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Rose Isaac, Director
Upper Tanana Subregion
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
Box 126
Tok, Alaska 99780

1/11/94

Delta Junction AK 99737 895-4658

NON-CONSTITUENT

BILL#: SB 136 NATIVE LANGUAGE EDUCATION

SUPPORTS

MESSAGE: I TOTALLY SUPPORT THIS BILL WITH ITS EMPHASIS ON
PRESERVATION OF NATIVE LANGUAGES. I AM COMPLETING MY
MASTERS EDUCATION WITH EMPHASIS IN LANGUAGE LITERACY.
THIS BILL IS ESSENTIAL FOR OUR PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING AND
SELF-ESTEEM. I AM FROM MAE HERMAN NINGEOLUK'S FAMILY, A
GRANDDAUGHTER. WE MUST GIVE EQUAL MERIT TO THIS.

DISTRIBUTION 06

Sectional Analysis

SSSB 136

- Sec. 1. Short Title: Native Language Education Act
- Sec. 2. Findings
- Sec. 3. Amends School District Report Card statute to include summary and evaluation of Native language education, if provided by the district.
- Sec. 4(a). Adds a new section to the Educational Programs statute related to Native Language Education.
- A local Native language curriculum advisory board may be established for each school where a majority of the students are Alaska Native.
- Upon recommendation of the local Native language curriculum advisory board, the district may teach Native language in the schools, grades K-12.
- Directs school boards to utilize certified instructors the language, and to the extent possible, instructors and materials available through the University and satellite technologies when Native language education program is implemented.
- Sec. 4(b). Defines "Native" Alaskan for the purposes of this bill, to be a person with one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian, Eskimo or Aleut blood.
- Sec. 5. Effective date: July 1, 1995.

Amendment to SSSB136

Sec. 4., page 3.

Line 17, change the word "shall" to "may"

Line 21, change the word "shall" to "may"

FAX MESSAGE

COPPER RIVER SCHOOL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 108
GLENNALLEN, AK 99588
(907) 822-3234
FAX NO. (907) 822-3949

DATE: 1-10-94 TIME: 5:00 PM

TO: Alaska Legislature

FAX NUMBER: 415-4979

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: -0-

DELIVER TO: Senator Randy Phillips

SENT BY: Reid Strake, Supt.

SUBJECT: Native Language Bill

COMMENTS/MESSAGE: Please be advised that

I do not support SB-136. There is
no need for further mandates when
funds are short. A decision to implement
should be a local one, as in our case,
and to be determined by local school

If you do not receive the total number of pages following this cover letter, please telephone our office. Otherwise, we will assume you have received this transmittal satisfactorily.

MENTASTA LAKE VILLAGE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 6019
MENTASTA, AK. 99780
(907) 291-2319 or (907)291-2328

January 25, 1994

Attn: Lincoln

I wish to indicate my support of the bill 136 as it stands before amendments proposed by Senator Lincoln on January 11, 1994. I do not agree with the amendments: changing the words "shall" to "may" in lines 23 and 24 on page 2. I object to the proposed amendments for two reasons: Please let me explain.

Objection #1: More power to regional school boards.

It must be pointed out that some regional school boards are hostile to Native language instruction--whether due to low Native representation on the board or due to Native ambivalence about their own languages and traditions caused by US education policies regarding Native language in the first decades of American control of Alaska (Dauenhauer). Senator Lincoln stated that she proposed the amendments in order to grant more power to school boards who may be under undue influence by district administrators.

However, in some cases SB 136 can prove to be a motivator for reluctant school boards as well as for reluctant or contrary school districts.

Objection #2: Dialect or language differences within a district.

There are districts in which dialect or language differences still cripple all attempts to establish Native language programs. The suggestion that a district should choose a single language for official support will certainly arouse bitter, long standing territorial disputes among elders.

However, there is an equitable solution in the model materials designed by the Yukon Native Language Center at Yukon College in Whitehorse, Canada. This curriculum design is flexible enough to apply to ANY Native language or dialect. It also supports immersion-type instruction, focuses on oral competence, and introduces literacy. Thus, a school district can adopt a single curriculum while it is in fact offering instruction in several different languages. An Alaskan solution to dialectal difference is available in the Yukon-Koyukuk School District which incorporates all three regional dialects (Upper, Central, and Lower Koyukon) in its instruction material. In effect, students learn all three dialects, or --where only one dialect is dominant-- instructors may concentrate on the local form of the regional language. This curriculum was developed with the help of the Alaskan Native Language Center at UAF.

Summary and Concluding Remarks

It is such an important first step in the promotion of the legitimate study of Native Languages in the Alaskan public schools that we feel it should not be optional for districts or school boards--any more than the systematic removal of Native Languages was optional in public schools during our recent history!

Legislators should be aware of the new Associate of Applied Science degree (sponsored through UAF-Tok Center) in the teaching of Native Languages which is about to graduate its first student! SB 136, as currently stated, and with its laudable and necessary budget of approximately \$60,000 to schools currently without Native Language programs, would provide the required rationale for a newly created structure to train Native Language teachers for the public school system. Indeed the full strength of this bill is needed by levels as aids, or bilingual/Indian Ed instructors. These teachers have struggled to get and keep their languages represented within school systems where they are underpaid, work without benefits, and enjoy no support from their districts in terms of funding for training, purchase of materials, or any provisions for sick leave or travel. The amendment to SB 136 would not significantly change this situation. Legislators should realize that such grass roots language programs are fragile. We have already seen the retreat of talented dedicated teachers who could not afford to continue developing curricula and materials with little or no district support. Line 27 page 3 to read recognized expert by the local school Board- not instructors who are certified. More funding to the school not the school district, which take their 25% cut.

I hope you will consider our views before making your decision. You have it in your power to make a difference in the survival of Native languages, or -- unintentionally, we are sure-- to support the status quo. Thank you for your time.

Very sincerely yours,

Norman Ewan,
First Chief

cc: Irene Nicolai
Mentasta Lake Village Traditional Council

Isaac A. Juneby
P.O. Box 159
Eagle, Alaska 99738
July 23, 1993

Senator Randy Phillips
P.O. Box 142
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Dear Honorable Senator Phillips:

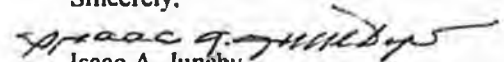
I am writing in reference to Senate Bill # 136, which was introduced by Senator Lincoln. I want to give you my wholehearted support and confidence in passing SB 136 during the next session. I know the importance of this bill, and feel that it will pass both chambers without much opposition.

I have been a proponent of the Native Language, Religious freedom and Culture for a long time. During the last 2 years, I have been corresponding with Senator Lincoln. (Enclosed for your information are copies of the correspondences). I would like to express my support and interest in passing SB 136 and ask that you as Chair, of the Community and Regional Affairs Committee hold hearings on this bill next year.

I have gotten involved since last year in writing and translating the Han Language. I am involved because the Han Language, Culture and Religious freedom are dying and have made it my business that this don't happen and be history. I further believe that we need people with foresight, like you and Georgianna Lincoln who can see this reality.

In closing, I want to thank you for all the time you have committed on this bill. If you have any questions, call me either at home (907) 547-2307 or at work at (907) 547-2313.

Sincerely,


Isaac A. Juneby

C/C
Senator Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State Senate
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Representative Irene Nicholia
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

January 17, 1992

Representative Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: House Bill #352

Dear Representative Lincoln,

I am writing to you in reference to HB 352, which you introduced during the last Legislative Session. I want to tell you I fully support your efforts and endeavors in passing HB 352.

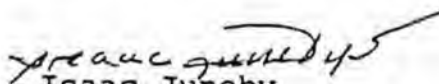
You are to be commended for making this linguistic part of the curriculum in the high schools. It took a long time to realize that here we are teaching French, Russian, or Spanish in our school systems and not any efforts made in teaching our state's original languages.

It is also good to know that you are there to watch and do what's the best for not only the Native people but also the non-Natives. I can guarantee you that as long as you are there, they won't be trying to ram some legislation down our throats.

I am a very proud man to see legislation like this, as in 1976 when I was a member of the school board in Eagle, I tried unsuccessfully to get "cultural hertiage" into the curriculum. Please be aware that I am proud of you and look forward to talk to you when your in Fairbanks.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,


Isaac Juneby
2123 Hilton Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senator Georgianna Lincoln

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3732
Fax (907) 465-2652

Committees:
Transportation
Labor and Commerce
Administrative Regulation Review
Minority Whip
Bush Caucus Chair

DISTRICT R

MEMORANDUM

- Alama
- Allakaleet
- Aniak
- Arvik
- Arctic Village
- Beaver
- Bertles
- Big Delta
- Birch Creek
- Canyon Village
- Central
- Chalkyitsik
- Chena, at Hay
- Chickaloon
- Chickena
- Chitochana
- Clutna
- Chuatlabuk
- Circle
- Copper Center
- Copperville
- Cordova
- Crooked Creek
- Delta Junction
- Dot Lake
- Dry Creek
- Eagle
- Evansville
- Fort Greely
- Fort Yukon
- Galena
- Galena
- Glenallen
- Grayling
- Gulkana
- Healy Lake
- Holy Cross
- Hughes
- Huslia
- Igouag
- Iliamna
- Kaktovik
- Kaktag
- Kenny Lake
- Koyukuk
- Lake Minchumina
- Lime Village
- Livengood
- Lower Kaktag
- Manley Hot Springs
- McCarthy
- McGrath
- Medfra
- Mendeltna
- Mentasta
- Minto
- Nabesna
- Nelchuna
- Newhalen
- Nikolai
- Nondalton
- Northway
- Nulato
- Paxson
- Port Alsworth
- Rampart
- Red Devil
- Ruby
- Shageluk
- Sheep Mountain
- Slana
- Sleetmute
- Stevens Village
- Stony River
- Sutton
- Takotna
- Tanastow
- Tanana
- Tatitlek
- Tachina
- Telida
- Tetlin
- TiA
- Tobsona
- Tootna
- Totokuk
- Tyonek
- Upper Kaktag
- Valdez
- Venette
- Whittier
- Wiseman

TO: Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

ATTN: Shirley Armstrong

FROM: Senator Georgianna Lincoln *GL*
Senate District R\

DATE: January 10, 1994

RE: SB 136

As part of the public testimony for Senate Bill 136, I am requesting the following sites be included during the committee hearing on Tuesday, January 11:

- Bethel LIO
- Tok LIO
- Fairbanks LIO
- Kotzebue LIO
- Galena City School District at 656-1205 (Ask for Jenny)

Testimony will be offered by the Lower Kuskokwim School District in Bethel (Susan Murphy), Chuck Miller in Tok, Reva Shircell in Fairbanks, Rachel Craig or alternate in Kotzebue and the Galena City School District.

GL: sjb

*Called in
1/10/94 sjb*

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 3/2/93

FURTHER: FIN

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/11/93
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

CRA Committee considered SB 142

"An Act relating to the Alaska regional economic assistance program; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends it be replaced with

and recommends:

replace with _____ CS SB142 (CRA)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

attaches amendment(s)

and report it back as follows

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

FOV

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
Dept of Comm	3/8/93		750.0

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Rich Halford (1)
Al Adams
Wendy Herring (2)

Adrian Taylor No Rec.
~~_____~~ No Rec.

Paul E. Kelly No Rec.

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 142

Revision Date: 3/16/93

Department Affected: Commerce and Economic Development

Title: Regional Economic Assistance Program

BRU: Economic Development

Sponsor: Senator Jacko

Component: N/A

Requestor: Senator Phillips

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER						
TOTAL	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 93) impact: N/A

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 See attached.

Prepared by: Tom Lawson, Section Chief, Business & Regional Dev.

