

2



Board President's Message

3



Executive Director's Message

4



Smiles are Returning with Alaska Dental Health Aide Therapists

6



Culture Camps in Rural Alaska

8

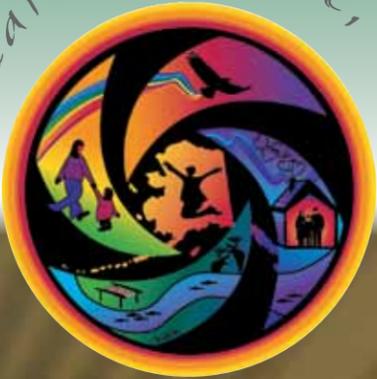


Coastal Management in Alaska: Vote on August 28th

RURAL CAP'S

# Village Voices

Healthy People, Sustainable Communities, Vibrant Cultures



Michael Anahonak (at right) and Nick Meganach of Port Graham work on a traditional kayak at a Culture Camp held in Seldovia in May. The kayak was gifted to the community of Nanwalek. Photo by Angela Gonzalez

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## Mission

To empower low-income Alaskans through advocacy, education, affordable housing and direct services that respect our unique values and cultures.

## Message from the Board President



## Wellness Through Culture and Honoring Our Veterans

by Andrew Ebona

Celebration 2012 just completed its 16th biennial even-year event in Juneau on June 9 with an estimated 7,000 attendees and what a week it was! Started in 1982 and sponsored by Sealaska Heritage Institute, Celebration brings together Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Haida people to celebrate and strengthen culture and arts across Southeast Alaska. This is the largest cultural event in Alaska to celebrate Southeast Alaska Native traditions and customs. It has grown from 12 dance groups and 150 dance participants to 55 dance groups and 2,000 dancers this year.

Celebration brings Alaska Native people rooted in Southeast Alaska together with family and friends to participate in traditional song and dance; showcasing of regalia; Native artists market, workshops, demonstrations, and juried art shows; soapberry and black seaweed judging; song writing; story telling; language project demonstration; and Native American film screenings reflecting our collective desires and interests to continue cultural traditions that define who we are as Native people.

It wasn't that long ago that throughout Alaska, in our own homeland, Alaska's Native people were not allowed in restaurants, movie theaters, couldn't vote, were segregated in schools and faced various attempts to be acculturated into mainstream non-Native Alaska. But, just as Alaska's Native people throughout Alaska have endured thousands of years in what has been described as a harsh environment, we have endured as distinct and unique peoples because of our respect for those who came before us and who provided us with the strong convictions in tradition that give us the strength to make us who we are today. This was demonstrated again during Celebration, with 7,000 strong proving that our traditions will live on.

If Alaska's harsh environment wasn't difficult enough for its indigenous peoples, events in Alaska exacerbated the natural environment's impacts including disease from newcomers, near depletion by commercial uses of natural resources causing starvation and sickness, the introduction of tobacco and alcohol, the removal of children from their families and homes to schools far away, and the recent awareness of abuses on children by some in the clergy.

Alaska's Native people are resilient. We see that time and time again. A year after the first Celebration, the Rural



Shanna Ann Schroeder received a flag on behalf of her late Grandfather, Herman Schroeder Sr., at a Memorial Honor Guard Ceremony in Dillingham. Photo by Angela Gonzalez

Providers' Conference (RPC) was started in 1983 to respond to the sobriety initiatives in Alaska Native communities. The week before Celebration this year, Dillingham hosted the 29th annual Rural Providers Conference from May 30-June 3, a gathering of Alaskans committed to cultural ways of addressing substance abuse in Alaska Native communities. A resoundingly successful conference with over 300 participants, Dillingham's leadership in the Bristol Bay family of organizations proved again the power of working together for a common cause and how those commitments lead to breaking the cycles of despair and moving to a life of hope and resolve. This conference too is steeped in culture, from celebrating and sharing art, music, storytelling, regalia, traditional foods, humor and dance that included a special tribute to veterans.

With the opening ceremony for the RPC falling on Memorial Day, Dillingham chose to honor those who have served in the Alaska Territorial Guard (ATG) and recognized the surviving four Guardsmen in a moving ceremony that also honored the local ATG veterans who have passed away. In a solemn and memorable ceremony, more than 40 next of kin proudly received the US flag and official discharge papers for veterans' status in their loved ones' behalf.

