The Education Summit on August 2nd kicked off with welcoming remarks by Chief/Chairman Victor Joseph who highlighted the importance of meeting to discuss educational issues in this imperiled budgetary environment and was followed by Representative Grier Hopkins who serves on the House Education Committee. Rep. Hopkins spoke about the budget battles in the Legislature and about the next steps moving forward in this uncertain environment. The Summit featured the President of the University of Alaska, Dr. Jim Johnsen, the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Michael Johnson, Superintendents from across the interior, and educational agencies in a variety of fields.

All of the speakers gave updates on their sectors, and many spoke about the Governor’s vetoes, and the budgetary impacts of those actions. There were serious projections and timelines delivered by the President of the University, and the threats to the programs and services that we’ve come to expect from the University of Alaska. The Commissioner of Education spoke of the importance of Tribally Compacted schools, and Continued on page 3.
MISSION STATEMENT

Tanana Chiefs Conference provides a unified voice in advancing sovereign tribal governments through the promotion of physical and mental wellness, education, socioeconomic development, and culture of the Interior Alaska Native people.

VISION

Healthy, Strong, Unified Tribes

TCC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Donald Honea Sr./Ruby
1st Traditional Chief

Trimble Gilbert/Arctic Village
2nd Traditional Chief

Victor Joseph/ Tanana Chief/Chairman

Charlene Stern/Arctic Village
Vice President

Jerry Isaac/Tanacross
Secretary/Treasurer

William “Chaay” Albert/Northway
Upper Tanana

Nick Alexia Sr./Nikolai
Upper Kuskokwim

Nancy James/Fort Yukon
Yukon Flats

Eugene Paul/Holy Cross
Lower Yukon

Frank Thompson/ Evensville
Yukon Tanana

Norman ‘Carl’ Burgetti/ Huslia
Yukon Koyukuk

Peter Demoski/Nulato
Elder Advisor

Jolie Murray/Beaver
Youth Advisor

Dear Tribes and Tribal Members,

September is upon us and I hope everyone was able to put away enough fish. For those going hunting, good luck and please be safe! If out on a boat remember to wear your life jacket and always practice firearm safety.

Governor Dunleavy has announced his final decisions on the state operating budget, again vetoing funding for Medicaid, public broadcasting, public assistance, VPSO, and more, while agreeing to add money back to senior benefits, Head Start, and the University of Alaska. The Permanent Fund dividend amount was also announced and is set at $1,600. Governor Dunleavy plans to seek a third special session to discuss a supplemental dividend payment.

The Recall Dunleavy effort was successful in garnering enough signatures to satisfy the first phase of the process. Over 30,000 signatures have been collected and the application will be headed to the Division of Elections for certification on September 5th. There will also be a legal review from the Department of Law to determine if the grounds for recall that the group has cited are sufficient. It is possible that the state will not approve the grounds and it is expected that the Recall Dunleavy group will file suit to proceed. If successful via the Division of Elections and the Department of Law, or through a court challenge, the second phase of collecting 71,000 signatures begins which will require all that had previous signed to sign again.

I would like to thank everyone who participated in our 2019 Education Summit last month. This year’s theme was “State of Education”. Attendees heard from superintendents from around the state including Iditarod Area School District Connie Newman, Fairbanks North Star Borough School District Dr. Karen Gaborik, and Alaska Gateway School District Scott MacManus. as University of Alaska President Dr. James Johnson spoke to the group as well. Many others presented on topics such as current graduation rates, dropout rates, education cuts, and more. You can learn more about the event on the front page of this newsletter.

On July 30th, the Tribal Interior Budget Council (TIBC) had the opportunity to visit Rampart and Hughes accompanied by TCC Vice President Charlene Stern and key staff. Community members were able to discuss their concerns about the Power Cost Equalization, lack of response from law enforcement, and more. The TIBC meeting was held July 31st – August 2nd at the Westmark Hotel in Fairbanks. Local tribes were able to attend the meeting to see how business was conducted, as TIBC is responsible for making funding recommendations for the BIA budget for all tribes nationally. TCC had the honor of hosting a welcome potlatch for the TIBC on August 1st at the David Salmon Tribal Hall.

Alaska Tribal Unity passed resolution 2018-14 Supporting the Rights of Tribes to appoint their own Regional Representative to TIBC.