Phone: 465-2017

Division: Economic Development

Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Paul Fuhs

Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

Date: 3/16/93

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 142

ANALYSIS: (continued)

This legislation amends the ARDOR (Alaska Regional Development Organizations) program, established in statute in 1988, to allow state grant funding of up to \$100.0 per ARDOR. It also authorizes the department to establish by regulation the amount of matching funds required based on the capacity of each ARDOR to generate money from nonstate sources. Currently, the statute (AS 44.33.026) requires that each ARDOR receive no more than \$50.0 per year which must be matched on a one-to-one basis with nonstate funds. A total of \$1,400.0/year would be necessary for the 13 designated ARDORs and the one anticipated new ARDOR being organized in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. \$650.0 already exists in the Governor's FY 94 Operating Budget request. The ARDOR program sunsets July 1, 1997.

The legislation also exempts ARDOR board members and staff from liability and exempts state contracts to ARDORs from the state procurement process. There is no direct fiscal impact to these sections of the legislation.

SB 142: "An Act relating to the Alaska regional economic assistance program."

The department is neutral on this bill.

The ARDOR (Alaska Regional Development Organizations) program was established in statute in 1988 and with implementing regulations became effective in early 1989. Since then 13 ARDORs have been designated, eight in the last two years. An anticipated fourteenth ARDOR is being organized in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Currently, the statute (AS 44.33.026) requires that each ARDOR receive no more than \$50.0 per year which must be matched on a one-to-one basis with nonstate funds. This legislation amends the statute to allow state grant funding of up to \$100.0 per ARDOR and authorizes the department to establish by regulation the amount of matching funds required based on the capacity of each ARDOR to generate money from non-state sources.

If this legislation is passed, the department envisions a matching fund formula that would ease match requirements and especially favor rural areas. A total of \$1,400.0/year would be necessary for the 13 existing ARDORs and one anticipated new ARDOR.

Paul Fuhs
Paul Fuhs, Commissioner

3/12/93
Date

dgl/120pp.ed

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 142

Revision Date: N/A

Title: Regional Economic Assistance Program

Sponsor: Senator Jacko

Requestor: Senator Jacko

Department Affected: Commerce and Economic Development

BRU: Economic Development

Component: N/A

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER						
TOTAL	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY 93) impact: N/A

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
See attached.

Prepared by: Tom Lawson, Section Chief, Business & Regional Dev.

Phone: 465-2017

Division: Economic Development

Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Paul Fuhs

Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

Date: 3/8/93

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 142

ANALYSIS: (continued)

This legislation amends the ARDOR (Alaska Regional Development Organizations) program, established in statute in 1988, to allow state grant funding of up to \$100.0 per ARDOR. It also authorizes the department to establish by regulation the amount of matching funds required based on the capacity of each ARDOR to generate money from nonstate sources. Currently, the statute (AS 44.33.026) requires that each ARDOR receive no more than \$50.0 per year which must be matched on a one-to-one basis with nonstate funds. A total of \$1,400.0/year would be necessary for the 13 designated ARDORs and the one anticipated new ARDOR being organized in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. \$650.0 already exists in the Governor's FY 94 Operating Budget request. The ARDOR program sunsets July 1, 1997.



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
Senator Robin Taylor, Vice Chair
Senator Rick Halford
Senator Al Adams
Senator Fred Zharoff

SESSION:
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak 99801-1182
(907) 465-4989

INTERIM:
P O Box 142
Eagle River, Ak 99577
(907) 694-4949

AGENDA

9:00 am

March 16, 1993

1. Call to Order (time and members present)
2. SB 142 - Regional Economic Assistance Grants
Teleconference - Anchorage LIO
ARDOR (Alaska Regional Development Organizations)
3. Adjourn

8-LS0731NE
Cook
3/15/93

*Adopted as
working document*

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 142()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATOR JACKO

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the Alaska regional economic assistance program and to**
2 **regional development organizations; and providing for an effective date."**

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

4 *** Section 1. AS 09.17.050(a) is amended to read:**

5 (a) Unless the act or omission constituted gross negligence, a person may not
6 recover tort damages for personal injury, death, or damage to property for an act or
7 omission to act in the course and scope of official duties, from one of the following:

8 (1) a member of the board of directors or an officer of a nonprofit
9 corporation;

10 (2) a member of the board of directors of a public or nonprofit hospital,
11 or a member of a citizen's advisory board of any hospital;

12 (3) a member of a school board of a school district;

13 (4) a member of the governing body, a commission, or a citizen's
14 advisory committee of a municipality of the state;

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(5) a member of the board of directors, an officer, or an employee of a regional development organization.

* Sec. 2. AS 09.17.050(c)

(c) In this section,

(1) "nonprofit corporation" means a corporation that qualifies for exemption from taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (4) (Internal Revenue Code);

(2) "regional development organization" has the meaning given in AS 44.33.026.

* Sec. 3. AS 36.30.850(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

exempts (30) contracts entered into with a regional development organization; in this paragraph, "regional development organization" has the meaning given in AS 44.33.026. *adds to procurement code*

* Sec. 4. AS 44.33.026(c) is amended to read:

(c) To qualify for a grant, a regional development organization must match the grant by providing an amount of money from nonstate sources for the project. The department shall establish by regulation a formula that determines the amount of the match required under this subsection based upon the capability of each organization to generate money from nonstate sources. The amount of match required may not exceed [THAT EQUALS] the amount of grant money to be used for the project. The total amount of grant money provided to an organization during a fiscal year may not exceed \$100,000 [\$50,000].

* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1993.

ons adopted under AS

responsibility require-
— 42.30.380;

ublications and promo-
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procedures and collect

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f skill under AS 05.15;

tion and development

4 ch 64 SLA 1959; am

n § 2 ch 55 SLA 1963;

8); am § 4 ch 94 SLA

SLA 1976; am § 96 ch

am E.O. No. 40, § 2

7, § 6 (1980); am § 33

.O. No. 57, § 2 (1984);

185; am § 2 ch 97 SLA

5, § 3 (1987); am § 43

1 § 3 ch 36 SLA 1989;

1 Offices established by AS

1988 amendment, effective

repealed former paragraph

computing the maximum

under AS 45.45.010(b).

1988 amendment, effective

added paragraph (30).

1989 amendment, effective

added paragraph (31).

1989 amendment, effective

added paragraph (32).

history reports. — For re-

SLA 1976 (SCSHB 730),

Journal, p. 696.

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Sec. 44.33.025. Recording. [Repealed, E.O. No. 47, § 6 (1980).]

Sec. 44.33.026. Alaska regional economic assistance program.

(a) The department shall

(1) encourage the formation of regional development organizations by providing assistance in forming organizations to interested individuals, including information on how to qualify and apply for regional development grants and federal funding under 42 U.S.C. 3121 — 3246 (Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965), as amended;

(2) assist an interested individual in establishing boundaries for a proposed organization to ensure that the region

(A) is of sufficient geographic size and contains a large enough population to form an economically viable unit with shared interests, resources, traditions, and goals;

(B) contains at least one municipality that serves as a regional center; and

(C) contains the entire area of each municipality included in the region;

(3) gather information about regional economic issues, international trade, and tourism from organizations;

(4) serve as liaison between organizations and other state agencies and encourage other agencies to make resources available to help accomplish goals of the organizations;

(5) assist each organization to

(A) provide services designed to encourage economic development to local communities and businesses;

(B) collect and distribute economic information relevant to the region;

(C) participate in state marketing campaigns and join state trade missions that are relevant to the region; and

(D) develop and implement strategies to attract new industry, expand international trade opportunities, and encourage tourism within the region.

(b) Subject to (c) of this section, the department may make regional development grants to organizations for projects the department determines will be of value in encouraging economic development. During a fiscal year the department may make no more than 15 grants and may only make grants to one organization from a particular region. An organization that is designated an economic development district under 42 U.S.C. 3171 qualifies for grants under this subsection. The department shall by regulation adopt procedures for applying for regional development grants, including application deadlines. The department may by regulation establish additional grant eligibility requirements.

(c) To qualify for a grant, a regional development organization must match the grant by providing an amount of money from nons'ate

sources for the project that equals the amount of grant money to be used for the project. The total amount of grant money provided to an organization during a fiscal year may not exceed \$50,000.

(d) There is established in the department the regional development fund consisting of appropriations to the fund. Money from the fund may be used only for regional development grants.

(e) In this section

(1) "department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Development;

(2) "regional development organization" or "organization" means a nonprofit organization or nonprofit corporation formed to encourage economic development within a particular region of the state that includes the entire area of each municipality within that region and that has a board of directors that represents the region's economic, political, and social interests. (§ 2 ch 94 SLA 1988; r § 3 ch 94 SLA 1988)

Postponed repeal. — Section 3, ch. 94, SLA 1988 repeals this section effective July 1, 1993.

Cross references. — For statement of legislative purpose, see sec. 1, ch. 94, SLA 1988 in the Temporary and Special Acts.

Secs. 44.33.030 — 44.33.060. Power development. [Repealed, § 10 ch 79 SLA 1983.]

Sec. 44.33.110. Civil Air Patrol. [Repealed, E.O. No. 33 (1968). For current provisions, see AS 18.60.146.]

Article 2. Alaska Division of Tourism.

Section	Section
119. Purposes	124. Membership of the Tourism Coordinating Committee
120. Alaska division of tourism	
122. Establishment of Tourism Coordinating Committee	135. Grants for promotion or development of visitor travel

Sec. 44.33.119. Purposes. The purposes of AS 44.33.119 — 44.33.135 and AS 44.33.700 — 44.33.735 are to

- (1) encourage the expansion and growth of the state's visitor industry for the benefit of the citizens of the state;
- (2) ensure that the economic benefits to be derived from tourism in the state are retained in the state, to the greatest extent possible;
- (3) ensure that a maximum number of residents of the state are employed in the tourism industry;
- (4) promote cooperation between the state and private sector in the planning and execution of a generic visitor marketing campaign in the public interest;

(5) promote the development of the public sector and the sources, as appropriate;

(6) ensure that the visitor industry is to be satisfactory and lead to visits to the state;

(7) ensure that consideration of the implementation of the tourism objectives, to impacts on the state on recreational and subsidiary state;

(8) promote the development of the highway system of the state in rural areas of the state.

Cross references. — For legislative findings, see sec. 1, ch. 78, SLA 1988 in the Temporary and Special Acts.

Sec. 44.33.120. Alaska Division of Tourism. The Alaska division of tourism in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development shall be the commissioner of commerce and economic development for the pleasure of the commissioner.

(b) The Alaska division of tourism shall

(1) cooperate with the private sector for the development of tourism and conventions into and out of the state;

(2) coordinate with municipalities for development and promotion of tourism in the state;

(3) review and approve the tourism marketing laws and regulations;

(4) promote and develop tourism by any of the following:

(A) publicizing state attractions in magazines and television or other advertising and other graphic and pictorial representatives of the major attractions in the state;

(B) participation in trade shows;

(C) increasing the awareness of the state's visitor industry; wide, regional and community visitor industry;

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FILE

INTERIOR
RIVERS...



ART FROM THE
HEART OF
ALASKA

Interior Rivers Arts and Crafts Cooperative
 P.O. Box 207
 Aniak, AK 99557
 1-800-742-4375

ART FROM THE HEART OF ALASKA



INTERIOR RIVERS...

Cover: Birch Wood Bowl

The dramatic beauty of an Alaskan white birch forest is captured in this hand-carved birchwood bowl. The natural bark intact, this one-of-a-kind gift offers lifelong beauty, value and functionality. Each piece is signed and numbered by the artisan.

Approximately 14 in. diameter \$104.00

BIRCHBARK BOUND BOXES

These round birch boxes, offered exclusively by Interior Rivers, hold everything from business cards to paperclips. As versatile as they are beautiful, these specially priced boxes make excellent gifts for business associates, family or friends.