Alaska's Native cultures are strong; we have sustained them through a will to know where we are going by respecting who we are and where we come from. Alaska's Native people are strong; we have learned new ways to be well, to overcome the many obstacles to our overall health and well-being. Just as we have in the past, we continue to find ways to survive the challenges before us by working together for the survival of cultures and people and to honor those who make it possible. ●



Andrew Ebona (at left) performs with his dance group, Yaaw Tei Yi Dancers, at the 2012 Celebration held in Juneau in June. Photo courtesy of Andrew Ebona



Message from the Executive Director

# Sequestration

What the Budget Control Act of 2011 May Mean for Alaska

by David Hardenbergh

According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word sequestration is defined as “the action of taking legal possession of assets until a debt has been paid or other claims have been met.”

Within the Beltway in Washington, DC and around board room tables and dinner tables across the country, the word sequestration has recently taken on a new and much more specific meaning. It is the term applied to the across-the-board federal spending cuts that were agreed to by Congress and the President last year as part of the Budget Control Act of 2011 deal to raise the debt ceiling.

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction, otherwise known as the Super Committee, to reach a compromise by November 23, 2011 on \$1.2 trillion in reduced federal funding over ten years, automatically triggers federal spending cuts to be shared equally between defense and non-defense spending starting January 2, 2013.

The Center for Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that for 2013, \$109.4 billion in federal funding cuts will result from \$54.7 billion in defense cuts and \$54.7 billion in non-defense discretionary spending. Exempt from automatic cuts will be Medicaid, Social Security, spending on veterans and a handful of low-income entitlement programs. There is also a 2% limit on cuts to Medicare. That means that non-exempted, domestic discretionary spending would be cut by 8.4%.

So what makes up the federal budget? In 2011 the main categories of federal spending were:

- \* Medicaid & Medicare (23%)
- \* Social Security (20%)
- \* Defense (20%)
- \* Discretionary Domestic (18%)
- \* Other Mandatory (13%)
- \* Interest on Debt (6%)

In 2011 all that spending added up to about \$3.8 trillion. The problem is that the federal government only took in about \$2.5 trillion. Between reduced federal revenue as a result of tax cuts and increased spending in all major areas, the federal government spent about \$1.3 trillion more than it earned last year. That means it had to borrow roughly 34¢ out



of every dollar it spent. Imagine what would happen if you or I did that.

How did we get into this mess?

The simple truth is that our federal government has been spending more money than it's been taking in for a long time. A lot more. Since 1960, the federal budget has experienced an annual surplus only six times: 1960, 1969, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001. That leaves a lot of years of deficit spending. And a lot of debt.

When I just checked the national debt clock, it was ticking away at \$15.77 trillion. That's more than \$50,000 of debt per citizen. By comparison, the Alaska Permanent Fund has a current balance of about \$40 million which comes out to an average value of nearly \$60,000 per Alaskan when divided by the 672,237 eligible applicants last year. As long as oil prices remain high and oil keeps flowing through the pipeline, our state finances remain strong while our federal finances are a mess.

So how do we fix this? How do we dig our way out of annual budget deficits without crippling the economy so that we can begin paying down the national debt?

Some think we need to focus on growing the economy so that prosperity will lead the way to a balanced budget. This is a big part of what happened in the late 1990's under President Clinton the last time we had a budget surplus.

Others think we need to increase taxes, such as the 15% rate for long-term capital gains and other tax rates on the high-income wage earners who were the primary beneficiaries of President Bush's tax cuts.

Amongst those who just want to cut our way out of the problem, there are many different opinions about what to cut and not to cut, and how deep to cut without significantly harming the economy and triggering another recession.

The biggest cost centers in the federal budget are the big three entitlement programs; Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. Bending down the curve on increasing health care costs will be a key component of entitlement cost containment. But while some are ready to reign in the growth of these programs, others want to exempt them from cuts.

And then there are those who want to reduce military spending and maintain domestic discretionary budgets while others want to maintain a strong defense budget and sacrifice on discretionary social programs.

There are even some who advocate that we refuse to raise the debt ceiling and stop making interest payments on the national debt which would put the federal government into default.

What are we to do? That's the question that will occupy presidents and members of congress for years to come – perhaps decades. It took decades to dig us into this hole; it will likely take a long time to dig us out. So where do we begin?