TCC will be hosting a Summit & Special Full Board of Director’s Meeting on November 13-14th at the Westmark Hotel. Discussion will focus on Behavioral Health and Hunting Fishing Task Force. In the afternoon on the 14th, we will call to order to consider the Behavioral Health and Hunting Fishing Task Force strategy. In addition, as directed by Resolution 2019-02 “Random drug testing for the Executive & Health Advisory Board” a policy will be presented for consideration. I look forward to seeing you all there as we strive to maintain our vision of Healthy, Strong, Unified Tribes.
By Edward Alexander

Education Summit Continued

"Learning to read in our Native languages, ‘we want kids to read by grade three, that doesn’t mean read in English, that means read, period. That could be, should be, also in our Native languages." Explained Commissioner Johnson.

Superintendents Connie Newman of the Iditarod Area School District, Patrick Manning of the Nenana City Schools, Dr. Karen Garborik of the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District and Scott MacManus of the Alaska Gateway School District all attended and presented, as well as participated in a panel question and answer session. There were impassioned pleas for folks to "get involved with the process and send legislators messages" from Superintendent MacManus of the Alaska Gateway School District.

Superintendent Newman stressed the need for more Native Educators and the stability and quality that they bring to the classroom. All of the Superintendents across the region were invited and we were honored to host those that attended.

We also saw two outstanding presentations on Native Language Revitalization from Stephanie Hinz of the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments and from Allan Hayton and Nathan Feemster with Doyon Foundation’s "Doyon Languages Online" program. Both projects showed the dynamic intersection of pairing elders with technical experts in creative and fun ways, and generated fantastic learning tools. We highly recommend that beneficiaries visit their respective webpages to view these Native Language revitalization materials that are fun, hip, and informative.

Agencies from across the interior presented from the Fairbanks Correctional Center to the Rural Alaska Honors Institute, from the President of the National Education Association Alaska to our own Jennifer Russell in TCC Head Start. The Literacy Council of Alaska’s Executive Director Michael Kolasa talked about the importance of GED’s, and the LCA’s GED services to families across the interior. Linda Setterberg with BRIDGES, and the Fairbanks Re-entry Coalition, detailed efforts to help incarcerated prisoners transition successfully back into regular civilian life. Sandi Ryan, President of Fairbanks Education Association, made the attendees complete a lesson, and fill out a survey all while laying out the important work FEA is involved in. Dr. Arleigh Reynolds of the BLAST program emphasized that the unique scholarships and BLAST program was designed to benefit rural, and Alaska Native students in particular and he would like to see even more participation on that front.

All of these dynamic presentations and more were all web-streamed across the region live. The agenda and Annual TCC Education Report are all available online at Tanana Chiefs Conference’s website, and we look forward to even greater participation next year!

Deadline is October 18th, 2019

Submit your Photos for our 2020 Calendar!

Deadline is October 18th, 2019

Submit your photos to be featured in the Tanana Chiefs Conference annual calendar! Help us celebrate the people, culture, and land of Interior Alaska by submitting your best photos. Don’t forget to include a caption!

Deadline is October 18th, 2019

Send your photos to communications_dept@tananachiefs.org
The McGrath Culture and Wellness Camp was held August 5-9, 2019, 24 miles up the Kuskokwim River from McGrath. There were 35 participants from around the Upper Kuskokwim subregion. Cultural activities at the camp included beading and sewing, spear making, fish cutting, traditional drumming and dancing, learning about healing plants, and traditional storytelling. Several TCC staff also attended to cover various wellness topics including the harms of tobacco, making good choices, and bullying.

Through these camps, the participants spend time with their local Elders and learn about their families, culture, history, language. These camps aide in giving our youth a strong foundation as they move forward in their lives and help to strengthen their self-identity. Tribes throughout the region continue to host Culture and Wellness Camps funded through Tanana Chiefs Conference and the Administration for Native Americans. Two camps will be hosted in each subregion with the hope that locals will continue with camps.
2019 Culture & Wellness Camp Schedule

Lower Yukon
- 6KDHOXN$XJXVW
- $QYN3RVWSROHG7%

Upper Kuskokwim
- 0F*UDWK$XJXVW
- 7DNRWQD7%

Upper Tanana
- 7DQDFURVV-XQH
- +HDOV/DNH'DWHV7%

Yukon Flats
- &LUFOH$XJXVW
- %LUFK&UHNN$XJXVW
- 6HWHPEHU

Yukon Koyukuk
- *DOHQ'DWHV7%
- .R\NXN6HWHPEHU

Yukon Tanana
- 5DPSDUW-XO\n- 1HQQDQ$XJXVW
Elsie Pitka, Beaver

TCC's Legacy of our Elders series documents the lives and stories of Athabascan elders throughout the TCC region. Their interviews are compiled into volumes that include a DVD movie as well as an accompanying book. The books and DVDs highlight the elders and the stories that they want to share. These videos are available on our website at www.tananachiefs.org.

