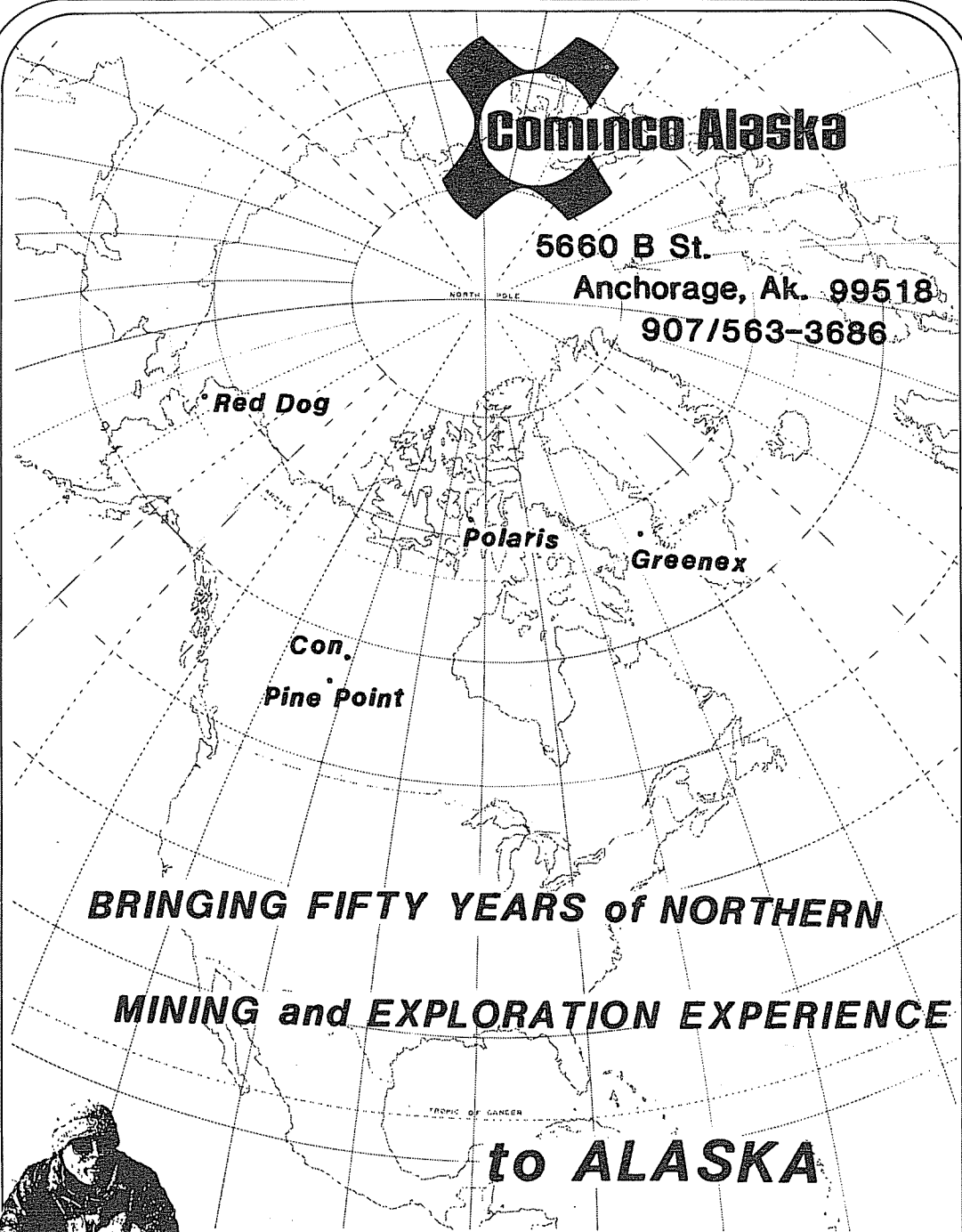
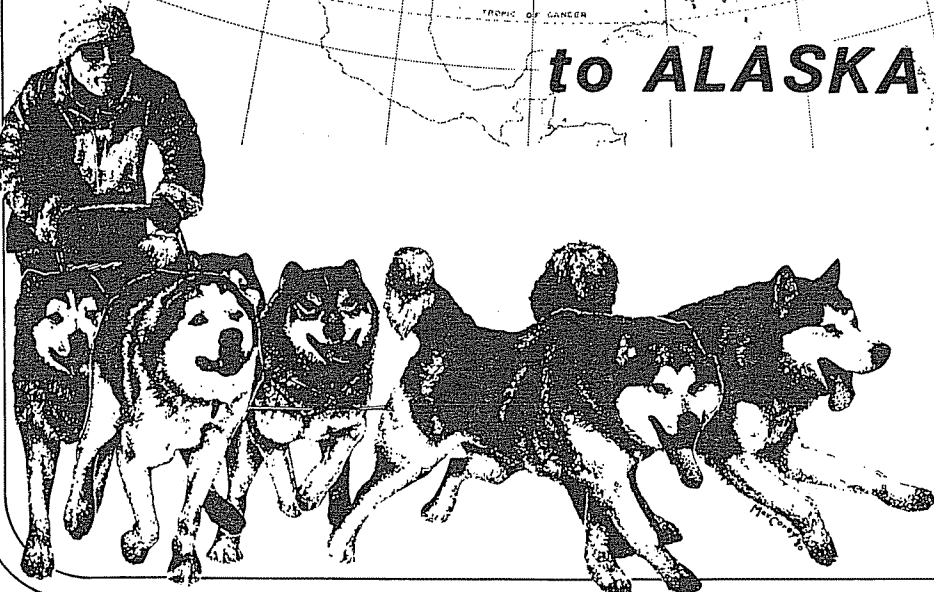