These boxes, available in round, oval and oblong shapes, range in size from 3" by 4" to 4" by 5" and in price from \$6.00 to \$10.50.

HAND CARVED JEWELRY



(B)

With a translucence resembling tortoise shell this jewelry, hand carved from moose hoof, captures the beauty of a bird in flight. In keeping with cultural traditions many Native Alaskans hunt a moose each year to provide food for their

family. No part of the moose that can be used is discarded. The hoof provides the material for Native artisans to carve this lovely jewelry.
 Earrings \$78.00 (Pierced and Non-Pierced)
 Large 3.5" French Barret \$72.00
 Small lapel Pin \$ 33.00
 Larger 3.5" brooch \$72.00.

IVORY SPIRIT MASK



PENDANT OR SCULPTURE

A medicine mask in miniature, hand carved of ivory and finished with feathers, this pendant conveys the mystery of Alaskan Native art. Hung from a twenty inch sterling silver chain each mask is signed by the artisan.

Approximately 2 inches by 3 inches, \$72.00.
 Also available as a sculpture mounted on a polished wooden stand, 3.5 inches by 4.5 inches. \$125.00.

BEADED BOOTS & MUKLUKS



(D)

Cold weather footwear for all ages—Interior Rivers has boots to keep the whole family's feet warm this winter.

Baby booties are crafted of fur-trimmed, beaded deer skin. (specify newborn size or 6 mos. size) \$26.00

Child size boots feature floral design beadwork on calf skin or moose hide (for indoor use only, specify child's shoe size). \$59.00 - \$175.00.

Adult mukluks in sealskin with hand beaded trim are fashionable and functional, perfect apres ski or winter weekend wear, these boots will last a lifetime (Specify male or female adult size). \$450.00.



IT'S LIKE TAKING A STEP BACK THROUGH TIME. There are no traffic lights, or even any paved roads. Strangers wave a friendly, inquisitive greeting as you pass by the two general stores, the post office, the lodge offering rooms for rent. And, of course, here are the rivers. Wide and calm, The Yukon and the Kuskokwim carry us from one village to another in the summer months when the sun will not set.

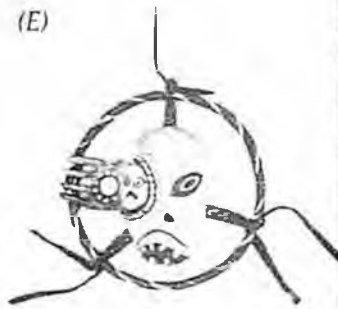
WE HAVE GATHERED THESE REMARKABLE GIFTS AND OFFER THEM TO YOU. Each one is a unique reflection of a special people, time and place. Our artisan members receive seventy percent of the purchase price of the products offered here. Each purchase helps us perpetuate the craftsmanship passed down from one generation to another.

AS WE HAVE FOREVER, people here live a subsistence lifestyle, hunting animals and gathering roots, berries and tree bark to provide for our families. Moose heart and caribou stews are warmly offered to visitors. Animal pelts are crafted into gloves, hats and jewelry, gifts for family and friends.

TRADITIONAL MASKS

Interior Rivers artisans craft these contemporary versions of traditional masks. These compelling works of art depict a range of symbols and images designed to ward off evil, enhance good fortune and communicate status and rank. With an uncommon spiritual and aesthetic beauty, these masks make very unusual gifts, sure to move those who receive them. Each mask, signed and numbered by the artisan is equipped with a leather thong for wall hanging.

Approximately 6 inches in diameter, extremely limited supply. \$98.00.



(E)

BIRCH BARK BASKETS



(F)

Interior Rivers offers collector-quality traditional Athabaskan birch bark baskets, in the style and caliber of those included in the Smithsonian Institution's permanent collection. Remarkably strong and watertight, these

baskets are constructed with roots, some colored with natural dyes made from blueberries and cranberries. Taken only in June, the collection of the birch bark does not harm the tree. Because of the painstaking labor involved in the collection of the bark and roots and of making the baskets less than one hundred of these birch bark baskets are made by Interior Rivers' artisans each year. Signed and numbered by the artisans, these baskets, available in traditional as well as stylized shallow styles, range in size from 4" to 12" diameter and in price from \$20.00 to \$125.00.

(G)





HAND CARVED WOOD BOWL

Our hand carved bowls are also

available in spruce. Each one signed by the artisan, these unique pieces make gifts of unusual and enduring beauty. In diameter sizes ranging from 12 inches to 24 inches and prices ranging from \$80.00 to \$125.00.

HAND MADE FUR HATS

The hat pictured here is lovingly made to keep little ones warm no matter how cold the weather is. Hand-made of rabbit fur and fabric these traditionally designed hats are available in infant's, children's and adult sizes.

Infant's Rabbit Hat \$65.00

Hats are also made of beaver, fox or martin furs. Traditional beaver work hats available in small, medium or large sizes are \$255.00.

Fox hats in small, medium and large sizes are \$360.00. Martin (American Sable) hats available in small, medium and large sizes are \$575.00.

(H)



GLOVES WITH FUR AND BEADWORK TRIM

Fine beadwork is a trademark of Athabaskan culture native to the Interior Rivers region. Traditional floral



(I)

designs are depicted with glass seed beads sewn on moose hide or calf skin gloves with fur trim. Many hours go into the design and workmanship of these beautiful beadwork gloves and each is a unique reflection of its artisan.

Gloves are suitable for every day wear. \$110.00.

MINIATURE BIRCH BARK BASKET EARRINGS

Exclusively produced by the Interior Rivers Cooperative, these miniature versions of our famous birch bark baskets make colorful and unique earrings. Some are trimmed in glass beads, others adhere to the traditional decorative basket design. Both styles are certain to complement the wearer.

\$34 per pair. These baskets are also available as Christmas Tree Ornaments \$19.00

(J)



(L)

BEADWORK JEWELRY

Tiny sky-colored glass beads are woven together to form a dramatic, shimmering collar of light. An elegant look, whether on bare skin or over a velvet dress.

With matching earrings \$45.50.

Interior Rivers artisans craft a wide range of bead earrings, some of them pictured here.

Small diamond shaped drop earrings \$15.00

Larger diamond shaped earrings \$26.00

Small red/white heart earrings \$15.00

Small star shaped drop earrings \$15.00

Large fan shaped drop earrings \$26.00

Not pictured here, striking sealskin and beadwork earrings \$40.00 (available in heart, triangle, and diamond shapes).

MULTIPLE HEARTS JEWELRY

Our pretty three tiered heart earrings reach from ear to shoulder. Crafted of baleen, with matching pendant on a 18 inch gold-filled chain. \$75.00.



(M)



(N)

JUST GIVE US A CALL...WE LOVE TO TALK TO THE "LOWER 48"

We'd love to tell you more about the items featured here, and other related arts and crafts. These pieces are only a small part of the work by artisans of the Interior Rivers Arts and Crafts Cooperative. Because each piece is handcrafted and can only be produced in small quantities, we cannot guarantee the availability of individual items. We would, however, be happy to talk to you about the special pieces you may be looking for.

Orders can be placed 24 hours a day, and we accept VISA and Mastercard. Second day air express delivery is available, and orders placed by December 19 can be air expressed for delivery by Christmas.

CALL TOLL FREE 1 • 800 • 742 • 4375

Interior Rivers Arts and Crafts Cooperative P.O. Box 207 Aniak, AK 99557

BEADWORK PENDANTS AND HAIR BARRETS

The traditional Athabaskan floral beadwork is also featured in a range of pendants and hair ornaments. Each of these pieces is a unique, small artwork in itself.

Beadwork Pendant (approximately 3.5 in by 1.5 in.) \$35.00.



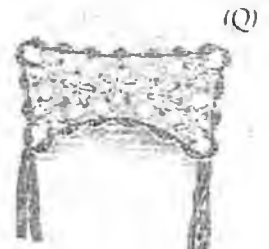
(O)

Beadwork barret on velvet (specific red or blue velvet) \$52.00.



(P)

Beaded barret on mooschide \$62.00.



(Q)

HANDCARVED JEWELRY

Using all parts of the moose hunted each year these earrings are crafted of moosehoof and have a translucence resembling tortoise shell. With enamel color and a very high grade raw gold these abstract earrings are available in both pierced and non-pierced styles. Prices range from \$32.50 to \$58.50 (prices based upon the size of the gold nuggets).



(R)



(T)

IVORY ULU EARRINGS

Crafted of ancient mastodon ivory, wood and 14 kt gold these elegant earrings are fashioned after an ulu knife, widely used by Native Alaskan peoples. This traditional design creates a contemporary look for these graceful earrings. \$50.00 per pair.



(S)

IVORY SNOWSHOE EARRINGS

Snowshoes are the traditional way of crossing over soft, deep snow and are still used today to travel across land that cannot be crossed by snow machine or jeep in the winter months. This familiar winter gear provides the inspiration for these lovely, hand carved ivory and gold earrings. \$65.00.

FINE ART



Scenes depicting Alaska's dramatic beauty and the environments shared between man and beast. This painting and other, similar paintings are available for sale. Also available are miniature nature paintings on punk (a wooden tree growth) and note card reproductions of this and other original paintings. Caribou Crossing Painting (Original) \$425.00. Miniature Punk Paintings \$165.00. Notecards (Caribou Crossing) 12/box with envelopes \$15.00.

(U)

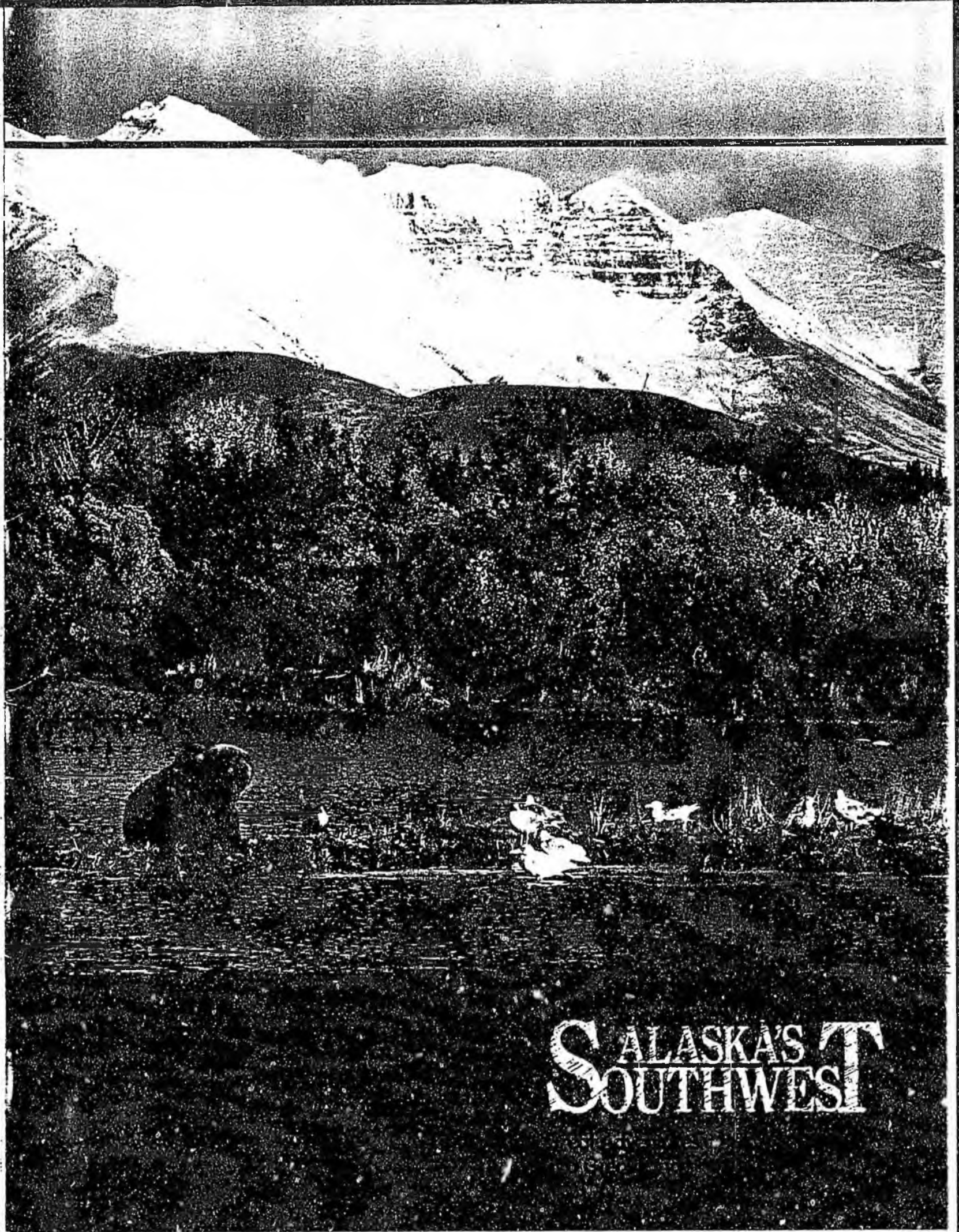
FOR THE ADVENTURER ON YOUR LIST...THE EXPERIENCE OF A LIFETIME HOOK-M-UP TOURS.