Funding for Legacy Project made possible by TCC & The National Park Service.

"My first memory was riding inside a big sled," remembers Pitka, picturing caribou and warm blankets she had been wrapped in. "My mom was on the handlebar, and my father was way out, walking ahead of the dogs."

Pitka spent most of her time living with her grandparents out on the trap line. "We lived in the woods, we don't live in town," says Pitka. "I never see a house." Pitka estimates that her grandparents were in their 90's. She would bring them tea or water, or even go out and get wood to keep the fire going. "My grandma and my grandpa is the most important thing in my life," she says.

After her grandmother died, her grandfather and she walked to Beaver. "I don't know how many miles, maybe 80 miles," says Pitka. It was only one or two months later that Pitka's grandfather also passed, leaving her without the two most important people in her life.

James Pitka, a famous violin player who was deaf in both ears, moved to Beaver. He had children, one of whom was a boy named Elman Pitka. "We got married pretty young," says Pitka. After they married, they moved to fish camp where Pitka eventually learned how to cut fish from her Uncle Kilburn. Elman and Elsie had thirteen children together.

Despite the hardships that Pitka has experienced in her life, she continues to find ways to celebrate life and pass on her knowledge.

"One of my favorite things to do is go fiddle dancing," says Pitka, "James Pitka, he used to play all night until the morning - jig, square dance, and duck dance."

To hear Elsie's full story, visit www.tananachiefs.org.

Meeting

The Tribal Interior Budget Council (TIBC) met July 31-August 2nd at the Westmark Hotel in Fairbanks. Chief/Chairman had the opportunity to give a short welcome at the start of the meeting.

This meeting gave tribes a chance to attend the meetings to see how their business is conducted as TIBC is responsible for making funding recommendations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget.

TCC hosted a welcome potlatch on August 1st at the Chief David Salmon Tribal Hall. The Alaska Tribal Unity passed resolution 2018-14 Resolution Supporting the Rights of Tribes to appoint their own Regional Representative to TIBC. Staff have met with and provided the BIA Region Director Eugene Peltola, Jr. this resolution. He has forwarded the request to Assistant Secretary Tara Sweeney for approval to change how TIBC members are selected in Alaska.

Rampart/Hughes Visit

On July 30th, TCC key staff and BIA representatives visited Rampart and Hughes to meet with community members and discuss concerns in their communities.
September is National Suicide Awareness Month

Suicide has a direct impact on all of our communities and community members. Remember, it is OK to reach out and get involved in preventing suicide in your community.

If you or someone you know is showing signs of suicide, get help now.

**Warning Signs**

Someone who is thinking about suicide will usually give some clues also known as suicide warning signs to those around them to show that they are troubled. Suicide prevention starts with recognizing these warning signs and treating them seriously.

It is likely that a suicidal person will display a combination of these signs rather than one single sign:

- Become depressed or withdrawn
- Suddenly appears to be fine after being depressed.
- Behaving recklessly.
- Getting Affairs in order.
- Giving away valued possessions
- Showing marked change in behavior, attitude or appearance
- Abusing drugs or alcohol.
- Suffering from a major loss or life change
- Previous suicide attempts.

Talking to a friend or family member about their suicidal thoughts and feelings can be extremely difficult. But if you’re unsure whether someone is suicidal, the best way to find out is to ask.

Here are some things you can say to start the conversation about suicide:

- I am worried about you because you haven’t seemed yourself lately.
- I noticed that you have been doing (state behavior), is everything OK?

Questions you can ask:

- What can I do to help you?
- Do you have something that you can talk to for support?

**What to Do**

TCC Behavioral Health: 1 (800) 478-6822
Alaska Careline: 1 (877) 266-HELP (4357) or text “4help” to 839863 Tues-Sat, 3pm-11pm
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1 (800) 273-8255

For more information and resources on suicide prevention please contact TCC Wellness Project Staff at (907) 452-8251 or 1 (800) 478-6822.