*Bipartisanship, shared sacrifice, and putting what's best for our children ahead of political ideology might be a bit much to ask for, but I believe that in order to reach a balanced budget, we need to have a healthy, growing economy and then we need to put everything on the table: spending reductions in entitlements, defense, and discretionary programs coupled with increased revenue from higher taxes.*

we need to put everything on the table: spending reductions in entitlements, defense, and discretionary programs coupled with increased revenue from higher taxes. It's the most realistic way to achieve a budget surplus. Just do the math. Making cuts to one or two components of the national budget in a vacuum simply won't get us there.

In the meantime, what would sequestration mean for Alaska if Congress fails to act before the end of the year? Alaska is already feeling the effect of reduced federal funding because of significant reductions in earmarks.

Yet Alaska continues to receive a high per capita share of federal funding driven largely by our significant military presence and the fact that the federal government owns some 65% of the land. Add to that the need for basic infrastructure across rural Alaska and federal obligations such as health care costs for Alaska Natives, and we would seem to have more to lose than other states from across-the-board cuts.

I think Senator Murkowski put it well when she said, “As we see budgets tighten overall, I think we need to recognize that Alaska will see a tightening as well ... Our job is to make sure that Alaska isn't disproportionately cut in that process.”

We all need to prepare ourselves to give up something and share some of the sacrifice required to put our country back on solid financial footing. As we enter another election season, let's not let political rhetoric stand in the way of problem solving. It's time to fix this. ●



Summer in Manokotak.  
Photo by Sonia Vent

Dental Health Aide Therapist, Phylicia Wilde, left, and Dental Assistant, Brentina Lincoln, right, with patient Alissa John at the Toksook Bay Subregional Clinic. Photo by Katie John



Phylicia Wilde is a Dental Health Aide Therapist in Toksook Bay. She provides dental care at the Toksook Bay Subregional Clinic. Originally from Mountain Village, she first heard about the program from a cousin who is a Dental Health Aide Therapist in St. Mary's. "Knowing I'd make a difference was important." She was attracted to Toksook Bay due to the traditional lifestyle and Yupik language. Phylicia sees about fifty patients a week and travels to the neighboring communities of Nightmute, Newtok, Mekoryuk, Tununak and Chefornak every two weeks. She also visits the schools and provides topical fluoride treatment to children in the Head Start Program.

Dr. Mary Williard, DDS, DHAT Education Director at ANTHC, says "You can already see that this program is producing really high-quality providers and improving dental care in rural Alaska." She affirms the high level of training received by students in the Alaska-based training program. "They spend 40 hours a week in clinical training for a year, on top of an intensive year of classroom training. The work they do, within their scope of practice, is as good as any dentist. They are committed to and they have the trust of their communities. The more dental therapists we can train, the better for the people of Alaska."

Providing dental education is expensive. According to ANTHC, DHAT education costs about \$75,000 per year. This cost, however, is nowhere near the cost of having little or no access to care. Without a dedicated provider, costly and invasive surgical care becomes necessary as oral disease is left untreated. One operating room dental case for a child with early childhood dental caries can cost as much as \$7,000. More than 600 children per year receive this kind of treatment in Alaska.

Because the DHAT program is still relatively new, the Kellogg Foundation, the Rasmuson Foundation and the Bethel Community Services Foundation asked Research Triangle Institute International to conduct an independent evaluation of the program in 2010. This process was guided by two advisory committees that were made up of practicing dentists, educators, government officials, policymakers, tribal leaders, and representatives of leading national dental organizations. This evaluation assessed the DHAT program based on the work of dental therapists in five communities over a period of more than two years, as well as the experiences of hundreds of patients and the performance of dental therapists on hundreds of procedures. The evaluation shows that the Alaska program is working well and confirms that dental therapists provide safe, competent and appropriate care.

Other key findings of the evaluation indicate:

- Dental therapists are technically competent to perform the procedures within their scope of work and are doing so safely and appropriately;
- They are consistently working under the general supervision of dentists;

## Smiles are Returning with Alaska Dental Health Aide Therapists

by Janet Hall, Communications Director

When it comes to good dental care, brushing, flossing and good nutrition are important but everyone also needs access to basic, regular dental care to prevent serious problems. However, access to basic dental care in rural Alaska is a challenge.

Findings from a recent study by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services conclude that cavities among rural Alaska Native children are up to 4.5 times as severe as children the same age within the general U.S. population. There are approximately 60,000 Alaska Natives living in small rural Alaska communities that are accessible only by air or water. In most villages, a traveling dentist is available for only one week a year. Frequently, only the most urgent cases are seen. A lack of water fluoridation and soda pop consumption are two key factors associated with dental decay in both baby and adult teeth.

In response to rural Alaska's need for dental services, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) and the Alaska Tribal Health System joined forces to create the Dental Health Aide Therapist Program (DHAT). The program educates new dental providers to live and work in Alaska's rural communities. Dental therapists have been providing preventive and basic dental care to families in remote Alaska Native villages since 2005. Students with strong ties to Alaska's communities are selected to participate in the program. As providers, they are qualified to provide basic dental care and community prevention activities.

The DHAT training is based on established models of dental therapist training worldwide. The two-year post high school training is offered through ANTHC and the University of Washington School of Medicine DENTEX program. During the first year, students are involved in pre-clinical classroom work and in their second year, they are mostly involved in clinical and direct patient care while being supervised by a dentist.

Forget-me-nots.  
Photo by Angela Gonzalez





Dental Health Aide Therapist student, Trisha Patton. Photo courtesy of ANTHC

- They are successfully treating cavities and helping to relieve pain for people who often had to wait months or travel hours to seek treatment;
- Patients were very satisfied with the care they received; and
- They are well-accepted in tribal villages.

According to Dr. Williard, 31 DHAT's have been trained to date. Twenty nine of those are still working in rural communities throughout the state. Each year the program tries to recruit twelve students. So far, the program has been well received. "In the few short years we've been around we've been able to increase the number of providers in Alaska quite significantly. They're in a lot of the villages on the edges of the state where we've traditionally had difficulty finding consistent dental care from dentists."

Practicing good dental health is important and taking care of your teeth is simple. The American Dental Association (ADA) recommends the following for good oral hygiene:

- Brush your teeth twice a day with an ADA-accepted fluoride toothpaste. Replace your toothbrush every three or four months, or sooner if the bristles are frayed. A worn toothbrush won't do a good job of cleaning your teeth.
- Clean between teeth daily with floss or an interdental cleaner. Tooth decay-causing bacteria still linger between teeth where toothbrush bristles can't reach. This helps remove the sticky film on teeth called plaque and food particles from between the teeth and under the gum line.
- Eat a balanced diet and limit between-meal snacks.
- Visit your dental provider regularly for professional cleanings and oral exams. ●



Dental Health Aide Therapist students, left, Jana Schuerch of Kiana and Kate Kohl of Bethel who recently worked in Tuntutuliak. Photo by Sarah Shoffstall



Dental Health Aide Therapist Aurora Johnson teaches tooth-brushing techniques to a child at Bethel Elementary School. Photo by Brian Adams

## Dental Health Aide Therapists (DHAT) Program

For more information about the DHAT program please contact:

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 Cell: 907-382-2188  
 Fax: 907-729-5610  
 Email: [mewilliard@anthc.org](mailto:mewilliard@anthc.org)  
 UW website: <http://depts.washington.edu/dentexak/>  
 Find DHAT trainings through "ANTHCsmile" on Facebook and Twitter.



Phylicia Wilde, Dental Health Aide Therapist, provides dental care for Alissa John with Dental Assistant, Brentina John. Photo by Katie John

# Culture Camps in Rural Alaska



*Xavier Romanoff of Nanwalek carves an allat! (spear-thrower) along with other students at the Culture Camp in Seldovia. Photo by Jill Krueger*

*by Angela Gonzalez, Communications Coordinator*

It's summer in Alaska when many rural communities, already busy with summer subsistence activities, make time to plan and coordinate summer culture or "spirit" camps. It is important for youth, Elders and community members to engage in traditional cultural activities that perpetuate the culture and promote wellness. Project Graduation Really Achieves Dreams (GRAD) and the Seldovia Academy recently held a two-week culture camp with 16 high school students from Seldovia, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tyonek and Homer. The camp was packed with activities held at the Seldovia School during the day and with traditional activities in the evening at a lodge.

Project GRAD, a non-profit organization based in Homer, works to improve the school grades of students in the Kenai Peninsula School District. Project GRAD

coaches students in Seldovia, Nanwalek, Port Graham and Tyonek during the school year and provides support for the camp at the end of the school year. The Project GRAD curriculum includes a reading program called "Success for All" and a math program "Move It Math". In the evenings, the students were involved in singing, drumming, painting, kayak making, swimming and water safety activities.

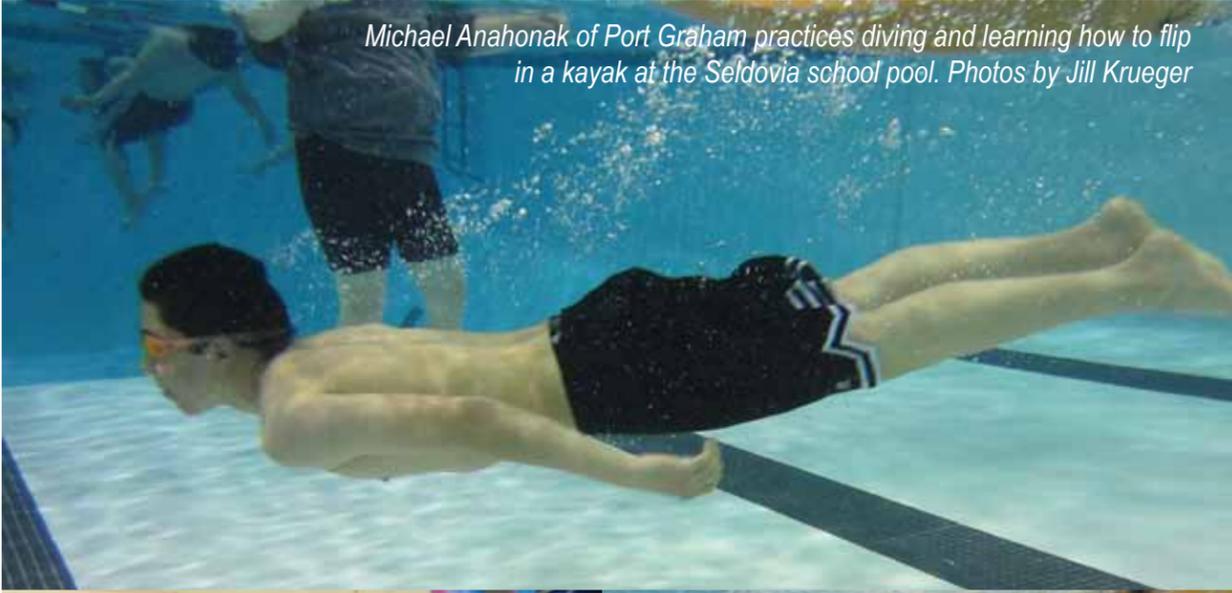
According to the State of Alaska's community database, the population of Seldovia is 243, Nanwalek 276, Port Graham 169, and Tyonek 182. Students from small community schools do not always have the same opportunities as those in larger schools for activities such as gardening, welding, computer applications, culinary arts, shop, team building, and 3D art. Students had the opportunity to participate in these classes during the day with the Seldovia Academy.

Carly Jones (formerly of Nanwalek, now of Homer) enjoyed cutting up pieces of wood for the kayak and tying them together. She also enjoyed spending time with other students learning about water safety and how to swim. Shoshana Huntsman-McCarrick of Nanwalek, said the Seldovia Academy classes "teach me how to live outside of the village." Tania Romanoff of Nanwalek appreciated learning what dorm life might be like by lodging with other girls during her stay at the camp. Kelsey Maganack of Port Graham said, "I like how we got to work on different projects at school." Kelsey's brother, Nick, also attended and enjoyed working on the garden project and building a shed.

Some of the students had an opportunity to work on a keyhole garden with Rafael Curiel and Denise Spencer. Curiel is a gardener from Nanwalek and Spencer is a teacher in Nanwalek. Shaped like a keyhole, the garden is made of local rocks, has a

*High school students from Seldovia, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tyonek and Homer display the kayak they were building, still in its early stages. Photo by Angela Gonzalez*





Michael Anahonak of Port Graham practices diving and learning how to flip in a kayak at the Seldovia school pool. Photos by Jill Krueger



While learning water safety, students took the opportunity to practice some Native Youth Olympics skills and later provided a demonstration of the games to the community. Photo by Angela Gonzalez



raised bed and a place for composting. The growing season can be extended into fall if it is covered in plastic. According to Curiel, it can be used as a prototype for other communities because it uses resources from local communities and is a way for Elders, youth and community members to connect. The students incorporate science, math and leadership skills in the project.

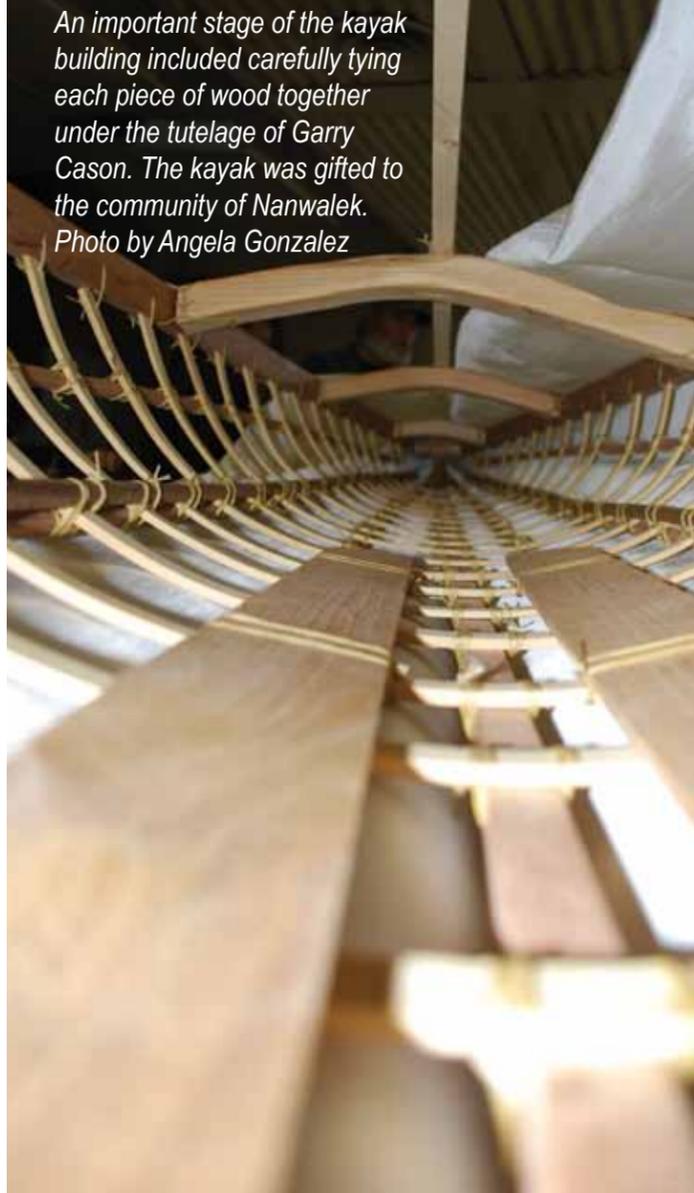
The students also worked on carving atlats. An atlatl is commonly referred to as a throwing board or spear-thrower. According to Bonnie Pierce of Project GRAD, atlats were first found in Alaska and used by various Alaska Natives before other cultures were using spears. An atlatl precedes the use of a bow and arrow and when used, the hunter's arm reach is extended which increases the velocity of the spear thrown by the hunter. Pierce said, "We wanted to connect today with the past and give pride to Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Tyonek, letting them experience what their ancestors gave to the new world."

The Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) is hosting its fifth culture camp this year in Dillingham. It is a four-week day camp and takes place during the peak subsistence salmon run. Children ages 5 to 18 years work to harvest, cut, and process salmon. BBNA collaborates with community organizations including Curyung Tribal Council, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, Nunamta Aulekstai and the Safe and Fear-Free Environment. Children participate in the program from 2-4 p.m. on Tuesday-Friday. BBNA employs college students as interns to assist

with the operations of the camp and learn about fish preparations for the participants, organizing events, tending the nets and dumping fish waste.

Courtenay Gomez and Kim Williams of BBNA coordinate the camp. Gomez said, "We want to incorporate Yup'ik values while teaching subsistence ways to prevent disruptive behaviors and model good behaviors." Yup'ik values include respect, sharing and hard work. On an average day, about 20 students attend. At the end of the camp, a Youth and Elder Potluck is held where processed salmon (smoked, frozen and canned) is given to the Elders. This year, beading, string stories, and dancing activities will be incorporated into the program.

Gomez credits the success of the Culture Camp to community collaboration and recommends working with tribal councils, schools, children, health organizations and local community members. According to Gomez, "It can really bring families and communities together." Culture camps may be a challenge to organize and coordinate, but there are many positive results that come from culture camps that engage youth and community members. Gomez' advice is to start small and don't let "perfect" get in the way of possible. ●



An important stage of the kayak building included carefully tying each piece of wood together under the tutelage of Garry Cason. The kayak was gifted to the community of Nanwalek. Photo by Angela Gonzalez



Photos by Angela Gonzalez

Cyrena Joseph of Port Graham displays the metal fish she made in the Seldovia Academy's welding class.



Shoshana Huntsman, Kelsey Maganack and Tania Romanoff sand their atlats.



Jace Evans of Nanwalek displays his finished metal project from the welding class.

# Calendar

**Mark your calendars for upcoming events!**

**Midnight Sun Intertribal Powwow • July 13-15, 2012**  
Fairbanks, AK • <http://www.midnightsunpowwow.com/>

**World Eskimo-Indian Olympics • July 18-21, 2012**  
Fairbanks, AK • [www.weio.org](http://www.weio.org)

**Alaska Marketplace Competition •**  
**August 3, 2012 is the deadline to apply.**  
[www.alaskamarketplace.org](http://www.alaskamarketplace.org)

**First Alaskans Institute Elders & Youth Conference •**  
**October 15-17, 2012**  
Anchorage, AK • [www.firstalaskans.org](http://www.firstalaskans.org)

**Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Annual Convention •**  
**October 18-20, 2012**  
Anchorage, AK • <http://nativefederation.org/>

**American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) National Conference • November 1-3, 2012**  
Anchorage, AK • [www.aises.org](http://www.aises.org)

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## Coastal Management in Alaska: Vote on August 28!

Alaska has more coastline than all other states combined, yet it is the only coastal state without a coastal management program. Alaska's coastal management program ended on July 1, 2011 when the Alaska legislature and the governor failed to agree on conditions for extending the coastal program. It had been in place since 1979.

The Alaska Coastal Management question will appear as Ballot Measure 2 on the August 28, 2012 primary election ballot that restores a coastal management program in Alaska. This initiative is intended to give the state and local communities a meaningful voice to protect Alaska's interests in the development of the coastal lands and waters. It also facilitates communication between federal, state, and local governments to resolve disputes. Critical to this is the ability to give coastal communities the opportunity to influence development policies for the coastal resources important to the people in the communities.

If approved by voters in August, the federal Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration estimates it will take 18 to 24 months to review and approve the new plan after submission.

The Coastal Management Ballot Initiative will:

- Create the Alaska Coastal Policy Board in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) that is comprised of nine public members appointed by the Governor from each coastal region and four state agency Commissioners (Departments of Natural Resources, Environmental Conservation, Fish and Game, and DCCED).
- Allow the Board to review and approve regulations to implement the coastal program; direct DCCED to seek federal approval of the new program and to apply for and accept grants; approve coastal district management plans; establish interagency coordination; evaluate the effectiveness of district plans; and take reasonable action necessary to carry out program provisions.
- Incorporate the coastal districts as they existed prior to the termination of the former coastal program. Any changes to these boundaries would require legislative approval.

Ten hearings are scheduled on this ballot initiative beginning on July 2 in Soldotna and ending on July 26 in Juneau. Other communities hosting hearings are Barrow, Anchorage, Wasilla, Fairbanks, Kodiak, Bethel and Ketchikan.

For additional information on Ballot Measure 2, go to Alaska's Division of Elections website at this link: [http://www.elections.alaska.gov/ei\\_primary\\_bm.php](http://www.elections.alaska.gov/ei_primary_bm.php).

## Fire Prevention Tips

### Things to Practice and Teach Your Family

- Cook safely – never leave your cooking unattended
- Do not allow smoking inside your home
- Keep matches and lighters away from children
- Avoid using alcohol – it may increase the risk of fire by impairing your judgment and coordination

### Home Safety Tips

- Install a smoke alarm and test it monthly
- Make and practice a fire escape plan
- Use electrical outlets wisely – do not overload them
- Keep your heating system cleaned and maintained

### Wood Stove Safety

- Make sure the fire is kept under control – monitor it
- Shield your fire – watch for sparks
- Burn only approved materials
- See other tips listed above

For more information, please see:

**State Office of Rural Fire Protection –**  
<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Fire/TEB/ruralfireprotection.aspx>

**U.S. Fire Administration –** <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/>

**Safe Kids Training Academy –**  
<http://go.bluevolt.com/safekids/Home/>

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention –**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/>

Information courtesy of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Injury Prevention Program.