If you'd like to experience the beauty and spirit of our home region, be our guest. Our Kuskokwim River Camp doesn't include deluxe accommodations, but we can provide you and your party with unparalleled fishing and an unforgettable outdoors adventure.

Call HOOK-M-UP Tours in Aniak, Alaska for more information: (907) 675-4376.

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SALASKA'S **T**
SOUTHWEST



ALASKA'S
SOUTHWEST




An unforgettable experience

Alaska's Southwest. The name stirs the imagination, calling up images of scenic beauty, untamed wildlife, and Native culture. It is a land that dazzles you with its grandeur, from the lush forests of Kodiak Island to the raging power of the Bering Sea; from the banks of the great Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers to the volcanic shores of the Aleutian Islands.

For those who have already discovered its riches, and for those who choose to live here, this land is not just another part of Alaska ... it is another world. A world where rocky beaches are inhabited by fur seals not high rise hotels; where cars and roads are replaced by boats and floatplanes.

Despite its apparent remoteness, Alaska's Southwest is very accessible. Scheduled jet service whisks you from Anchorage to our major communities. From these centers a well-developed air taxi network connects you to hundreds of other destinations. The Alaska Marine Highway System ferry services Kodiak Island with a regular schedule and travels to the Aleutian Islands during summer months.

For a natural experience unequalled anywhere, visit Alaska's Southwest. It is a land of secrets waiting to be uncovered; where real adventure awaits in every village, around every bend in the river, and along every wilderness trail.



EVERYWHERE YOU TURN IN ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST YOU ENCOUNTER UNPARALLELED NATURAL BEAUTY, SUCH AS THIS PEACEFUL VISTA OF THE CHIGMIT MOUNTAINS AND LAKE CLARK.



THE RICHEST FISHING GROUNDS IN THE WORLD BORDER ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST: BRISTOL BAY, THE BERING SEA, AND THE GULF OF ALASKA.



THE PRIBILOF AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ATTRACT MILLIONS OF SEA BIRDS EACH YEAR MAKING ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST ONE OF THE PREMIERE BIRD WATCHING REGIONS IN NORTH AMERICA. MORE THAN 200 SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.

Alaska's original inhabitants

The first people to explore Alaska's Southwest arrived more than 12,000 years ago. They were struck by the beauty and abundance they found. These ancient people were the ancestors of Aleuts, Koyuk, Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. They lived as one with nature, building advanced cultures.

Today their proud past is still alive for you to experience in communities throughout the Southwest region.





Born of Volcanoes

Washed by Great Waters

Alaska's Southwest is a land where volcanic mountains still rumble, where mighty oceans crash against rugged coastlines, and giant rivers drain the vast tundra.

This remarkable and picturesque region encompasses geographical diversity of such magnitude that it must be divided into six areas:

- Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, Bristol Bay, Kodiak Island, the Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the Yukon/

Kuskokwim River region.

• Kiska
Kiska Island

Each mysterious area has a character all its own with special, scenic splendors, exciting attractions and a boundless variety of wildlife. Nature is alive here and the experience is breathtaking.

Beijing
Seoul
Tokyo



St. Matthew Island

Reaching Alaska's Southwest

Alaska's Southwest is easy to visit any time of the year. Anchorage, the main point of entry, is served by several domestic and international airlines. From there the major communities of Alaska's Southwest are only a short commercial flight away. More remote locations are easily accessible by air taxi and boat.

St. Paul Island
Pribilof Islands
St. George Island

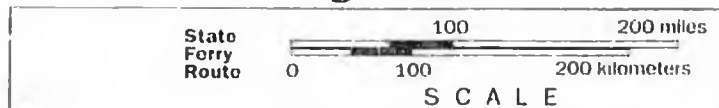
BERING SEA

• Adak

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

Unalaska / •
Dutch Harbor - *False Pass*

Legend





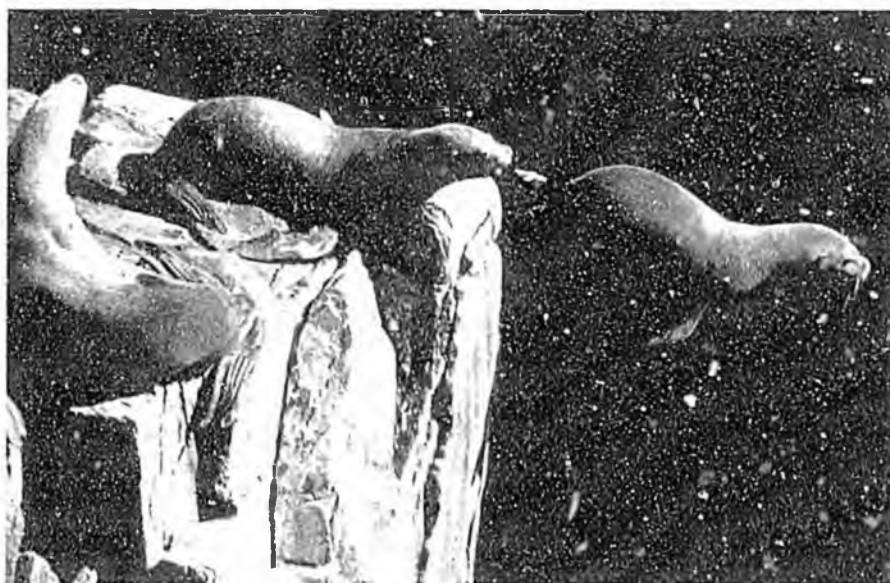
Alaska's Southwest stretches from the shores of Cook Inlet to the tip of the Aleutian Chain more than 1,500 miles to the west.

Our wildlife outnumbers our people

For a true wildlife viewing experience you cannot match Alaska's Southwest. It is populated by a spectacular array of species living as they have for generations, free from human influence in a pristine wilderness.



AUKLETS NEST IN GREAT COLONIES ON THE STEEP, ROCKY CLIFFS OF THE ALEUTIAN AND Pribilof ISLANDS.



STELLER SEA LIONS ARE THE REGION'S MOST ABUNDANT AND WIDESPREAD MARINE MAMMAL.



SEA OTTERS, HUNTED TO NEAR EXTINCTION BY RUSSIAN FUR TRAPPERS, ONCE AGAIN THRIVE IN THE RICH KELP BEDS OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, KODIAK ISLAND AND BRISTOL BAY.



ONE OF THE NORTH'S MOST UNUSUAL ANIMALS, THE MUSK OX, THRIVES ON NUNIVAK ISLAND.



ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST IS HOME TO THE LARGEST POPULATION OF COASTAL BROWN BEARS IN THE WORLD. THESE POWERFUL CREATURES ALSO ARE REFERRED TO AS GRIZZLY AND KODIAK BROWN BEARS.

The Great Brown Bear

The most majestic of our local residents is the mighty brown bear. Females average 650 pounds, but the giant males often weigh 1,200 pounds.

On the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island, brown bears congregate along salmon bearing streams and the rugged coastline.

It is common to witness groups of brown bears apply their own unique style to the art of salmon fishing. Photograph them from the air during flightseeing excursions, standing on the floats of a sea plane, or from the ground at several safe viewing areas.



ONE OF THE AREA'S SMALLER HUNTERS, A RED FOX, SETTLES IN FOR AN AFTERNOON NAP.



WALRUS USE EVERY SQUARE INCH OF BEACH AS THEY SUN
THEMSELVES ON ROUND ISLAND, THE LARGEST WALRUS
"HAULOUT" AREA IN THE WORLD.



A naturalist's paradise

Alaska's Southwest is home to some of the world's most remarkable wildlife. Whales may be sighted in the waters around Kodiak Island, the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. Other sea mammals you may encounter include the Steller sea lion, fur seal, walrus and sea otter.

On land you may have an opportunity to watch black bear, moose, caribou, musk ox, wolf ... almost every animal found in the state lives in Alaska's Southwest.



NEXT TO THE BROWN BEAR, THE MOOSE IS ALASKA'S MOST FAMOUS RESIDENT.



BAID EAGLES SOAR THROUGHOUT ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST.

Birds of a feather

Alaska's Southwest has the largest population of sea birds in the Northern Hemisphere. Each year millions of waterfowl return to nest in immense colonies throughout the region. More than 200 species of sea birds have been identified as regular inhabitants with many rare Asiatic migrants making occasional visits.

Birds of prey are also abundant. The bald eagle ranges throughout the region as do osprey, snowy owls, peregrine falcons, and several other species.

Bird watching tours are available region-wide. Travel consultants, or groups offering specialty expeditions, can guide you to excellent bird watching destinations.



THE COLORFUL PUFFIN, OFTEN CALLED THE "PARROT OF THE SEA," NESTS IN BURROWS DUG HIGH ON CLIFFS OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.



CARIBOU ARE FOUND IN MANY AREAS OF ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST INCLUDING THE YUKON/KUSKOKWIM RIVER REGION, ALASKA PENINSULA AND BRISTOL BAY.

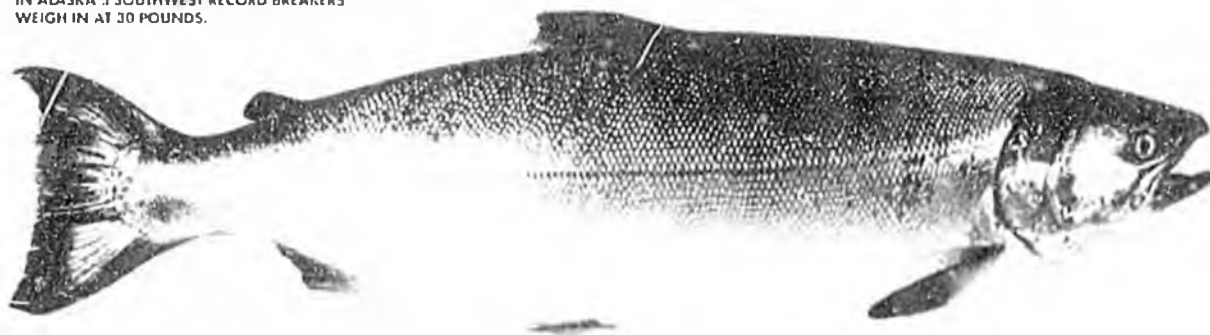


Our fish stories are no exaggeration

Alaska's Southwest is internationally known for its sportfishing. From early May to late September fly-in and guided river float trips let anglers match skills with some of the most challenging sportfish in the world.