If you or someone you know is thinking about suicide, please reach out. We can help.
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE • THE COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

2019 Subregional Meetings

TCC Chief Victor Joseph TCC leadership have been busy attending subregional meetings throughout the region. These meetings are important, as they provide TCC the opportunity to hear about the needs and concerns of our tribes, and learn ways we can assist.

The meetings include discussions on the state budget cuts, with a focus on Power Cost Equalization (PCE), VPSO program, Head Start, Senior Benefits, and funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). As well as other topics important to our communities.

Subregionals include the Lower Yukon in Anvik, Yukon Tanana in Nenana, Upper Kuskokwim in McGrath, Upper Tanana in Tanacross, Yukon Flats in Circle, and Yukon Koyukuk in Galena.

Hunting Safety Tips

Now that Hunting Season is upon us, we would like to remind everyone to stay safe! Below we have compiled a few hunting safety tips for those who will be going out this month:

• Always wear a life jacket when travelling on the waterways
• Never go hunting without telling someone where you are going and when you expect to return
• Be sure to stock your boat or four-wheeler with safety gear; first aid kits, ropes, flare gun, hand axe, etc.
• Treat every gun as if it is loaded, even when you are sure it is not
• Before each hunt, open your gun's action and check the muzzle for obstructions
• Wear bright clothing or reflective gear when hunting, that way other hunters can be aware when you are nearby

Lower Yukon Anvik

Upper Kuskokwim McGrath

Yukon Tanana Nenana

Upper Tanana Tanacross

Hunting Safety Tips

1RZW KD W+XQWLQJ6HDVRQLVXSRQXVZHRXQGOLNHRWUHPLQGHYHU\ROHWWRVWD\VDIHI%HORZJ
FRPSLOHGDIZKXXQWLQJVDIHWLVSIRUWRKHVHZKRZLQOEHI\RLQJXRXWKLVPRQWK
• §OZDVZHHUDOLIHMDFHFWZHQRWUDYHOOLOJRQWKHZWHDHZD\V
• IHYUJRKKXQWLQJZLWKXRWHOLOQRVPFRQH2ZKHURX\RXDUHJRLQJDOGZKHQ\RX[SHFWWRUH
• %HVXUHWRWRFRN\RXUERDWRHRIXRUXZKHOHUZLWKVDIHW\HDUOJVWDLGNLVURSHVDUHJ
• D[HHWF
• 7UDWHHYHU\XQDVLILWLVORDGHGHYHQZKHQ\RXDUHVVXUHLWLVQRW
• %HIRUHDFKQXQWRSQH\RXUJXQYDFWLQLQDGFKHFNWKHPX]\OHIRUREVWXFWLRQV
• :HDEUUL]KFWORKLQJRUXHJFWLYHJHDUZKHXOWQLQJWKDWZD\RWKHUD\QWUHFDOED
• \RXDUH\QHDEUH
when you grow your own corn in Alaska, basically has no shelf life. Of course, compared to normal (Su) sugar corn, which turns to starch right away as opposed to shelf lives, the sugar is not converted to lie, it's a little bit confusing, but it's important for predicting sugar turns to starch and shelf life or less. You'll also want to consider isolation requirements. I'm not going to store it — you can pick it and plop it into your weeds grow. Forewarned — clear plastic will also help your weeds grow.

For Alaska, synergistic (synergistic) had the highest overall yield overall at 14.2 pounds, more than 8.6 and 7 pounds per 10-foot plot, respectively. Cafe corn (sugary enhanced, Se) varieties, lived up to their names and were the earliest. Early Sunglow and Earlivee, both Su (normal, non-sweet types) varieties, but this fall we'll note the date when about half of the plants to emerge. Leave the plastic on the table directly.

But if you did want to grow a large area of corn (i.e. if you're a farmer), don't plant just one row of corn. This table also provides a comparison of sweet corn varieties with ratings of 4 of 5 for taste and sweetness, seedling vigor and longer days to maturity.

As we cut slits into the plastic to allow the corn throughout the summer. Be sure the corn has tasseled (half-silk date). Corn needs a lot of water and a lot of fertilizer. Drip irrigation or soaker hoses are the easiest way to water plants under plastic supported by wire hoops until the corn outgrows it. Alternatively, start seeds indoors 2 to 4 weeks before transplanting outside around May 15 to June 1 into a plastic mulch transmitting mulch that preferably one like infrared weed barrier). Keep frost off, go right ahead and be the envy of other Alaska gardeners.