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RDC criticizes wilderness suitability process

A review process of park and refuge lands for wilderness suitability is at best confusing and unorganized while at worst bad public policy.

That assessment of the review process conducted by federal agencies of park and refuge lands in Alaska for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System was given by the Resource Development Council before the Alaska Land Use Council October 8 in Anchorage.

According to RDC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service have implemented two distinct processes in

carrying out the requirements of Section 1317 of ANILCA, a provision mandating a secretarial review of park and refuge lands for wilderness suitability.

In its wilderness reviews for the nine parks, preserves and monuments under study this summer, the Park Service has merely summarized the status and nature of the lands and determined whether those lands met the criteria for wilderness as set in the wilderness act, said RDC's projects coordinator Mike Abbott. He said it shouldn't
 (Continued on page 6)

Allen stresses subsurface assessments

In a presentation before the Alaska Land Use Council, Bill Allen, former mayor of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, noted mineral interests have been given cursory consideration in most recent land planning efforts. He complained that planning teams frequently omit mineral specialists, including geologists, mining and petroleum engineers, but instead are dominated by land use and recreational planners, foresters and biologists.

"It is frequently only after the plans have been drafted and made available for public comment that mineral specialists have an opportunity to provide input," Allen said. "In the land use planning process, the mineral industry has been relegated to reacting to plans rather than being included in them."

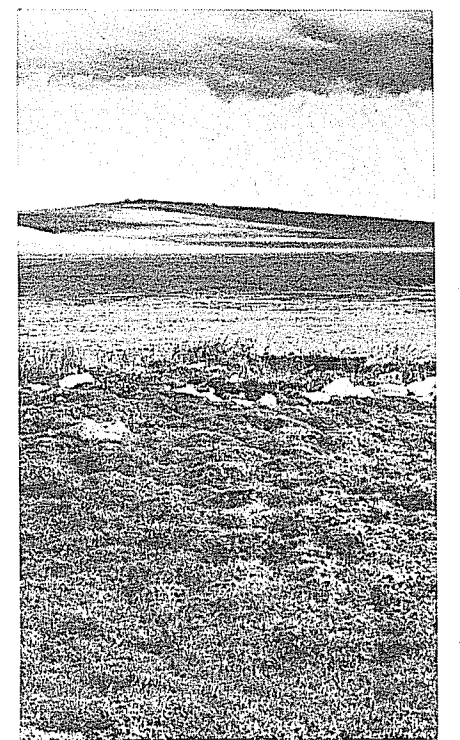
Allen reminded members of the Council that Alaska lags far behind the southern states and the Soviet Union in the knowledge of its physical environment, particularly mineral resources.

"This is deplorable for a state so dependent on development of its natural resources for its continued economic survival," Allen charged.