This great resource is available to enjoy because a balance has been established between preserving the fishery in its natural state and managing it wisely to assure future enjoyment. For that reason "catch and release" is preferred in some areas.

THE SILVER SALMON IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND SPIRITED OF ALASKA'S FIGHTING SALMON. IN ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST RECORD BREAKERS WEIGH IN AT 30 POUNDS.



RAINBOW TROUT THRIVE IN THE HEAD WATERS OF BRISTOL BAY REACHING RECORD SIZE.



AFTER A DAY OF FISHING OR SIGHTSEEING, VISITORS SHARE THEIR WILDERNESS ADVENTURES WITH OTHER TRAVELERS IN THE COMFORT OF A MODERN LODGE.



THERE IS NO BETTER PLACE THAN ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST TO BATTLE AN IMPRESSIVE SELECTION OF SPORTFISH. ONE-DAY, THREE-DAY, EVEN WEEK-LONG FISHING ADVENTURES ARE AVAILABLE AT NUMEROUS LODGES AND CAMPS EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT OR FLOATPLANE.

Fish on

World-class sportfish are waiting to challenge your skills in thousands of Southwest Alaska's lakes and streams as well as offshore waters. Anglers find all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow and lake trout, steelhead, arctic char, grayling, halibut, sheefish and northern pike.



The natural experience

Alaska's Southwest is waiting for you with everything you came to this great land to enjoy: spectacular scenic beauty, magnificent wildlife, Native and Russian culture.

This remarkable land features many of the largest national and state parks in the United States. Within their boundaries visitors find endless opportunities for unique recreational activities: ecotouring, backpacking, canoeing and kayaking, sportfishing, photography and wildlife observation.

You have several ways to explore the beauty and variety of Alaska's Southwest. For those of you on tight schedules, enjoyable

tours of one, two or three days are available. Transportation is convenient, accommodations are modern and sightseeing opportunities endless.

For those of you with more leisurely timetables, untold adventures await. Tour operators

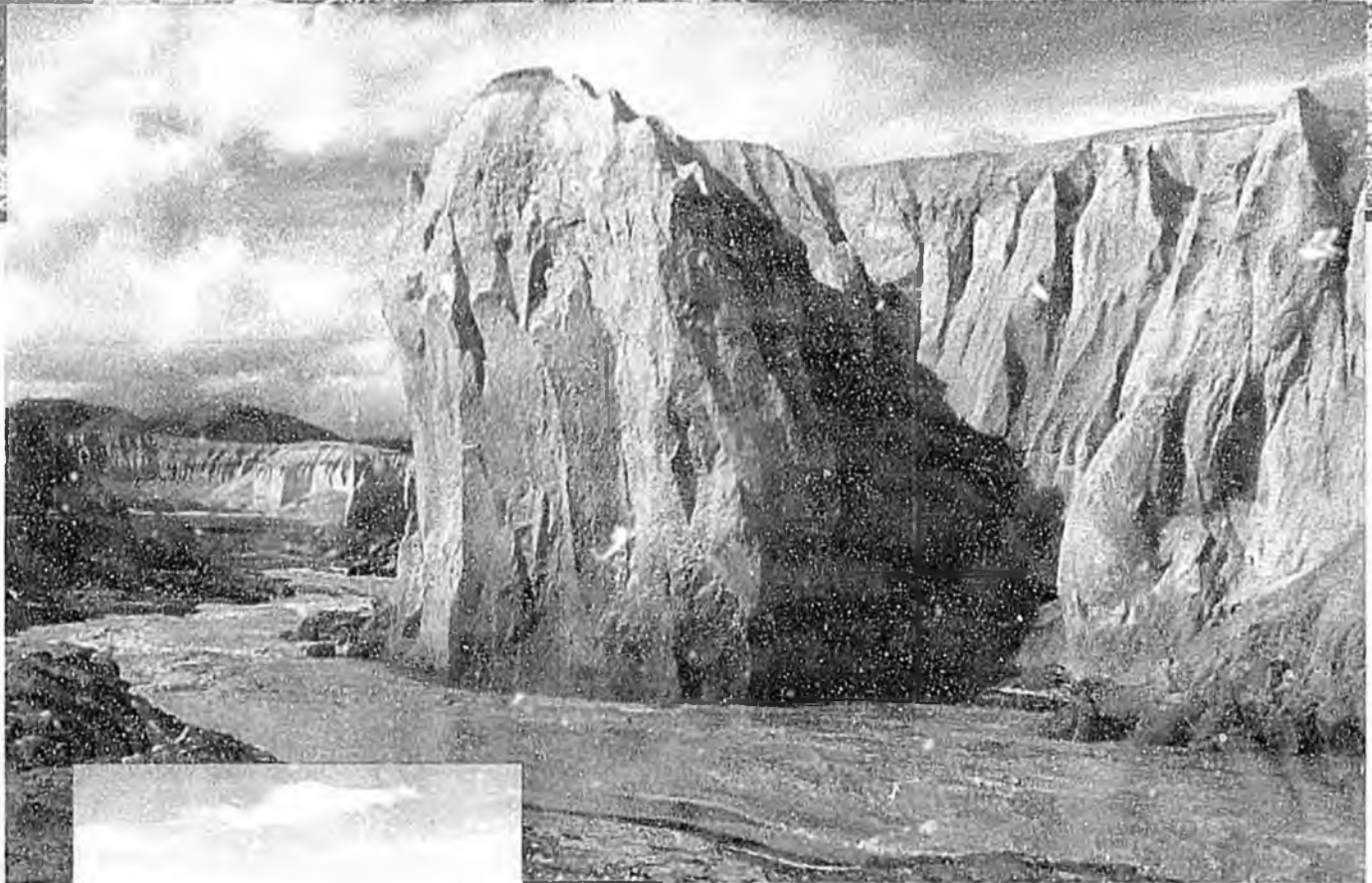
can guide you into a wilderness wonderland, or give you a first-hand look at the commercial fishing industry. You can also examine Native and Russian artifacts in our museums and purchase unique arts and crafts to remind you of your exciting trip to Alaska's Southwest.



ALASKA'S SOUTHWEST HAS MANY CAMPS AND LODGES AVAILABLE WITH COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS AND GUIDE SERVICES.



NATURALISTS VISIT THE REMOTE AND BEAUTIFUL PRIBILOF ISLANDS TO VIEW IMMENSE SEABIRD COLONIES AND THE LARGEST NORTHERN FUR SEAL ROOKERIES IN THE WORLD.



THE MOON-LIKE LANDSCAPE IN THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOOKES (KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE) WAS CREATED BY THE 1912 ERUPTION OF NOVARUPTA VOLCANO. GUIDED DAY TRIPS LET YOU EXPLORE THIS UNIQUE PART OF ALASKA.



THE ALASKA PENINSULA IS HOME TO SOME OF THE LARGEST NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING: KATMAI AND THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOOKES, MCNEIL RIVER, ANIAKCHAK, AND BECHAROF WILDLIFE REFUGE, AMONG OTHERS.



THE VOLCANIC ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, MANY OF WHICH ARE STILL ACTIVE, MAKE UP THE LONGEST ARCHIPELAGO OF SMALL ISLANDS IN THE WORLD.



Russian heritage

In the 1700s fur trappers and adventurers from the Russian-American Company explored and settled Alaska's Southwest. This heritage remains alive today and can be seen in the Russian Orthodox churches that remain in several communities.



THE ALASKA MARINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM CONNECTS THE ROAD SYSTEM OF SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA WITH KODIAK ISLAND AND SEVERAL OTHER COMMUNITIES OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.



Our people welcome you to this great land

The people of Alaska's Southwest invite you to explore every corner of this rich and remarkable land. You will find life a little slower here, more in tune with the natural pace of the land.

Residents are friendly and helpful. Accommodations are comfortable, transportation available and activities endless.

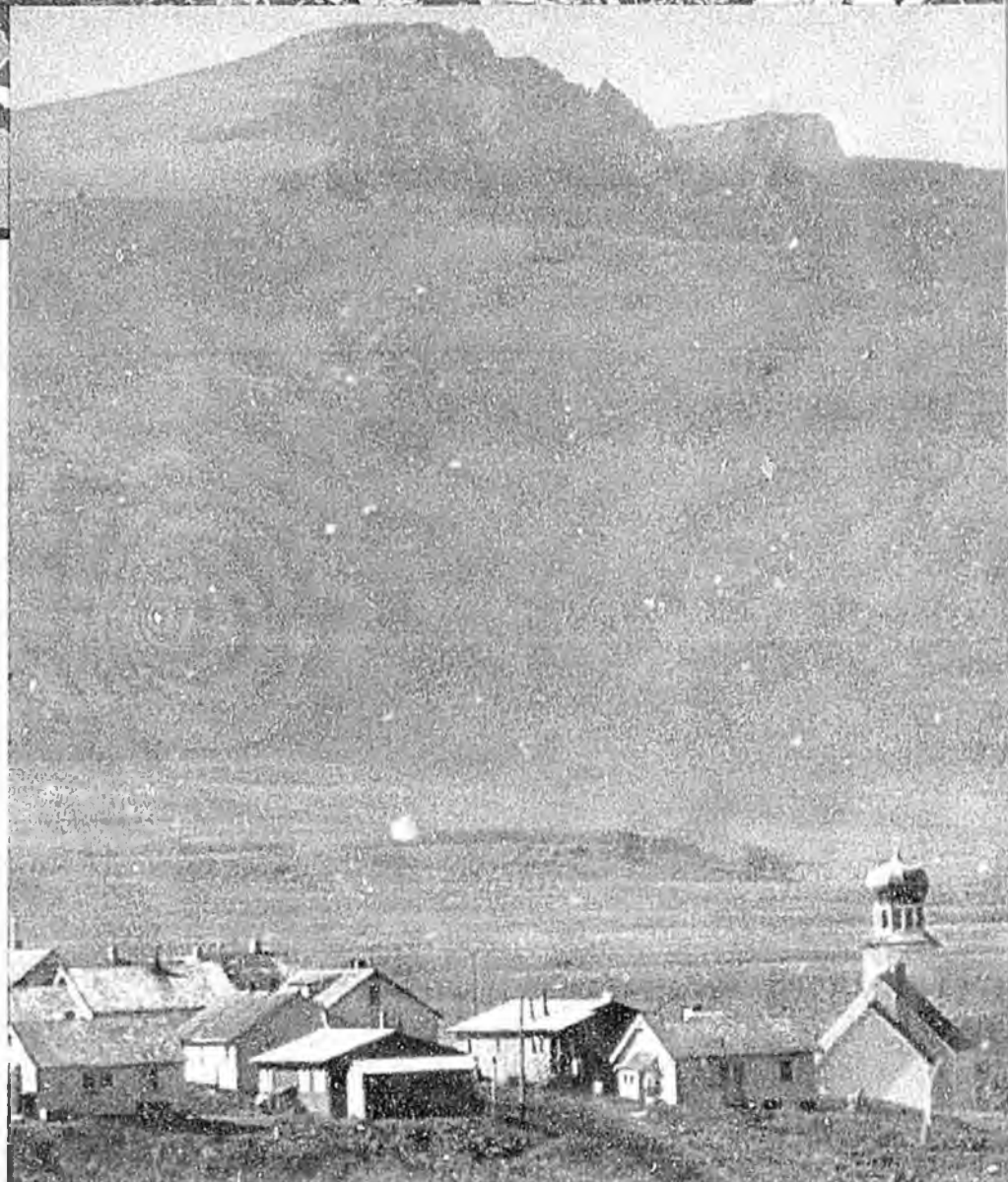
Alaska is a land of majestic beauty, natural wonders and intriguing history. All of this is waiting for you in one beautiful setting Alaska's Southwest.