Weeds can block cross-pollination. Corn needs a lot of effort and garden space goes into the corn outgrows it. When the plants are about 6 inches tall, you can plant at ground level, but I've heard some people use a bulb planter to dig a hole that allows the plant a few inches of growth before hitting the neck. If you're lucky, the summer is cold and the weather you don't see when you mention, kale, which is so much more reliable, nutritious and higher-yielding. Maybe part of the allure of growing corn by their genetic traits. They should be ready to harvest about 8 to 12 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart around mid-May. For Alaska, synergistic (synergistic) had the highest overall yield overall at 14.2 pounds, more than 8.6 and 7 pounds per 10-foot plot, respectively. Cafe corn (sugary enhanced, Se) varieties, lived up to their names and were the earliest. Early Sunglow and Earlivee, both Su (normal, non-sweet types) varieties, but this fall we'll note the date when about half of the plants to emerge. Leave the plastic on the table directly.

Corn - the Holy Grail of Alaska Gardeners

Questions about gardening? Contact Heidi at Heidi.Rader@tananachiefs.org or 452-8251 x 3477
math and language comprehension. 

the applicant to ensure a minimum 

Tribal Council.  TCC then works with 

the recommendation of the local 

expedite the process.” 

certified health aide training center to 

executive board decided to invest in a 

having no trained health aide, the 

serve.   In 2015 with 11 of 23 clinics 

care needs of the communities they 

was taking several years to get them 

had a shortage of health aides and it 

TCC Chief/Chairman. “In the past we 

communities,” said Victor Joseph, 

to meet the medical needs of our 

endure long waits to get into a 

Anchorage, Nome or Bethel and 

had to complete their studies in 

training center in Fairbanks, people 

Community Health Aide Program 

explained Faith Walsh, Community 

rural communities 

health needs of 

been trained 

students have 

four years, 105 

being a health aide starts with 

It can take a year and a half to 4 years 

provider to discuss individual patients. 

and mentoring as well as daily contact 

supervisors providing ongoing training 

This is supported through 

in the village clinics. 

job experience, with 

separated by on the 

The four sessions are 

health aide sessions. 

certification then four basic 

emergency medical services 

Once hired, a health aide will start 

Health Aide Training Center manager. 

Becoming a health aide starts with 

The health aides are just as vital today 

system was created out of 

unique system of care.  Walsh’s goals 

quality health care services in the 

unique within Alaska 

because they only work 

they complete session IV with a 

journey with our health aides after 

add more simulation training. 

Due to a partnership with Chief 

offer distance learning so health 

any questions you might have, 1-907-

Tanana Chiefs Conference website or 

Tanana Chiefs Conference • The Council Newsletter
First Gwich’in Steering Committee International Youth Council Convenes to Prepare Emerging Leaders for Protecting Sacred Lands and the Gwich’in Way of Life

Growing up in Huslia, Rochelle Bifelt always enjoyed helping people but didn’t realize that she could have a career doing just that. When she decided to apply for a job as a health aide at the Mary C. Demientieff Health Clinic in Nenana in 2014, she was nervous. “It was a huge deal to me,” she said. “But I decided to go for it and I got the job.”

Bifelt waited two years for a training slot to open in Anchorage, Nome or Bethel, all the while doing administrative tasks at the clinic. When Tanana Chiefs Conference opened CHAP it was a tremendous relief for Bifelt because it was so much closer to home than the other options.

“It was hard to think about being in things I love about my job; there are so many opportunities and so much support. ‘There’s no better feeling in life than to truly help someone,’ Bifelt said. ‘When I hear people say thank you to me for helping and I see the relief they have when they feel better, that’s beautiful.’

Bifelt’s goals are to get her kids through school and send them to college and to continue her education by working toward becoming a physician’s assistant.

In her free time, Bifelt enjoys being with her children, watching movies and learning new projects. She keeps busy making kuspuks and doing beading repairs on family members’ slippers.

Faith Walsh, CHAP training center manager, praised Bifelt for her lack of fear in asking questions and always wanting to do better for her patients. “She has an excellent bedside manner,” Walsh said. “You can see her dedication; she is committed to her community.”