Emphasizing that the state's income depends largely on resource-derived dollars, Allen warned that reducing efforts to inventory new mineral resource deposits due to falling oil revenues is much like "cutting off our nose to spite our face." He said the threat of declining revenues from existing sources should cause Alaska to increase efforts to find new sources of wealth.

Allen proposed creation of a "Mineral Resource Fund" by the state legislature. A fixed percentage of revenues from the sale of oil, gas, coal, sand, gravel and other minerals would be deposited into this fund to pay for a systematic mineral assessment mapping program. Allen suggested that seed money for the program come from the Permanent Fund, perhaps a small portion of its interest earnings.

RDC's Minerals Division will study Allen's proposal and issue recommendations to the legislature.



The vast Cape Krusenstern National Monument is one of 13 national park areas in Alaska protecting the "crown jewels" of the land.

Alaskans...Working with Alaskans to improve the quality of life through sound resource development.



Message From The Executive Director

By Paula P. Easley

Flexibility is a real plus

"How does the Resource Development Council decide which projects to undertake and how do you allocate funds to those projects?"

This is one of those questions that takes an answer, after a deep breath, that begins with "Welllll..."

First of all, when beginning a new fiscal year, the Council's leaders can't begin to know all the issues that will surface and require our attention.

It would be great to know what actions Congress, a federal agency, the state legislature or administration, a project developer or environmental group were planning, but life isn't that simple. Even with a well-structured work plan, we maintain flexibility to address those "unplanned-for issues" and many of you see that as one of the real pluses of this organization.

In determining whether to support or oppose an issue, a simple guiding principle is this: Is (whatever it is) in the overall best interests of Alaska?

With that principle in mind, the Council does not involve itself in supporting a venture that would pit one developer or community against another. More accurately, it works to create the "climate" in which the development can take place — then let the bidders have at it.

How do we allocate funds to projects? We don't, exactly. We do try to raise enough money each year to assure we're adequately funded in each of our program areas — education, land, regulations, legislation, infrastructure development, prop-

erty rights, taxation and international trade, and you do a wonderful job in providing those funds.

A unique aspect of RDC is that we often advocate on behalf of issues which are not funded by a specific constituency. We ask everyone to help fund all the issues, and our membership does that. Our conviction is that all Alaskans (members or not) share the benefits of our program activities, and it takes a broad constituency to make a project successful.

That's not to say it wouldn't be more desirable to anticipate a project's costs and go to a select constituency to pay for it. Maybe someday we'll be that sophisticated, who knows? But such a system requires a large commitment to administrative overhead, and we try to keep that to a minimum. The less time we spend on administration, the more we can spend on projects.

A good example of recent actions that have lacked a vocal, demanding constituency is our months-long work on the park and refuge management plans and protecting the possessory rights of conservation system unit inholders. It's safe to say very few inholders are members of RDC, and there probably aren't many existing members who joined RDC because of our dedication to these land use issues. The fact is, many people don't give a darn about what is or isn't allowed in Alaska's parks.

Regardless of this, RDC's leaders believe the management decisions for these lands are of huge importance to the state's economic future.

Another example is our recent and planned efforts on behalf of Alaska's growing agriculture industry. There isn't a large agriculture constituency in RDC, but the ones who are active believe strongly that the industry can and should make significant economic contributions to the state. To be successful, the industry needs major statewide support from organizations, communities, individuals and companies that we represent. Same goes for the wood products industry and others.

There comes a time when our members have the final say about what we do. It's when they write the check for their membership renewal.

PORTRAIT

Editor's Note: This month the Resource Review is pleased to present, PORTRAIT, a new feature introducing our readers to the dedicated men and women who serve on the Resource Development Council's statewide Board of Directors.

Erik V. Peterson

Emphasis on lobbying for an improved business climate, particularly for raw materials development and expanded foreign trade, is one role Erik Peterson would like to see the Resource Development Council fulfill in the coming year.

Elected to the Resource Development Council's Board of Directors and Executive Committee in April, Erik believes marketing is the critical factor to successful business in Alaska. He noted in a recent interview that "marketing, advertising and public relations are partners in the sales, persuasion, and public support arenas, and should be well understood and properly utilized by management."

Since becoming involved in the Resource Development Council five years ago, Erik has provided valuable assistance to the Council in public relations and publicity planning. He is the president of Murray/Bradley & Peterson Public Relations where he oversees counseling and public relations planning services for some 25 clients.