For more information on the adventures available in Alaska's Southwest, write or call:

Alaska's Southwest
3300 Arctic Blvd.
Suite 203 A
Anchorage, Alaska 99503 USA
TEL (907) 562-7380
FAX (907) 562-0438



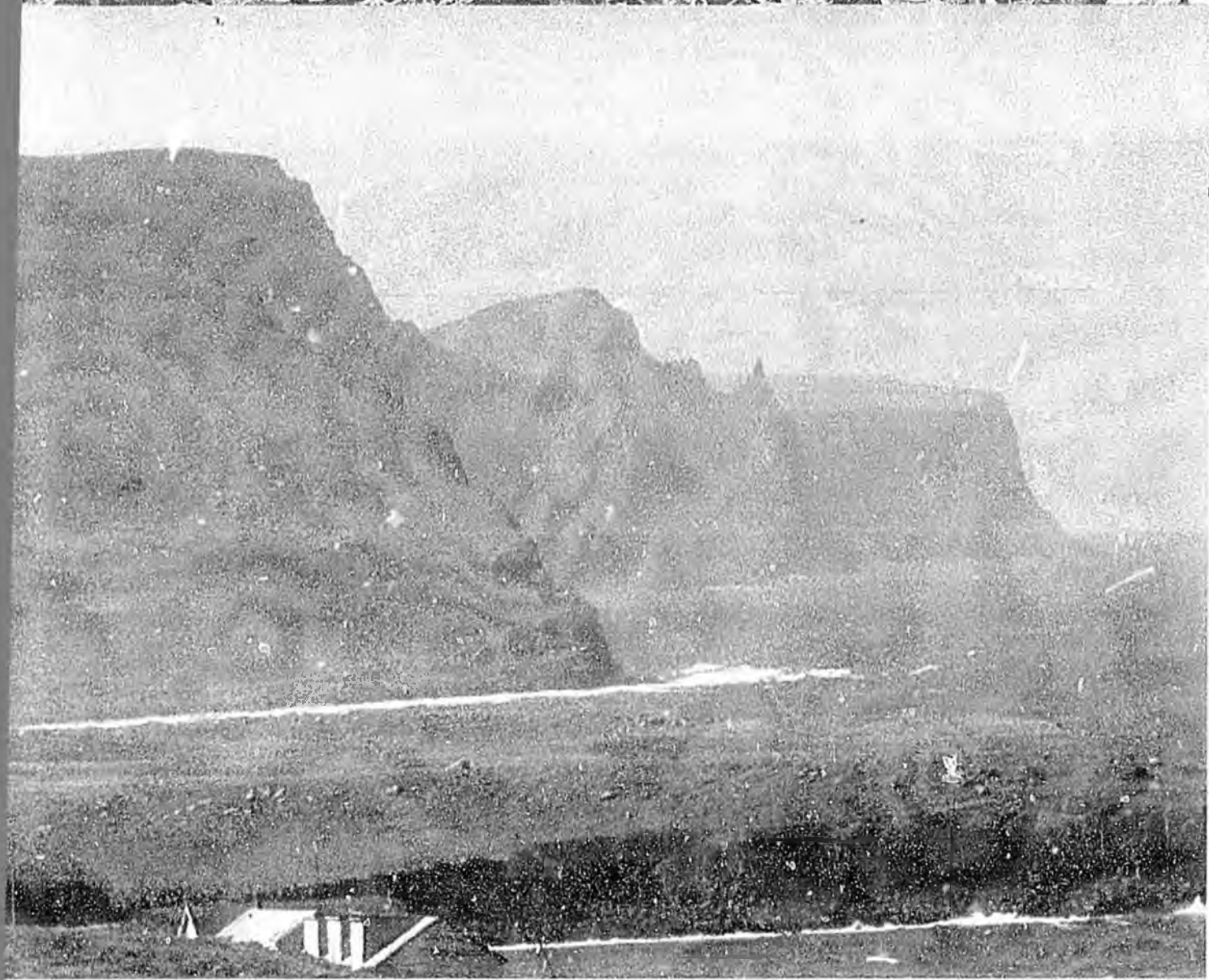
1993
SOUTHWEST ALASKA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE
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Alaska's Southwest
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U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. and Foreign Trade Administration
USTIA

Alaska State Legislature

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(907) 465-4942

FAX Number:
(907) 465-2997

Session Address:
State Capitol, Room 125
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182



Chair:
Rules Committee

Vice-Chair:
Finance Committee

Member:
Judiciary Committee
Legislative Council

Senator George Jacko

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Randy Phillips, Chairman
Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator George Jacko

DATE: March 10, 1993

SUBJECT: Scheduling Request for SB 142

I respectfully request the scheduling of Senate Bill 142 in your committee at your earliest convenience.

SB 142 amends the Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDOR) program to allow state grant funding up to \$100,000 per ARDOR. It also authorizes the department to establish by regulation the amount of matching funds required based on the capacity of each ARDOR to generate money from non-state sources.

Currently, the statute requires that each ARDOR receive no more than \$50,000 per year, and this amount must be matched on a one-to-one basis with nonstate funds.

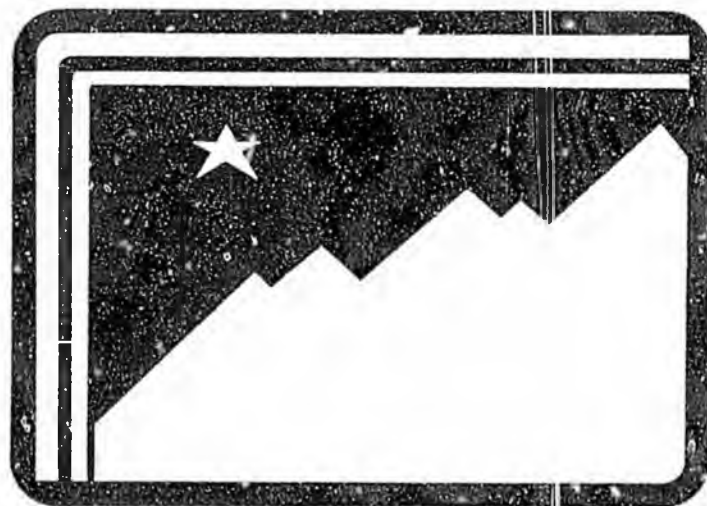
Attached are the fiscal note and position paper from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Should you have any questions please contact Rona Sorensen of my staff at 4942. Thank you for consideration of this request.