Community Health Aide

Rochelle Bifelt, Health Aide, Mary C. Demientieff Health Clinic, Nenana

The Gwich’in Steering Committee International Youth Council convened to prepare emerging leaders for protecting sacred lands and the Gwich’in way of life. During the training, the Youth Council learned about their history and their connection to the caribou. The GSC Board of Directors felt it was important to educate and update our younger generation on the importance of protecting the caribou, the arctic, and the Gwich’in way of life.
Start School Off Right with a Dental Exam

Even though summers seem too short for the many activities and opportunities Alaska presents, the turning of the seasons is always on our minds.

Fall will be a time to finish processing subsistence harvests and for many of us a time to watch children and grandchildren return to classes. School has a grounding effect and gives us focus towards different activities and structure. Many families have been spending a lot of time gathering and preparing for the upcoming winter and sometimes consistent oral hygiene is on the back burner. Tooth decay and cavities usually take more than just a summer to develop, however, staying in touch with the dentist for an exam, cleaning, sealants and fluoride treatment is a good way to catch problems early and prevent deeper breakdown and cavities.

Pop and sports drinks are convenience foods and a quick fix for thirst and energy in the summer. Some people drink a lot of soda and sugary drinks to quench thirst. If this has been a habit, acid attacks can do a lot more damage to enamel in a short period of time. Try to choose water as your source of hydration when possible. And get that dental exam with x-rays to identify cavities that can’t be seen.

Gingivitis only takes a few days to develop. Plaque bacteria consistently left near the gums or between teeth will start to irritate and infect the gums. At the dental exam and cleaning we can help identify the problem areas where plaque is being left behind after brushing. This will be a great visual reminder of how to brush correctly to get the most “bang for your brushing”.

So with the change of seasons and the start of school, be reminded to give us a call and we will get you and your family on the exam list. Students who do not have toothaches or oral pain are less likely to be distracted in school by that pain, bad breath will be kept to a minimum and smiles will be healthier for the upcoming school season.

By Barb O’Donnell
Dental Hygienist, TCC

Are You Covered?

What is Tribally-Sponsored Health Insurance?

Tribes and Tribal health organizations now pay for health insurance for Alaska Native and American Indian people who qualify. The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) is offering Tribally-Sponsored Health Insurance in Alaska.

Will Tribal-Sponsored Health Insurance Cost me anything?

No. ANTHC pays the monthly insurance premium. Alaska Native and American Indian people also do not have to pay any co-payments or deductibles when you are seen or referred by Tribal health facilities.

Why should I have Tribally-Sponsored Health Insurance?

Health insurance can help make more services available for you and all Alaska Native and American Indian people. Health insurance can also help you receive medical care when you are traveling or away from Tribal health facilities.

How do I qualify?

You and your family can get Tribally-Sponsored Health Insurance if you:
- Are a resident of the State of Alaska
- Are eligible for services at a Tribal health clinic/facility
- Are not covered or eligible for Medicare Part A, Medicaid (Denali Care), Denali KidCare, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, or affordable health insurance through an employer
- Estimate your 2019 income will be within the guidelines below

Income Guidelines for Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>Income Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Person</td>
<td>$15,180/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 People</td>
<td>$20,580/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 People</td>
<td>$25,980/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 People*</td>
<td>$31,380/yr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amounts continue to increase for larger families.

Does this affect my current Alaska Native Health benefits?

No. You will always first and foremost be a beneficiary of Indian Health Service, Tribal hospitals and health clinics throughout Alaska and the United States. Tribally-sponsored health insurance is an added health care benefit. You should use the Tribal Health System to ensure that your health care needs are being met and that you are as healthy as possible.

How can I get more information and sign up?

Contact TCC Alternate Health Resources Department at 907-451-6682: Rhonda Lohrke (ext. 3707); or Iris Molnar (ext. 3546) to see if you are eligible. You may also contact the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium at 907-729-7777 or 1-855-882-6842, sponsorship@anthc.org or www.anthc.org/tship.
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) Day

September 9th is International Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) Day. People worldwide have set aside this day to commemorate the lives of those who experience the effects of alcohol consumed by their mother during pregnancy. These children and adults are at risk for minor and major learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and physical birth defects of the heart and other vital organs.

By Amanda Race, MA, CRC, Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation Program Manager

FASD is 100% preventable. If you are pregnant or could get pregnant—don’t drink alcohol. No woman intends to injure her baby, but damage can be done before a woman knows that she is pregnant.

FASD is the leading known cause of brain damage.

FASD is the leading cause of intellectual disability in the world.

FASD is found in all socioeconomic groups and in all races.

Wherever women drink, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum disorders exist.