Eric is President of the Alaska Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America and Chairman of the Alaska Affiliate, American Heart Association.

Samuel S. Demientieff

A 46-year Alaska resident, Samuel S. Demientieff of Fairbanks is serving his first term on the Resource Development Council's Board of Directors.

For the past two years Samuel has been serving as Chairman of Doyon Ltd., a Fairbanks-based native regional corporation. Since passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971, much of his efforts have been directed toward the development of a number of village corporations in the Doyon region through the Interior Village Association.

Samuel believes the Resource Development Council can be of much service to the native community by continuing its "coordinated effort (by providing the latest) in economic and resource development information relevant to people, organizations and governments."

He cited high costs and excessive regulations as the main obstacles his corporation faces in developing the Interior's natural resources, especially timber and minerals.

Wilderness... (Continued from page 6)

designated as wilderness. Section 1317 of ANILCA states that a mere suitability determination cannot be grounds for any management regime until Congress acts.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has taken an entirely different approach with a process based on development of a wilderness proposal, not a suitability determination. The Council has expressed concern that the USFWS process, involving 16 refuges, is taking too much time, leaving the Secretary of the Interior with a significant lack of information or public participation required by his review.

With only four refuge wilderness reviews completed and twelve others in various stages of development, RDC believes there isn't a very solid stage on which to fashion a report to the President on the suitability of all refuge lands for wilderness designation.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has integrated wilderness proposals in the management strategy for each refuge. In each refuge plan, the agency claims a willingness to "reopen" any plan if new evidence is found, but RDC's Abbott noted "you cannot 'reopen' a wilderness designation."

In many cases, wilderness proposals will affect the potential development of other lands of the refuge. RDC contends that even if lands left out of the wilderness proposal and designation are eventually able to support some sort of development activity, the placement of a wilderness area across a key access point or corridor may prohibit its construction.

Notable Quotes

"In just a few years...you could lose a good portion of your timber market if you do not keep pace with Canadian and Siberian advances in bioengineering, harvesting, veneering and pulping. The only way that Alaska can stay ahead, or forge ahead, of the rest of the world in any...industries or business areas I have mentioned is to become a center for the science and technology basic to those industries or areas." — John W. Landis, Senior Vice President, Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation.

"If an oldtime prospector were to return today, he'd be amazed to find that he'd better hire a lawyer, an accountant and an environmental engineer before he dared risk his grubstake on a mule, a pick and a shovel." — J. Allen Overton, Jr., President, American Mining Congress.

"All employment in Alaska is generated either directly or indirectly by basic industries or by federal spending. There would be no support or state and local government employment without the demand and the revenues generated by basic industries and federal spending. We can call these basic industries, along with federal spending, 'primary sources' of employment." — Gunnar Knapp, Assistant Professor of Economics, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska — Anchorage, in a speech before the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce Convention.

Resource Development Council, Inc.

The Resource Development Council (RDC) is Alaska's largest privately funded nonprofit economic development organization working to develop Alaska's natural resources in an orderly manner and to create a broad-based, diversified economy while protecting and enhancing the environment.

RDC invites members and the general public to its weekly breakfast meeting featuring local and nationally-known speakers on economic and resource development issues. The meetings are held on Thursday at 7:30 a.m. in the Northern Lights Inn. Reservations are requested by calling 276-0700.

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The RDC business headquarters are located at 807 G Street, Suite 200 in downtown Anchorage.

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Resource Review encourages its readers to submit articles, announcements and letters to the editor for publication. Send all correspondence to Resource Development Council, Resource Review, Box 100516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.



RDC visits proposed Red Dog Mine

In August, Cominco/NANA hosted a field trip to the site of the proposed Red Dog lead and zinc mine in Northwest Alaska, clearly the number one project that would diversify the region's economy.

When in operation, the world-class mine is expected to generate approximately 400 private-sector jobs throughout Northwest Alaska, where the risk of overdependency on government income runs high. Benefits will also flow throughout the state in the form of mining and corporate tax revenues and subsurface royalty revenues.

At top right, Hank Giegerich, President and General Manager of Cominco Alaska, explains the mill operation to the group while Bill Ross, Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation, listens.

Below, RDC Deputy Director Becky Gay is pictured beside a rendering of the site under development, with the actual ore body looming in the background.