Attachment

Alaska Regional Development Organizations Program

Division of Economic Development
Department of Commerce and Economic Development



ARDOR

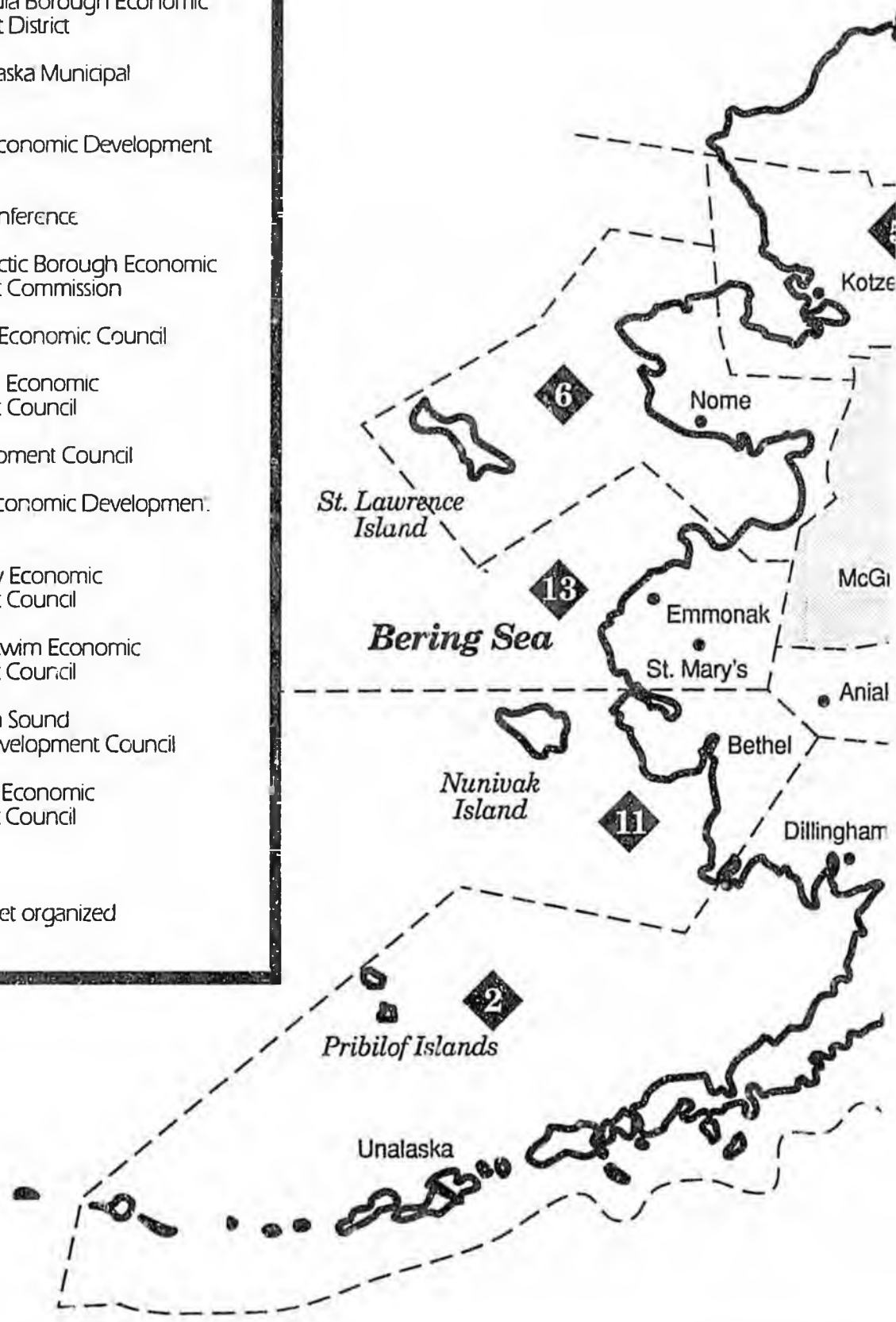
SHAPING ALASKA'S FUTURE

9th Floor, State Office Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2017

3601 C Street, Suite 724
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 563-2165

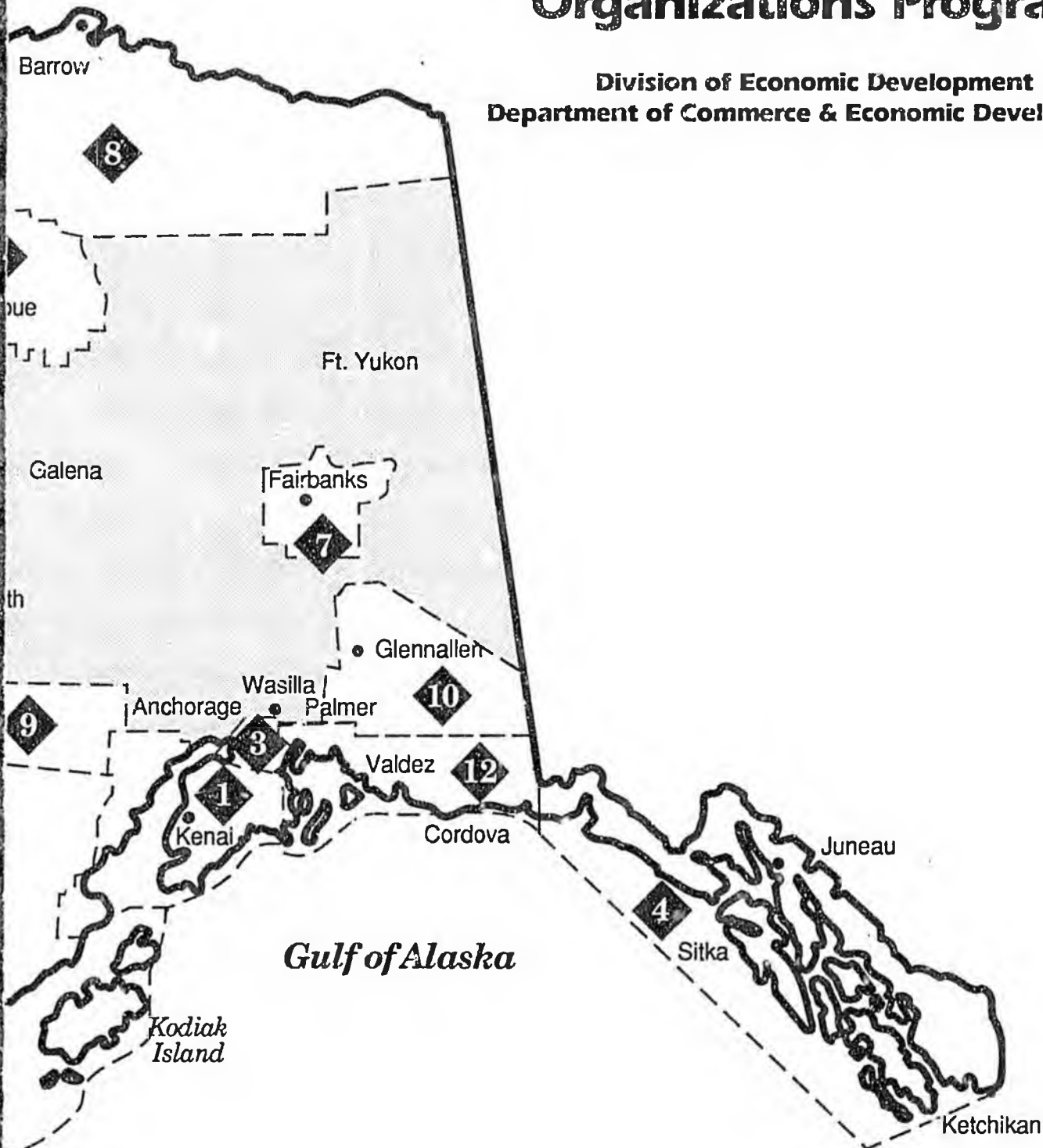
- ◆ 1 Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District
- ◆ 2 Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference
- ◆ 3 Anchorage Economic Development Corporation
- ◆ 4 Southeast Conference
- ◆ 5 Northwest Arctic Borough Economic Development Commission
- ◆ 6 Bering Straits Economic Council
- ◆ 7 Interior Alaska Economic Development Council
- ◆ 8 Arctic Development Council
- ◆ 9 Kuskokwim Economic Development Council
- ◆ 10 Copper Valley Economic Development Council
- ◆ 11 Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council
- ◆ 12 Prince William Sound Economic Development Council
- ◆ 13 Lower Yukon Economic Development Council

▨ Regions not yet organized



Alaska Regional Development Organizations Program

Division of Economic Development
Department of Commerce & Economic Development



Designated Alaska Regional Development Organizations

Alaska Regional Development Organization Program

Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Division of Economic Development

Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District

Designation Date: February 22, 1989
James Elson, Chairman
Stan Steadman, Executive Director
110 South Willow Street, Suite 106
Kenai, AK 99611
Phone: 283-3335 Fax: 283-3913

Copper Valley Economic Development Council

Designation Date: November 1, 1990
Carol Neeley, President
Donna Tollman, Executive Director
P.O. Box 9
Glennallen, AK 99588
Phone: 822-5601 Fax: 822-5009

Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

Designation Date: April 6, 1989
Rich Wilson, President
Marideth Sandler, Executive Director
3300 Arctic Boulevard, Suite 203
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone: 562-7380 Fax: 562-0438

Kuskokwim Economic Development Council

Designation Date: February 15, 1991
Dennis Thomas, President
Jeannie Wooderson, Executive Director
P.O. Box 207
Aniak, AK 99557
Phone: 675-4418 Fax: 675-4419

Anchorage Economic Development Corporation

Designation Date: April 11, 1989
Tennys Owens, Chairman
Scott Hawkins, President
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1130
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: 258-3700 Fax: 258-6646

Arctic Development Council

Designation Date: March 1, 1991
Conrad Bagne, President
Don Schindler, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1353
Barrow, AK 99723
Phone: 852-4146 Fax: 852-4147

Southeast Conference

Designation Date: April 14, 1989
Stuart Denslow, President
Jim Kohler, Executive Director
124 West Fifth Street
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 463-3445 Fax: 433-5670

Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council

Designation Date: September 17, 1991
Ted Moses, Chairman
Carl Berger, Executive Director
P.O. Box 219
Bethel, AK 99559
Phone: 543-3521 Fax: 543-3596

Northwest Arctic Borough Economic Development Commission

Designation Date: June 28, 1989
Reggie Cleveland, Chairman
William Spenser, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1110
Kotzebue, AK 99752
Phone: 442-2500 Fax: 442-2930

Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

Designation Date: November 1, 1991
Helen Wade, President
Jayne Sontag, Executive Director
P.O. Box 2353
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: 835-3775 Fax: 835-5770

Bering Strait Economic Council

Designation Date: January 11, 1990
Stan Anderson, President
Yvonne Dazeé, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1849
Nome, AK 99762
Phone: 443-5394 Fax: 443-2605

Lower Yukon Economic Development Council

Designation Date: November 1, 1991
Andrew Paukan, President
Executive Director
P.O. Box 210
Emmonak, AK 99581
Phone: 949-1314 Fax: 949-1926

Interior Alaska Economic Development Council

Designation Date: January 31, 1990
Walter "Wally" Carlo, President
Henry Cole, Executive Director
P.O. Box 71330
Fairbanks, AK 99707
Phone: 451-1110 Fax: 453-1942

ALASKA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS PROGRAM

The Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDOR) Program was established in statute in June 1988. Designed to facilitate economic development at the regional and local levels through a network of designated public/private economic development organizations, the program's underlying goal is the creation of private sector employment through local economic diversification and capacity building. The program reflects the "bottom up" approach to economic development which holds that sound economic development policy arises from local determination of economic development needs and priorities. **The statute allows up to 15 ARDORs statewide and only one organization may be designated within a region.** ARDORs must demonstrate their broad-based public and private sector support and they must prepare a detailed program of work to address regional economic development issues. **Matching grants of up to \$50,000 per year are available to designated ARDORs.** Technical and professional support services are provided to ARDORs by staff of the Division of Economic Development.

ARDOR FACTS

- o **13 ARDORs have been designated since 1989**
- o **93% of Alaska's population is represented within ARDORs**
- o **67% of Alaska's land area is included within ARDORs**
- o **Nearly 200 community leaders serve on ARDOR boards of directors**
- o **ARDOR program costs the state less than \$1.40 per capita**
- o **ARDORs encourage and support local responsibility for economic development planning and economic self-sufficiency**
- o **ARDORs are creating new jobs in every region**
- o **ARDORs are supporting new and expanded businesses in every region**
- o **ARDORs are supporting business education in Alaska's school systems**
- o **ARDORs are a critical linkage between local communities and state government for the examination and determination of economic development policy**

DESIGNATED ARDORs

- o **Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District**
- o **Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference**
- o **Anchorage Economic Development Corporation**
- o **Southeast Conference**
- o **Northwest Arctic Borough Economic Development Commission**
- o **Bering Straits Economic Council**
- o **Interior Alaska Economic Development Council**
- o **Copper Valley Economic Development Council**
- o **Kuskokwim Economic Development Council**
- o **Arctic Development Council**
- o **Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council**
- o **Prince William Sound Economic Development Council**
- o **Lower Yukon Economic Development Council**



ANCHORAGE
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

The ARDOR Representing the Anchorage Area

Corporate Mission: *The Anchorage Economic Development Corporation exists to implement programs that will encourage growth and diversity in the Anchorage economy, provide a stable economic climate, and increase the standard of living of Anchorage residents. The Corporation will focus on marketing and project facilitation programs that create nonoil and nongovernment jobs that improve the asset value of real property and businesses and enhance the quality of life for Anchorage residents.*

The AEDC seeks to combine the resources and support of both the public and private sectors in Anchorage for the purpose of economic development. It has been involved with several successful projects and accomplishments. An explanation of the AEDC's role in each of these is provided below.

Federal Express

The AEDC worked with the State of Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage to create a package of incentives to attract Federal Express to Anchorage. Other cities being considered were Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; and Fairbanks, Alaska.

A major stumbling block to Federal Express locating its international cargo sorting and handling facility in Anchorage was poor soil quality at the Anchorage International Airport and the large expense required to prepare the site for construction. Another issue was the availability of trained custom clearance personnel in Anchorage. In response, the AEDC negotiated an economic development contract with Federal Express that included a \$500,000 municipal grant for site preparation and training expenses in exchange for a commitment to build a \$10 million facility at the airport.

Seibu Alaska, Inc.

The AEDC negotiated a development agreement with Seibu Alaska that called for

Seibu to develop the Alyeska Resort into an international destination resort in exchange for the AEDC providing \$6.1 million for water and sewer improvements in Girdwood. Seibu Alaska committed to reactivate previously suspended plans to expand the Alyeska Resort, and committed to a full scale, all-season, international resort when the AEDC was successful in its request to the 1990 Alaska Legislature for the \$6.1 million. Seibu broke ground on the project last spring, and has expanded the scope of the project from its first estimate of \$50 million to more than \$70 million. The expected completion date is set for December 1993.

United Parcel Service

The AEDC teamed with the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, municipal officials and state legislators to help UPS win a new air cargo route from the U.S. to Japan. The AEDC intervened in U.S. Department of Transportation administrative law proceedings and presented a case for the UPS-Anchorage bid. AEDC officials obtained letters of support for the UPS-Anchorage bid from key Anchorage legislators and from the Anchorage Assembly. UPS was successful in winning the route over Emery Worldwide, which would have used Fairbanks as their gateway. As a result of winning this route, UPS has established Anchorage as its international air cargo sorting hub and invested more than \$8 million.

Ship Creek Development Project

The AEDC, authorized by the Alaska Railroad and the Municipality of Anchorage, marketed the Ship Creek Basin and Waterfront Development project to domestic and international developers. Two proposals were received from qualified U.S. developers. LoPatIn & Company was ultimately selected. The AEDC negotiated a development agreement with the Alaska Railroad, and the Railroad let a master lease to LoPatIn. The AEDC was granted its request for \$2.5 million in road and bridge improvements for the area by the Alaska Legislature in 1990, and \$5.5 million in 1991. At this time, most of the project is still at the planning stage.

Buy Alaska Program

The AEDC teamed with the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and the University of Alaska Small Business Development Center to launch this economic development program. The AEDC calculated that shifting 10% of goods and services currently purchased Outside will boost Alaska's economy by \$700 million annually. The three organizations contributed funding and in-kind support, while an additional \$500,000 was raised from private businesses to support the program. The result was a major statewide advertising campaign that continues to run, as well as a buyer-seller match operation housed at the University of Alaska Small Business Development Center. To date, 37 matches and \$2.26 million in new or retained investment has been made.

Sea-Land Incentive Rate

The AEDC and Sea-Land Freight Service, Inc. have established an economic development incentive designed to encourage the formation and expansion of manufacturing in Alaska. The incentive, a reduced "backhaul" shipping rate, is offered through the AEDC. The rate allows certain Alaska manufacturers to ship manufactured products by container to the Lower 48 or Pacific Asia at special incentive rates. This incentive rate applies for at least three years for each new venture. It is designed to serve as an "infant industry" policy that will help Alaska manufacturers take advantage of market opportunities outside of Alaska.

Legal Status

AEDC is a private, not-for-profit Alaska corporation established in 1987 to bring the public and private sectors of Anchorage together into a single economic development vehicle. The corporation's members are approximately 132 Anchorage firms that invest annually in its operations.

AEDC Board of Directors

*Ms. Tennys B. Owens, Chairman
Artique Ltd.*

*Mr. Michael E. Stone, Vice Chairman
KPMG Peat Marwick*

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Selbu Alaska Corp.*

*Mr. Max J. Lowe
Regal Alaskan Hotel*

*Mr. Robert C. Penney
Penco*

*Mr. B. John Shipe
National Bank of Alaska*

*Mr. Michael F. Smith
Exxon Company, USA*

Ex-officio Members

*Honorable Pat Abney
Anchorage Assembly Member*

*Honorable Dick Trainl
Anchorage Assembly Member*

*Honorable Kay Brown
Alaska State Legislature*

*Honorable Drue Pearce
Alaska State Legislature*

*Mr. Larry Crawford
Municipality of Anchorage*

*Mr. Gerald E. Grilly, Past Chairman
Anchorage Daily News*

*Mr. G. Wilson Hughes, Past Chairman
General Communication, Inc.*



Arctic Development Council

P.O. Box 1353 • Barrow, Alaska 99723
Telephone: (907) 852-4146 • Fax: (907) 852-4147



Don Schindler, Executive Director

Board of Directors and Officers

President: Conrad Bagne
Arctic Slope Regional Corp.

Secretary: David Baker
Inesko, Inc.

Director: Mayor Donald Long
City of Barrow

Vice President: Bob Hacharek
North Slope Borough

Treasurer: Robin Harrison
National Bank of Alaska

Director: Judith Bandel
Mark Air

Director: Dale Stotts
Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation

The Arctic Development Council was incorporated in March, 1991, as an Alaska Regional Development Organization. Representing the largest borough in the state with its large rural constituency poses unique challenges to this organization. The Arctic Development Council is now devising a Regional Development Strategy that will respond to these challenges with initiatives that are appropriate to the values and life-styles of the people of this region.

The mission of the Arctic Development Council is to build a sustainable regional economy by cultivating people-centered economic development, encouraging citizen leadership, and promoting healthy human and natural environments.

Examples of projects now underway include:

- Preparation of a financing package for potential tourism projects at Anaktuvuk Pass.
- Submission of a Rural Economic Development Initiative grant application for a comprehensive study of tourism opportunities within the North Slope region.
- Establishment of regional marketing councils for the arts and for tourism opportunities available in the North Slope region.
- Assisting the City of Barrow with an economic feasibility study assessing an "ice free" boat harbor and the potential for tying into the proposed Northern Sea Route.
- Providing one-on-one consultations and technical assistance for start-up business planning, research and financing efforts, as well as coordinating entrepreneurial training efforts with the local college.
- Seeking federal Economic Development District designation, allowing increased recognition and funding opportunities from federal agencies for public works projects throughout the region.

Planned Projects

The Arctic Development Council is presently engaged in finalizing its Regional Development Strategy. Activities the Council will undertake will fall within four general categories. Some of the anticipated projects include:

• • • • •
Operations

- Complete and publish economic profiles for all villages within the region.
- Develop funding sources to insure continuing economic developmental efforts.
- Coordinating economic development planning efforts with North Slope Borough Planning Department.
- Plan and execute Annual North Slope Regional Economic Development Conference.

• • • • •
Capital Improvements

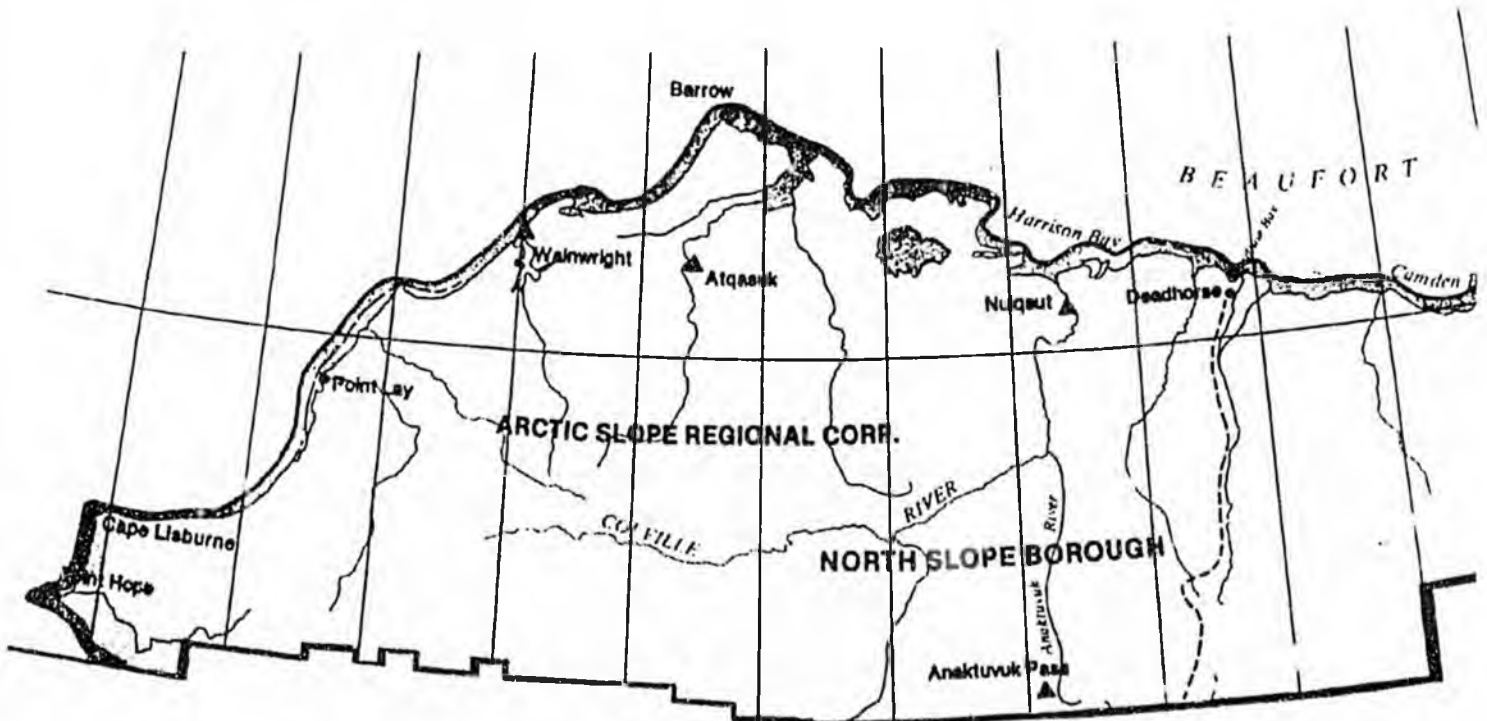
- Work with villages to identify and prioritize capital projects.
- Promote development of a regional museum/cultural center in Barrow.
- Explore needs of Pt. Lay for expansion of its store facility.
- Promote development of a small boat harbor in Barrow and work with the city to identify available funding sources.

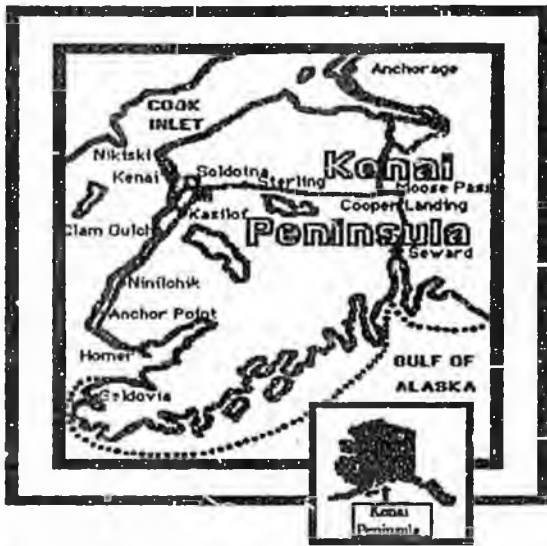
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Resource Development

- Expand the potential for tax incentives for businesses employing residents of the North Slope Borough in the exploration and development of natural resources.
- Promote a sound regulatory climate that provides adequate environmental protection while accommodating resource development.
- Encourage capital investments that will provide infrastructure needed for natural resource development, for example, a road from tidewater to the Northwest Arctic coal fields.

• • • • •
Small Business Assistance

- Encourage privatization of government services that could be provided by more cost effective private businesses.
- Explore the possibility of forming a Small Business Investment Company for providing loans to start-up and expanding businesses.
- Explore the potential for establishing marketing and promotion system for individuals wanting to sell handicrafts and artwork on a statewide basis.





KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, INC.

The ARDOR for the Kenai Peninsula

The goal of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District, Inc., (EDD) is to foster economic growth by developing and implementing a Borough-wide program to retain and create employment and complement community and individual development initiatives. The EDD was designated as a District by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) in 1988 and as an Alaska Regional Development Organization (ARDOR) in 1989.

EDD NAMED OUTSTANDING DISTRICT FOR 1992

★★★★

EDA honored the EDD in December with the **Outstanding Local Economic Development Program in the Seattle Region** (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii, and Pacific Islands). This recognition stands as a credit to the vision of the Alaska State Legislature which set in motion a local/state partnership for economic development through the ARDOR program.

The award recognized the innovation and diversity of the EDD's Overall Economic Development Program. Several programs and projects currently administered by the EDD include:

- Tourism Development
- Timber Resource Utilization
- Shellfish and Fisheries Enhancement
- Borough-Wide Health Care Plan
- Local Revolving Loan
- Business Assistance and Training
- Japanese Sister City

The EDD was also recognized by the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) by receiving the prestigious "Innovation Award" for its work with the Kenai Peninsula Health Care Advisory Council. EDD's Chairman, James Elson, and Executive Director, Stan Steadman, attended NADO's Annual Meeting to receive the award.

The Board of Directors are an intricate part in accomplishing the mission of the EDD through their leadership and administration of projects and programs. The close partnership the Board has with local industries and governments has allowed the EDD to respond quickly and effectively to opportunities.

★★★★

EDD STAFF

Stanley R. Steadman, Executive Director
Michael J. Sima, Director of Business Development
Aleja J. DeVito, Research Specialist/Project Coordinator
Sherry C. Biggs, Administrative Assistant
Susan E. St. Clair, Clerk/Typist

\$\$ HEALTH COUNCIL BLAZES NEW GROUND \$\$

Where is the buck going to stop and when will someone take charge of the cost and access crisis in the American health care system?

The Health Care Advisory Council of the Kenai Peninsula believes that a share of that buck belongs to citizens right at the local level and has stepped forward to offer an innovative solution.

In January of 1992, the Kenai Borough Assembly established the thirty-member Council with representation from a broad cross-section of citizen and industry sectors and health care professionals. The Council is charged with investigating options for increasing access to the health care system and making it affordable. After long hours of work and collaboration between area residents and recognized health care system experts, the Council has drafted a borough-wide health care plan. If approved, the plan will be the first of its kind in the nation.

The plan emphasizes early intervention and preventive care and would extend the benefits of a

The Plan emphasizes early intervention and training.

large group insurance policy to all Borough residents. A network of providers would cooperate through a competitive, managed care system. Costs of care would be paid by the plan from fees collected from employers or individuals.

Working through its legislative delegation, the Council is hoping to achieve recognition and a demonstration grant from the Alaska Legislature to prove that a public/private partnership in this pioneering effort could yield tremendous benefits for other jurisdictions across the State. The initial monies are needed to educate the public and obtain professional input to achieve the best possible product and would provide matching monies for a variety of foundation grants. The health plan is designed to be self supporting once it is implemented.

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