The cost of lost human potential related to FASD is immeasurable.

FASD lasts a lifetime. The damage caused by prenatal alcohol exposure is permanent, but individuals and families who receive proper evaluations and support are better able to develop strategies that will help them be more successful at home, in school, and in the workplace. Individuals who are not appropriately evaluated and supported are at greater risk of dropping out of school, having employment problems, or being incarcerated. Early diagnosis and appropriately treated FASD enhances and supports individuals, families, and society.

Facts About Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

If you know a child or a family who may be struggling with the effects of prenatal alcohol exposure, what can you do?

If you know a child or a family who may be struggling with the effects of prenatal alcohol exposure, what can you do? Encourage them to talk to their health care provider about their concern so that the individual can get appropriate evaluations. They may also contact the Fairbanks FAS Diagnostic Team through Alaska Center for Children and Adults (ACCA) at 456-4003 for information regarding evaluations and the resources available to children and families.

On September 9th, FASD Awareness Day, please share this information with your family, coworkers, and others who can help prevent Fetal Alcohol Related Birth Defects and who might provide information and support to individuals and families who are struggling with the results of prenatal alcohol exposure.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT FASD

The Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation Program will have an Awareness Table at Tanana Chiefs Conference on Monday, September 9th on the 1st floor Lobby at the Chief Peter John Tribal Building. Please stop by to learn more about FASD and share some fun ideas on non-alcoholic drinks and information to help families be aware of how to prevent FASD and also what services are available for persons with FASD.

For more information about services available in Fairbanks and statewide through Behavioral Health Programs and the FASD Diagnostic Team at ACCA in Fairbanks please contact the Alaska Center for Children and Adults (ACCA) at 456-4003 or check out the statewide information at this link http://dhss.alaska.gov/osmap/Pages/fasd-team.aspx
A Look Back at the 2019 Fire Season

34,741-acre fire presented a unique challenge in the 2019 fire season, with 2,463,457 acres burned in Alaska surpassing the 2-million-acre mark. It marked the 15th consecutive year in which the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres, a record first set in 1997.

There was plenty of work to go around this season and learned something new, Ludecker said. "I kind of convinced them that it was not just a physical burn, but it's a mental burn," he said. "We try to teach them techniques on how to overcome that."

In 2019, the TCC crew started its season returning on July 26, the day they were notified of the fire. The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres.

The TCC crew moved to the 18,000-acre Boundary River Fire southeast of Tok. The fire was still very large by that time in 80 seasons that the number of fires burned more than 2 million acres. From the Caribou Creek Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 20,000-acre Fire, the TCC crew moved to the 18,00209 Crew Members

- James Ludecker, crew superintendent, Circle, AK
- Gilbert Frank, asst. crew superintendent, Minto AK
- Warren Freddson, squad boss, Venetie, AK
- Levi Tucker, sawyer, Tol, AK
- Daniel Thomas, lead EMT, Northway, AK
- Tony Sam, crew member, Huslia, AK
- Kaleb Paris, sawyer, San Diego, CA
- Eric Odden, crew member, Nome, AK
- Keith Zobel, sawyer, Allakaket, AK
- Haig Hu’a Williams, lead, Honolulu, HI
- Santiago, Ganoa, squad boss, Fairbanks, AK
- Larry Mark, Jr., sawyer, Telinak, AK
- Antonio Sisto, Jr., crew member, Arctic Village, AK
- Timothy Troxel, sawyer, Rapid City, S.D.
- Greg Anderson, sawyer, Compton, CA
- Anthony Peter, sawyer, Fort Yukon, AK
- Stanley Rogers, crew member, Fairbanks, AK
- Gabriel Simple, sawyer, Venetie, AK
- Colton Weltezheim, crew member, Wasilla, AK
- Brian Cogley, crew member, Fairbanks, AK
What is Happening with the Chum Salmon?

There were thousands of dead chum salmon out, what was happening.

UAF Fishery Professor Peter Westley, Fishery Manager Holly Carroll and Department of Fish and Game Yukon team of people, including the Alaska video.

Death simply by watching a cell phone is difficult to determine the cause of the death. The state was mostly people reporting from the Koyukuk River and below. Quinn-Davidson says, "It was everywhere – dead salmon all over."

The video sparked concerns among the public. Why were the salmon dying? The video, which spread quickly on social media, showed dozens of dead salmon floating down the river. "Everywhere – dead salmon all downriver or sank. Quinn-Davidson, 'There were no other species effected."