Deputy Director reflects on Southeast Conference

A resolution supporting the Southeast Intertie, a series of power transmission lines connecting British Columbia and the Yukon Territory and extending through Southeast Alaska, was the major resolution passed by the Southeast Conference during the three-day event held in Wrangell September 18-20.

Becky Gay, Deputy Director of RDC, participated as a speaker and attendee at the conference and returned with new ideas and perspectives from that region. The Southeast Conference is a non-profit association of Southeast Alaska communities dedicated to economic development.

Eight resolutions were passed, including identifying and reserving all feasible transportation and powerlines transmission corridors between Southeast Alaska and Canada. RDC Board members Phil Holdsworth (Juneau) and Jon Halliwill (Haines) participated in the conference program.

RDC is committed to working with local officials to develop local and regional strategies which will diversify and strengthen Alaska's economy to benefit all Alaskans. The Southeast Conference provides such a forum and RDC encourages it to — *Keep up the good work!*

While in Wrangell, Gay toured the Wrangell Timber Products Mill with RDC board member Steve Seley.

In Sitka, Gay met with borough assemblymen, timber concerns and fisheries representatives. Following a day of meetings, Gay, along with members of Sitka's "home fleet," was treated to a special dinner at the home of RDC board member Dick Griffin and his wife Ernestine.

Before her departure, Gay toured Sitka sound with local fisherman Walt Pasternak, visited the Blue Lake dam and power facility with Dan Keck, and met with Jim Rynearson, who briefed her on the concerns of the Alaska Pulp Mill.

RDC wishes to thank Karen Hofstad, President of the Southeast Conference, for hosting Gay in Wrangell.

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Wilderness... (Continued from page 1)

surprise anyone that the Park Service has decided that virtually every acre in each of these parks is suitable for a wilderness designation.

Of 42 million acres in nine parks, Congress included 27 million acres in the National Wilderness System, leaving 15 million acres for wilderness review. Only one tenth of one percent of the non-wilderness, federally-owned, lands or .00066 of the nine parks were found unsuitable for wilderness designation.

Abbott noted that the criteria for a wilderness suitability determination makes clear that areas with extensive, ongoing mining operations are not suitable. Yet the Park Service has recommended wilderness designation for the Kantishna Hills mining district in Denali National Park and Preserve, despite extensive mining since the turn of the century.

"I don't know of any portion of any Alaska park which has received as much Park Service scrutiny as Kantishna and yet thousands of acres of 'lunar landscape' are considered suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, our so-called 'crown jewels'" Abbott said. Environmentalists have accused miners of turning the Kantishna area into a lunar landscape.

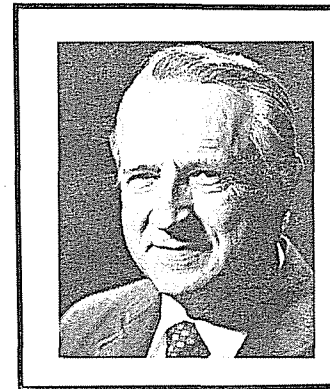
On the other side of the coin, the Park Service has found Ruth Glacier unsuitable for wilderness designation, despite its dramatic natural structures which meet every criterion for wilderness. The federal agency claims unsuitability because the area may someday be the site of a visitor facility.

However, nowhere in the wilderness act is a proposed activity listed as justification for an unsuitable determination, the Council testimony pointed out.

"We have not been able to give other areas of the parks the kind of scrutiny we gave Kantishna and Ruth Glacier," Abbott said. "We can only wonder whether the Park Service has made such one-sided determinations throughout the system."

The Council also warned the Park Service intends to manage all those lands found suitable as if they were in fact congressionally

(Continued on page 7)



Thoughts from the President

By Charles R. Webber

A word of caution

As shifts in our world economy take place in response to competitive thrusts from other nations, we should be careful not to allow our attention to be distracted from one of our most successful endeavors — research and development.

Perhaps this is the time to confirm our commitment to maintain leadership in this area by encouraging our private sector to increase its efforts in bringing new research and development projects forward that will stimulate activities, resulting in income and employment for our citizens.

Our government must provide assistance and incentive opportunities to further innovation by allowing tax credits to those who can perform successfully in this field. If we do not, we will pay an enormously high price to those nations which take the leadership.

RDC, farmers hope joint effort will advance Alaska agriculture

A multi-agency resource team working with the Resource Development Council's Lands and Renewable Resources Division has identified seven specific actions to advance a competitive agriculture industry in Alaska next year.

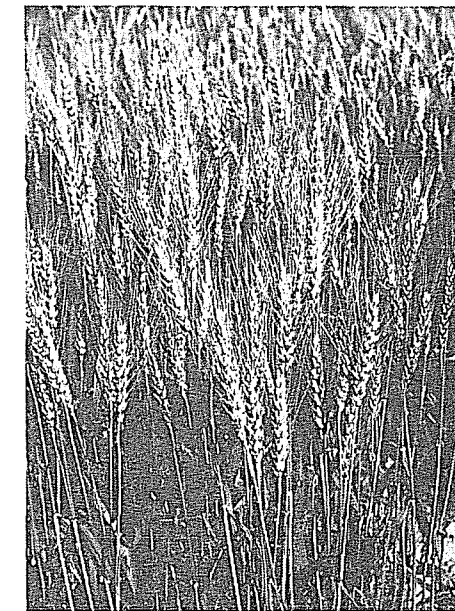
Consensus on the priorities was reached after a series of meetings between Council resource specialists and top administrators from four government agencies. The Council's Executive Committee unanimously endorsed the measures October 9.

Burton Clifford, Director of the Soil Conservation Service, announced the seven key priorities before the Council's weekly breakfast forum in Anchorage. They are:

1. Development of a production credit program;
2. Restructuring the farm debt;
3. Splitting of agricultural tracts and provide for farmsteads on new tracts;
4. Development of a "Grown in Alaska" marketing campaign;
5. Creation of commodity associations;
6. Encourage use of Alaska-grown products by state agencies;
7. Request that the governor appoint a person with agriculture interests to the University of Alaska Board of Regents.

The Resource Development Council is now working to gain support of the program. The seven steps are currently being drafted into a "white paper" for submission to Governor Bill Sheffield. The report will also be targeted to key legislators.

Clifford stressed that the priorities do not require new state funding, and in the long term encourage the shift of the basic support



Alaska crop production is on the rise.

effort from the state to the private sector.

Joining Clifford in presenting the agriculture priorities before the Council's breakfast audience were Bill Heim, Director of the state Division of Agriculture, John Messenger, Chairman of the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund Board, Ed Kern, a development specialist with the Division of Agriculture, Sig Restad, Director of the University of Alaska Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station and Paul Huppert, owner of Palmer Produce.

Heim urged support of pending legislation calling for development of production credit programs and creation of commodity associations.

Under the proposed new production credit program, Heim said farmers could get ten percent credit on products produced and sold. The credit would be on interest payments alone and only on loans issued by the state.

Heim said the production credit program would be similar to the Homestead Credit program under which homesteaders were given credit on state lease payments in exchange for improving property.

Addressing the concept supporting restructuring of the farm debt, John Messenger said proposed legislative adjustments would involve extending short-term loans over a longer period of time.

Messenger said restructuring would provide relief to farmers who are now carrying a high debt.

Ed Kern of the Division of Agriculture stressed the importance of establishing commodity associations to assist farmers in marketing products. He urged support of legislation seeking to establish commodity associations as well as a new marketing plan directed at encouraging state and local governments to buy Alaska-produced farm products.

There are 680 farms in Alaska contributing about \$38 million into local economies. Last year crop sales totaled \$18 million, an increase of \$11 million over 1980. Livestock products went from \$4 million in 1980 to \$7 million in 1984.

Kern estimated farmers could contribute at least \$60 million into local economies on the present land base if Alaska businesses and consumers would buy "Grown in Alaska" products.

ASCC Convention panel focuses on economy

Billions of dollars in construction projects in the early 1980s helped Alaska avoid a traditional boom-bust cycle, but recent cutbacks resulting from falling oil revenues are the key source behind the state's recent economic slowdown, according to five economic experts participating in a panel discussion at the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce Convention in Anchorage earlier this month.

The growth of support industries, such as private construction, wholesale and retail trade services and finance, has diversified Alaska employment and led to a decrease in the influence of the federal government over the past 20 years, pointed out Gunnar Knapp of the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Knapp noted the federal government employed about 30 percent of Alaska's work force in 1961 compared to one-sixth of all employment today.

"State and local government employment and support employment have grown more rapidly than total employment," he said. "Employment in both of these sectors was more than five times as great in 1983 as in 1961."

Support industry employment has jumped from 26,000 to 136,000, Knapp noted because Alaskans are buying more goods and services locally and the available services in the state have expanded.

"All employment in Alaska is generated either directly or indirectly by basic industries or by federal spending," Knapp stressed. "There would be no support or state and local government employment without the demand and the revenues generated by basic industries and federal spending."

Bob Richards, Chairman of Alaska Pacific Bancorporation, said shrinking construction budgets are one of three negative factors causing Alaska's economy to stagnate. The others are the contractionary behavior of the general population and overbuilding of residential and commercial units.

Richards also named three positive factors that are acting to balance out the negative factors. They are the huge public sector, the Alaska visitor industry which has demonstrated consistent growth and the petroleum industry which has maintained a long-term commitment to the state.

Richards indicated a "gradual alliance between the private and public sector" is the key to opening Alaska trade with Pacific Rim countries, which are the most rapidly growing countries in the economic world.

Vince Wright, Chief of Research for the state Department of Revenue, called for the elimination of funds for the \$5 billion Susitna

hydroelectric project, reinstating the state personal income tax and creating new taxes never before considered by the state. He cited a state sales tax as an example.

Charles Johnson, chairman of the Alaska Federation of Natives, said the native corporations with all their resource wealth will continue to be an integral part of Alaska's economy. Johnson said the 12 regional corporations had a combined sales total of \$500 million in 1984 and employed over 5,000 people.

Corporate assets total about \$750 million, including \$90 million in the seafood industry, \$17 million in logging, \$40 million in hotels, \$20 million in transportation and utilities, \$25 million in real estate and a piece of almost every bank in the state.

Johnson said natives have recognized that keeping control of their companies' land base

is the key to their survival as an economic force and as a people.

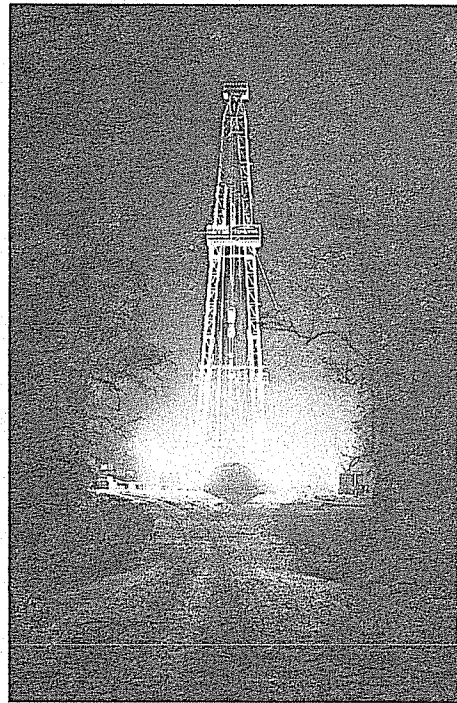
An anticipated natural gas shortage as early as the 1990s could bring the long-discussed Alaska gas pipeline off the drawing board and into reality, said David Bishop, vice president of planning at Williams Companies, the firm that owns permits to build the gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to the Southern 48.

Bishop said pipeline builders are waiting for a gas shortage before starting the multi-billion-dollar project. The 731-mile Alaska portion of the project is estimated to cost \$14 billion in 1982 dollars. The trans-Alaska oil pipeline cost \$9 billion.

Bishop said the current natural gas glut will take some years to disappear, but a shortage will occur since current low prices have deterred new exploration.

RDC urges Governor to support OCS Sale 92

Citing industry's clean track record and the need for new energy development in Alaska, the Resource Development Council has again urged Governor Bill Sheffield to support North Aleutian Basin Lease Sale 92 as presently scheduled.



The petroleum industry has brought a higher standard of living to Alaskans since oil was discovered on the Kenai Peninsula in the late 1950s.

Paula Easley, the Council's executive director, pointed out to the Governor that RDC has always supported the reasonable and responsible development of Alaska's OCS. Consistent with that policy, Easley encouraged the Governor to support the schedule adopted by the Minerals Management Service for the leasing of Sale 92.

"We are satisfied that industry is indeed capable of working in the region without significantly impacting the special values of the area," Easley said in a letter advanced to Juneau September 30. "Demonstrated technology, used throughout the world, has proved industry's ability to operate without adverse impacts on the fisheries resources."

Easley noted the sale provides an excellent opportunity for the Governor to demonstrate his support for energy development in Alaska which will create new jobs and secondary economic activity essential to the continued welfare of the state and nation.

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Timber harvest down

Southeast Alaska's fledgling timber industry has seen a 50 percent drop in its annual harvest due to weak worldwide markets, according to Michael Barton, regional forester for the U.S. Forest Service Region 10, Juneau.

Speaking before a Resource Development Council breakfast forum last month, Barton noted that even with strong markets, the timber industry's net worth over the past 50 years is a minus \$180 million.

"Not only does it cost a lot to harvest timber, it costs a lot to make it available," Barton said. "When the timber base acreage was set aside, it was noted a certain portion wasn't of the volume quality of acreage previously available for harvest," he added. "This poorer acreage was referred to as having reduced viability."

The \$40 million Tongass Timber Supply Fund was set up to bring this reduced viability acreage up to a parity with timber acreage that was considered economically viable to harvest.

However, Barton said that it's not up to government to make the market economic, noting that in a free enterprise system the market has its part to play. He said industry would prefer to see the harvest economically viable regardless of market conditions.

The 17-million-acre Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska, the nation's largest, has only 1.7 million acres dedicated for timber use. And not all of that timber is high-volume acreage.

Following Barton's presentation, Chugach National Forest Supervisor Dalton DuLac indicated that settlement may be near in a year-long battle between the U.S. Forest Service and a 17-group coalition of environmentalists, recreation concessionaires and commercial fishermen over the 10-year management plan for the Chugach National Forest.

The coalition believes the proposed harvest figure of 17 million board feet of timber a year from the nation's second largest national forest is too high, while the timber industry has called it too low.

A proposed Forest Service amendment to the Chugach plan calls for an annual timber sale offering not to exceed an annual average of 6.3 million board feet for the first five years and 10.6 million board feet for the second five years.



Regional Forester Michael Barton expects Alaska's fledgling timber industry to experience slow, but steady growth in the future. In recent years, harvest levels have dropped due to a variety of factors.

The original 17 million board feet offering was based on an annual harvest potential of 47.6 million board feet. Private foresters have pegged the potential yield over 60 million board feet annually.

Negotiations concerning the Chugach appeals have come to a climax with a mid-October deadline set for acceptance of a Forest Service compromise. If agreement is reached, the federal agency will begin implementation of the plan.

RDC, an intervenor in the Chugach administrative appeal process, contends that the biological evidence shows wilderness values of the forest can still be maintained with far greater commercial activity than allowed for in the plan. RDC would like to see more developed recreation and timber development in the forest.

In questioning following Barton's presentation, the regional forester was asked why

Canadian lumber imports have made such a big mark in the American market.

Barton responded by putting some of the blame on the strength of the U.S. dollar. He also pointed out that Alaska imports virtually all of its annual consumption of wood products.

RDC board member Joe Henri noted the Jones Act also was responsible.

"The Canadians can put lumber on a foreign ship and sail it to the U.S. East Coast cheaper than Weyerhaeuser can ship it from west to east," Henri said. "The maritime unions as well as American shipbuilders are very much in favor of the Jones Act, but it has worked hardships on Alaska and not just in timber."

The Jones Act requires American goods shipped between American ports to be transported in American vessels with American crews, a subsidy borne almost entirely by Alaska.

Workshop set on water, resource development policies

The Resource Development Council has joined with the Alaska Section of the American Water Resources Association (AWRA) to present a one-day workshop entitled "Water Policies and Resource Development in Alaska."

The workshop will be held November 9 at the University of Alaska — Anchorage and will present panels on water availability, water rights, water quality issues and water and energy policies.

On November 14-15, AWRA will sponsor a more technical conference at Chena Hot Springs concentrating on placer mining and water quality standards as well as negotiating flows for hydropower settlements.

To register for the Chena Hot Springs conference, contact Sharon Oien in Fairbanks at 474-7800 or Perry Dwight in Anchorage at 345-6278.

For additional information on the one-day Anchorage workshop, call Lynn Gabriel at 276-0700 or Steve Bredthauer at 561-1733.