After DeWilde’s video was posted, Cause of Death was determined to find out. Upon inspection, the group estimates there were no other species effected. or disease. It would also explain why salmon showed no signs of infection or disease. "There were no lesions, tumors, cuts, fungus, worms, or parasites. We cut the fish open and their organs were perfect."

"It also doesn’t account for no rotted smell. We miss a lot of them," says Quinn-Davidson, "When the salmon run came into the river about a week late. When they are coming into the river, they aren’t eating anymore. Quinn-Davidson explains, "It’s like running outside in 90 degree heat. It’s very stressful on the fish," she says. Quinn-Davidson theorizes that the heat didn’t start until after the heat wave hit. Quinn-Davidson explains, is due to warmer waters in the future.

So what was happening along the Koyukuk River in Huslia. Upon inspection, the group estimates there were no other species effected. or disease. It would also explain why salmon showed no signs of infection or disease. "There were no lesions, tumors, cuts, fungus, worms, or parasites. We cut the fish open and their organs were perfect,“ Quinn-Davidson explains, “It’s like running outside in 90 degree heat. It’s very stressful on the fish,” she says. Quinn-Davidson theorizes that the heat didn’t start until after the heat wave hit. Quinn-Davidson explains, is due to warmer waters in the future.

"King salmon already have quite a bit more fat than chum salmon," points out Quinn-Davidson, "So it makes sense that they have on their body to fuel the run. They also didn’t come warmer waters. They also didn’t come sooner either. Quinn-Davidson explains, "So it makes sense that they would be better prepared for the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat.

Effect on Future Runs

This inconsistency is evident when looking at previous years of Chum Salmon runs. There have been years where low runs produced really large numbers in subsequent years, and times where large runs produced low numbers. Quinn-Davidson explains, "With Chum Salmon it is especially difficult to predict how their population will respond." She explains, "With Chum Salmon it is especially difficult to predict how their population will respond. The large concern with large die off of Chum Salmon is obvious – will this affect future runs?

So if there are no obvious signs of disease- what could it be? The fish didn’t show any indication. The fish didn’t show any indication of infection or disease. It would also explain why salmon showed no signs of infection or disease. "There were no lesions, tumors, cuts, fungus, worms, or parasites. We cut the fish open and their organs were perfect."

"It also doesn’t account for no rotted smell. We miss a lot of them," says Quinn-Davidson, "When the salmon run came into the river about a week late. When they are coming into the river, they aren’t eating anymore. Quinn-Davidson explains, "It’s like running outside in 90 degree heat. It’s very stressful on the fish," she says. Quinn-Davidson theorizes that the heat didn’t start until after the heat wave hit. Quinn-Davidson explains, is due to warmer waters in the future.

"King salmon already have quite a bit more fat than chum salmon," points out Quinn-Davidson, "So it makes sense that they have on their body to fuel the run. They also didn’t come sooner either. Quinn-Davidson explains, "So it makes sense that they would be better prepared for the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat. So hopefully they now have the heat.

"There were salmon that made it to the Chena or Salcha rivers. This, evidence of Chum Salmon dying off is obvious – will this affect future runs? Quinn-Davidson explains, is due to warmer waters in the future. For now, we don’t know how future runs will be effected – only time will tell.

Optimistically, Quinn-Davidson tells, "There were salmon that made it to the Chena or Salcha rivers. This, evidence of Chum Salmon dying off is obvious – will this affect future runs? Quinn-Davidson explains, is due to warmer waters in the future. For now, we don’t know how future runs will be effected – only time will tell. We know that they are resilient and resilient, “They bounce back quickly. Quinn-Davidson explains that Chum Salmon are resilient, “They bounce back quickly. Quinn-Davidson explains that Chum Salmon are resilient, “They bounce back quickly. Quinn-Davidson explains that Chum Salmon are resilient, “They bounce back quickly.

By Rachel Saylor, Communications Manager, TCC

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE • THE COUNCIL NEWSLETTER
For up-to-date information on flights, lodging, car rentals and other logistics, visit the website and Facebook pages. Fairbanks welcomes the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention and the First Alaskans Institute Elders & Youth Conference to the Golden Heart of Alaska! - October 14-19, 2019

www.AFNFairbanks.com • Facebook.com/AFNConventionFairbanks

3,000 $84
TONS $20
FREE
120+ SHOPPING

Follow us: