



Building Government to Government Relations

A GUIDE FOR CITIES & TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS



INTRODUCTION

In January 2021, the Municipality of Anchorage and the Native Village of Eklutna established **an official government-to-government relationship** – one of the first in the country between a federally-recognized tribe and a local government.

A government-to-government relationship is a formal interaction between sovereign governing bodies. Municipalities often have them with local school districts and neighboring government entities, and federal agencies utilize government-to-government relationships with tribes in recognition of tribes as distinct, self-ruling nations with inherent powers, requiring direct consultation and collaboration as independent governments.

Since the formation of the government-to-government relationship in Anchorage, members of the Native Village of Eklutna, the Anchorage Assembly and the Municipality of Anchorage have cited it as a powerful and useful tool, and one that could benefit other communities. To help you decide if a government-to-government relationship between your local tribal and municipal governments is right for your community, we've compiled this guide that outlines Anchorage's process, as well as a compilation of resources that you can lean on in your work.

BACKGROUND

NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Eklutna Native Village government office was organized in 1961 by the traditional people of Eklutna Village in order to be recognized for protecting land rights. By then, the 326,000-acre Eklutna Reservation had been reduced over the years to a mere 1,819 acres. The tribe became federally recognized and is recorded under IRS code 83.87, section 7871, the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act of 1982. Eklutna is the only federally recognized Tribe within the Municipality of Anchorage.

While the Eklutna people existed and governed themselves long before discovery, today, the Native Village of Eklutna operates under a constitution with the governing powers entrusted to the Tribal Council. While similar to the United States, the branches of government are semi-separate, and individuals wear many hats. The government is comprised of a seven-member legislative body called the Tribal Council, a five-member judicial body called the Rule Keepers, an executive body made up of the Council President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, an administrative body led by a Tribal Administrator to oversee day-to-day operations, and a nine-member Gaming Authority. The Tribal Council President, often called "First Chief," is the primary contact for leader-to-leader communications with governments and outside organizations

The Native Village of Eklutna administration includes departments for economic development, education and employment, family support, health and wellness, history and culture, housing and community, land/environment and tribal enrollment.



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Municipality of Anchorage was formed in 1975 when the City of Anchorage and Greater Anchorage Area Borough (county) merged into a single governing entity. With a 2026 population of about 290,000, the Municipality makes up 40% of the state's population and covers an area roughly the size of the state of Delaware. The Municipality oversees local services, including parks, transit, libraries, health, road maintenance, land use planning, building regulations and local licenses and permits.

The Municipality is made up of an administrative branch (the Mayor) and legislative branch (the Assembly) and each has responsibilities outlined in the Anchorage Municipal Code. Pertaining to government-to-government relations with the Native Village of Eklutna, the Mayor or designee shall be the point of contact between the Municipality and the Native Village of Eklutna. The Chair of the Assembly or an Assembly Member designated by the Chair shall be the point of contact between the Assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna. The Native Village of Eklutna designee has direct access to the Mayor and Assembly Chair on issues related to the Native Village.



EKLUTNA, INC.

On December 18, 1971, President Richard Nixon signed into law the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) that allowed Alaska Natives to retain 44 million acres of land and a cash settlement.

This act created 13 Regional Corporations and approximately 175 village corporations. Eklutna, Inc. was formed on October 17, 1972 as one of the village corporations. In the ensuing years, Eklutna, Inc. has executed several different strategies to find a balance in maximizing its position as the largest private landholder within the Municipality of Anchorage for its shareholders, while still working hard to retain its Dena'ina identity.

As a separate entity from the Native Village of Eklutna, Eklutna, Inc. owns 90,000 acres within the Municipality of Anchorage, including areas of Eagle River, Birchwood, Chugiak, Peters Creek and Eklutna. Additionally, the Corporation has significant holdings in the neighboring Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Eklutna, Inc. is not a party in the government-to-government relationship, but as a land developer and owner of prime commercial, industrial and residential real estate within the Municipality, Eklutna, Inc. is a valuable partner of the Municipality of Anchorage.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Aaron Leggett was born in Anchorage, is Dena'ina Athabascan, and has been President of the Native Village of Eklutna since 2018 and served on the council since 2007. He works as the Senior Curator of Alaska History and Indigenous Cultures at the Anchorage Museum and has authored numerous scholarly articles and co-authored publications about the Dena'ina culture. He has worked on the Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission, was the Dena'ina cultural historian at the Alaska Native Heritage Center and has served on the Municipality's Sister Cities Commission. Through his positions with the Native Village of Eklutna and the Anchorage Museum, he has spearheaded many important projects that have strengthened visibility of Dena'ina culture in Anchorage and improved the livability and vibrancy of the Municipality.



Christopher Constant represented the North Anchorage district on the Anchorage Assembly from 2017-2026, serving as Assembly Chair from 2023-26. As an Assembly Member, he was a steady advocate for effective governance, fiscal responsibility, and transparent public processes, guiding the Assembly through complex policy debates and periods of significant challenges for the Municipality. As Chair, Christopher emphasized competence, collaboration, and results, working to strengthen legislative processes while centering the everyday impacts of municipal decisions on Anchorage residents. He was a strong champion of partnership and collaboration with the Native Village of Eklutna throughout his time on the Assembly.



HISTORY

The Dena'ina are an early indigenous population of the Knik Arm area. Anchorage lies within Dena'ina Elnena (Dena'ina Country) and is home to the K'enaht'ana, the indigenous people of Nuti (Knik Arm), who today are members of the Eklutna (Eydlughet) and Knik (K'enahtnu) tribes. Historically, the Dena'ina people were very peaceful and lived off the land. The Dena'ina fished, hunted and gathered wild plants in and around the lands between the Chugach and Talkeetna Mountains in Upper Cook Inlet, long before Anchorage was founded.

In the late 1700s, Russian settlers arrived in the Cook Inlet region and traded furs with the Dena'ina, built churches at Knik and Eklutna, and established the legacy of the Russian Orthodox religion. Miners and traders soon arrived in the area and seized most of the Dena'ina lands north of the Knik Arm.

In 1915, the U.S. government decided to build the Alaska railroad through Dena'ina land, resulting in an influx of people that "founded" Anchorage as a city. The sudden increase in

population introduced an influenza epidemic that wiped out nearly 90 percent of the Dena'ina people. The Dena'ina that did survive watched as their traditional homeland was slowly engulfed and expropriated by an ever-increasing number of newcomers to the state. Between the "founding" of Anchorage as city in 1920, two military installations built during World War II, private development, and State Road and Rail right of ways, water from Eklutna Lake was used to satisfy the growing demand for drinking water and hydroelectrical generation. Later, Eklutna Lake was included as part of the third largest state park in the United States and Eklutna people were no longer allowed to practice traditional subsistence activities in this culturally significant area.

WHY A GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP WAS NEEDED IN ANCHORAGE

In practice, a government-to-government relationship means that **any policy decisions affecting the tribe made by the partnering governing body must be negotiated and coordinated with the tribal government.**

While Dena'ina people have lived for at least 900 years in the region where the Municipality of Anchorage is located, and the Native Village of Eklutna is the governing tribal entity in the Anchorage area, the Village had often been left out of major decisions affecting their land and tribal members.

Most notably, the Native Village of Eklutna was excluded from the 1991 Fish and Wildlife Agreement that dictated the terms of the transfer of the hydroelectric plant from federal to local control. The hydroelectric power plant dammed the Eklutna River and blocked the spawning of five salmon species.

Although the river is central to the Village's history and culture and was the source of subsistence foods for Dena'ina people for hundreds of years, the Native Village of Eklutna was not given a seat at the table when the river was first taken in 1929, nor to help shape the future of the hydroelectric plant and restoration of the river. One of the architects of that 1991 Agreement, the late Congressman Don Young, later expressed regret for not making the Native Village of Eklutna a full partner in the Agreement.

To understand the modern history of relations between the Municipality and the Tribe, it is important to note that the Native Village of Eklutna has been recognized by the Federal government for decades.

Further, in the wake of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the North Anchorage Land Agreement (NALA), a federally authorized





settlement instrument from the early 1980s, resolved contested land title issues in north Anchorage among the State of Alaska, the Municipality of Anchorage, and Eklutna, Inc. (the ANCSA village corporation.) It provides a structured process for conveying land entitlements, directs joint land use planning, and remains relevant for municipal planning, development, conservation, and intergovernmental coordination.

PROCESS

HOW WE ESTABLISHED A GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP

In 2007, under Mayor Begich, the Municipality made a step toward more formal recognition by signing two agreements between the Municipality and the Native Village of Eklutna. One was a Memorandum of Understanding for Coordinating Regular Meetings and Communications between the two entities, and another was an Intergovernmental Agreement for Coordinated Transportation Planning Activities. Recognizing the federal government's long-held requirement for coordination with tribal governments, this was a major



step forward in bringing that practice to the local level.

However, ten years later, the documents were outdated, forgotten about and/or were limited to functions of the Executive branch of the Municipality, and needed a formal update. The basis for the decision to pursue a formal relationship came because the Municipality recognized that while the Native Village of Eklutna is federally recognized as a sovereign tribe, the Municipality of Anchorage did not have a corresponding local relationship. The desire was for a formal, clear and lasting agreement with the hope that establishing protocols for government-to-government relationships would result in better outcomes over time for the Municipality of Anchorage and the Native Village of Eklutna.

To begin the exploration of a more formal relationship, in 2019, several Assembly Members joined with the Native Village of Eklutna President to propose and pass a resolution (AR 2019-426) to initiate conversations with the Native Village of Eklutna.

From there, the Assembly, in collaboration with the Native Village of Eklutna, spent the following year engaging in dialogue and deliberations toward a more formal relationship between

the two governments, which included public meetings, working groups, and consultations with legal and cultural experts.

Besides Sitka, Alaska, which has had a formal Memorandum of Understanding between the Sitka Tribe of Alaska and the City and Borough of Sitka since 1998, there weren't many other examples to follow (around the same time that Anchorage was pursuing the idea, in March 2019, the **City of Albuquerque, NM passed an ordinance** recognizing tribal sovereignty and self-determination for tribal governments and requiring the city to establish a government-to-government relationship between the city and the surrounding pueblos and tribes). While the **MOU arrangement has worked well** for Sitka, Anchorage wanted something more permanent and binding.

Ultimately, a government-to-government relationship and several accompanying policy changes were recommended, and on January 14, 2021, the Anchorage Assembly approved an ordinance (AO 2020-137(S), **As Amended**) to establish government-to-government relations between the Municipality of Anchorage and the Sovereign Native Village of Eklutna. The relationship is set forth and defined in **Anchorage Municipal Code 3.105**.

MAINTAINING THE RELATIONSHIP

Since the passage of that historic legislation, the Anchorage Assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna Tribal Council **meet twice a year** to discuss items of mutual interest and ongoing initiatives shared by the two entities, such as the local housing shortage, public safety, education, culturally relevant programs for youth, and the naming of municipal landmarks.

INDIGENOUS PLACEMAKING

One result to come out of the relationship is a successful education campaign to bring visibility and understanding to Dena'ina culture. After a long period where public representation of Dena'ina history and culture was almost nonexistent in Anchorage, a series of projects has brought Dena'ina placenames and cultural symbols to the forefront. In 2008, the newly constructed \$120 million convention center opened with the name "The Dena'ina Convention Center" with a goal to educate residents and visitors alike about the rich history of the original people of the Anchorage area.

Following the success of the naming of the Dena'ina convention center in 2008, and more recent efforts to **incorporate Dena'ina language and placenames into public spaces**, the Assembly updated its naming policy (**AO 2023-48(S), As Amended**) to consider traditional Dena'ina names when naming a new public facility or road. The Municipality's **Office of Equity and Inclusion** also partnered with the Native Village of Eklutna in 2025 to develop a short video and training workshop for Municipal employees to learn about the history and contributions of the Dena'ina people. This **annual training is required by law** as part of

the government-to-government relationship established in municipal code.

When the Municipality of Anchorage celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2025, the planning team worked with Sebastian Garber, a local artist of Dena'ina heritage, to develop the artwork and logo for the celebrations. The artwork was so popular that it was proposed to become the official seal of the Municipality. Several draft designs were shared with the Native Village of Eklutna Tribal Council at one of the semi-annual meetings and the Council gave feedback that was incorporated into the final version. On November 18, 2026, the new municipal seal incorporating Dena'ina designs was officially adopted through **AO 2025-135(S), As Amended**.

EKLUTNA RIVER RESTORATION

Perhaps the biggest, most consequential issue of the partnership is the **restoration of the Eklutna River**. In 2022, the Assembly passed a resolution (**AR 2022-262, As Amended**) supporting efforts to restore the Eklutna River to enable salmon passage to and from the lake. This resolution explicitly recognized that restoration would benefit both the Native Village of Eklutna and Anchorage residents, and the Assembly committed to work alongside the Native Village of Eklutna, the power-project owners, and other partners to implement restoration.

In 2024, the Assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna passed their first joint resolution, **Joint Resolution 2024-001**. Based on research and joint coordination, the resolution urged Governor Dunleavy to approve a Fish and Wildlife Program for the Eklutna River that required the owners to explore alternative infrastructure options that could allow complete river restoration while protecting drinking water and energy supplies. The two entities continue to work on that project to this day.



RECOMMENDATIONS

While every community is different and will have to approach a government-to-government relationship in the way that works best for the communities and entities involved, we believe the following takeaways are beneficial for any community.

Make a commitment to explore the possibilities together. You don't need to jump right into a government-to-government relationship as the first step. Anchorage committed to a year of study and exploration to find the right fit before committing to a long-term process.

Solidify it in code. We started our relationship with Memorandums of Understanding between the Mayor and the Tribe, but those lost power when the mayoral administration changed over. By establishing the relationship in our Municipal Code, it has a better chance of holding up over time, no matter who sits in the leadership seats of the different bodies.

Establish regular meetings. Once the relationship has been established, it is important to commit to regular meetings between the bodies for relationship-building and opportunities to discuss issues. Our bodies meet formally twice a year, which gives us time to work on ongoing projects, get to know who's who in each other's governments, update each other on current work, and bring up issues of importance. Many of the issues that come up in meetings can be resolved by staff before

the next meeting, but wouldn't be identified without regular meetings and communications.

Make time for relationship-building. Our regular meetings always include a break for food and socializing (see our example agenda in the appendix). It has been an important part of the process for leadership of the two bodies to get to know each other and develop relationships. This helps us know who to call when an issue comes up, and helps us form a unified team when working with outside entities on our issues.

Bring along the staff. While the relationships between elected officials are the heart of the agreement, relationships between staff are essential to carrying out the work. The staff who support the Native Village of Eklutna Tribal Council, the Anchorage Assembly and the Mayor of Anchorage are in regular communication to coordinate agendas and keep projects moving between meetings. They also work behind the scenes to help each other make connections between the two governments. Additionally, a requirement was **provided in code** for the Municipality to work in consultation with the Native Village of Eklutna to provide an annual training for municipal employees on the history and legal status of Tribes within Alaska and the Municipality.

In addition to this guide to our process, we also recommend the National League of Cities' **Roadmap to Repair - A Guide to How Cities Can Acknowledge and Address the History of Harm to Indigenous Peoples, Rebuild Trust, and Repair Relationships.**

RESOURCES

LEARN MORE ABOUT US AND OUR PARTNERS

Anchorage Assembly: www.muni.org/Assembly

Municipality of Anchorage: www.muni.org

Native Village of Eklutna: eklutna-nsn.gov

Eklutna, Inc: www.eklutnainc.com

Eklutna River restoration project: www.eklutnariver.org

Alaska Governance Project: ruralgov.org/moa-nve

KEY LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

The Anchorage Assembly keeps all legislative documents going back to 1975 in The [Public Portal to Assembly Documents](#). The Portal will be undergoing an upgrade in spring 2026 – if links to legislative documents no longer work, you can reach the Public Portal through www.muni.org/assembly.

Resolution to explore a more formal relationship: [AR 2019-426](#)

Ordinance to establish the government-to-government relationship: [AO 2020-137\(S\), As Amended](#)

Municipality of Anchorage Naming Policy to add a consideration of traditional Dena'ina names when naming a new Municipal facility or road: [AO 2023-48\(S\), As Amended](#)

Municipal resolution supporting efforts to restore the Eklutna River to enable salmon passage to and from the Lake: [AR 2022-262, As Amended](#)

Joint Resolution between the Anchorage Assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna on the Eklutna River Restoration: [Joint Resolution 2024-001](#)

MEDIA COVERAGE

[Anchorage ordinance to create government-to-government relationship with Native Village of Eklutna](#), by KNBA, January 19, 2021

[Anchorage Assembly establishes formal government to government relationship with Native Village of Eklutna](#), Anchorage Daily News, January 15, 2021

[Anchorage Assembly to formalize government-to-government relations with Eklutna Tribe, Alaska](#) Public Media, December 18, 2019

[Anchorage considers formal relationship with Eklutna village](#), CityNews, January 12, 2021

OTHER EXAMPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Sitka, Alaska: [Tribe and city celebrate 25 years of collaboration - KCAW](#)

Albuquerque, NM: [Albuquerque Recognized as a Model for Meaningful Indigenous Relations — City of Albuquerque and Albuquerque Becomes First City in America to Recognize Tribal Sovereignty by Establishing Government-to-Government Relations — City of Albuquerque](#)

State of Alaska: [Alaska Senate approves bill formally recognizing Native tribes | Alaska Beacon](#)

National League of Cities: [Roadmap to Repair - A Guide to How Cities Can Acknowledge and Address the History of Harm to Indigenous Peoples, Rebuild Trust, and Repair Relationships](#)

ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE AND THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA

Visit [Anchorage Municipal Code](#) for details.

Chapter 1.70 - ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND RECOGNITION

- **1.70.010 - Land acknowledgment.** The municipality acknowledges that the Municipality of Anchorage lies within the traditional lands of the Dena'ina Athabascans. For more than a thousand years the Dena'ina have been and continue to be the stewards of this land. It is with gratitude and respect that we recognize the contributions, innovations, and contemporary perspectives of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina. (AO No. 2020-137(S) , § 1, 1-14-21)
- **1.70.020 - Recognition of Sovereign Tribes.** The Municipality of Anchorage recognizes the 229 federally recognized Tribes of Alaska and specifically, the Native Village of Eklutna, as the only federally recognized Tribe within the Municipality of Anchorage's boundaries. (AO No. 2020-137(S) , § 1, 1-14-21)
- **1.70.030 - Commitment to government-to-government relations.** The Municipality of Anchorage is committed to clear and lasting government-to-government relations with the Native Village of Eklutna. (AO No. 2020-137(S) , § 1, 1-14-21)
- **1.70.040 - No private right of action.** Nothing in this chapter creates a right of action against the municipality or a right of review of municipal action. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 1, 1-14-21)

Chapter 2.30 - RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ASSEMBLY

- **2.30.055 - Conduct of public hearing.** Part B adds representatives of the Village of Eklutna to the groups that are provided five minutes of time for public testimony as opposed to the three minutes that are allotted for individuals. "...The time limit for a designated representative of the Village of Eklutna is five minutes."
- **2.30.135 – Joint conferences.** Part B: The assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna shall meet [at least] two times yearly in public session to discuss and coordinate matters of mutual concern, and when mutually agreed after a request by either government to address matters of immediate concern. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 3, 1-14-21); Charter reference— Joint conferences, § 6.04.

Chapter 3.105 – GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA.

- **3.105.010 Policy required.**

A. The municipality, in close coordination with the Native Village of Eklutna, shall develop and implement a written policy that:

1. Identifies individuals in the municipality who are responsible for developing and implementing municipal programs and projects that affect the Native Village of Eklutna;
2. Establishes a process to identify programs and projects of the municipality that affect the Native Village of Eklutna;
3. Promotes communication between the municipality and the Native Village of Eklutna;
4. Promotes clear and lasting government-to-government relations between the municipality and the Native Village of Eklutna;
5. Establishes a method for notifying municipal employees of this chapter and of any policy that the municipality adopts under this section.

(AO No. 2020-137(S), § 4, 1-14-21)

- **3.105.015 - Points of contact.** The mayor or his/her designee shall be the point of contact between the municipality and the Native Village of Eklutna. The chair of the assembly or an assembly member designated by the chair shall be the point of contact between the assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna. The Native Village of Eklutna designee shall have direct access to the mayor and assembly chair on issues related to the Native Village. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 4, 1-14-21; AO No. 2022-61, § 1, 5-24-22)
- **3.105.020 - Regular training required.** At least once a year, the Municipal Office of Equity and Inclusion, in consultation with the Native Village of Eklutna and other tribal leaders and tribal organizations as appropriate, shall provide training to municipal employees on the history and legal status of Tribes within Alaska and the municipality, and on issues of concern to Tribes. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 4, 1-14-21; AO No. 2024-110(S), § 8, 11-26-24)
- **3.105.025 - Report to the assembly.** Once a year the mayor shall prepare a report for the assembly which shall include copies of the policy prepared under AMC 3.105.010; a summary of efforts undertaken to promote communication between the municipality and the Native Village of Eklutna; a description of the training required by AMC 3.105.015; and the method by which the municipality has notified employees of this chapter and policies adopted under AMC 3.105.010. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 4, 1-14-21)
- **3.105.030 - No private right of action.** Nothing in this chapter creates a right of action against the municipality or a right of review of municipal action. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 4, 1-14-21)
- **3.105.035 - No preemption.** Nothing in this chapter is meant to preempt, supersede, or replace any responsibilities that the municipality may have under federal or state law. (AO No. 2020-137(S), § 4, 1-14-21)

Joint Meeting of the Anchorage Assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna Anchorage Alaska

Chin'an gu ninyu "thank you, you came here."

Joint meetings are part of AO 2020-137(S) Establishing Government-to-Government relations between the Municipality of Anchorage and the Sovereign Native Village of Eklutna.

Meeting Details

December 11, 2025

4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

City Hall, 632 W. 6th Ave., Room 155

1. CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A land acknowledgement is a formal statement recognizing the Indigenous people of a place. It is a public gesture of appreciation for the past and present Indigenous stewardship of the lands that we now occupy. It is an actionable statement that marks our collective movement towards decolonization and equity.

At this joint meeting, the Anchorage Assembly and the Native Village of Eklutna, as sovereign governments, would like to acknowledge that we gather today on the traditional home lands of the Dena'ina Athabascans. For thousands of years the Dena'ina have been and continue to be the stewards of this land. It is with gratefulness and respect that we recognize the contributions, innovations, and contemporary perspectives of the upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina.

2. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS JOINT MEETING

A. Approval of April 10, 2025 Meeting Minutes.

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

- A.** Introductions and housekeeping
 - General Update from Native Village of Eklutna
 - General Update from Municipality of Anchorage
 - 10-minute break

4. ITEMS OF BUSINESS

- A.** Items of Mutual Interest
 - Briefing re Gathering Place
 - Eklutna River Restoration

SAMPLE MEETING AGENDA

Joint Assembly Meeting – December 11, 2025

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- Update from Anchorage Hydropower Utility
- Updates re Placemaking
- MOA 50 Update
- Public Naming Commission Policy
- Discussion re AO 2025-135(S), amending Anchorage Municipal Code Section 1.40.020 to adopt a new, or affirm the current, corporate seal of the Municipality

B.

- Ongoing Initiatives
 - Placenames
 - Education
 - Public Safety
 - Gaming Hall
 - Use of Alcohol Tax Funds for Culturally Relevant Programming for Youth Prevention Activities
 - Municipal Employee Training
 - Other items

C.

- Process Improvement
 - Action items

5. SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING JOINT MEETING(S)

- A.** Spring 2026, Date to Be Determined – MOA Hosts
 - Content for next meeting

6. POSSIBLE EXECUTIVE SESSION

7. AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

8. MEMBER COMMENTS

9. ADJOURNMENT

ALL DOCUMENTS LISTED ON THIS AGENDA ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE www.muni.org/watchnow AND IN THE MUNICIPAL CLERK'S OFFICE, 632 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 250, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, TELEPHONE (907) 343-4311.

FOR AUXILIARY AIDS, SERVICES, OR SPECIAL MODIFICATIONS TO PARTICIPATE PLEASE CONTACT THE MUNICIPAL CLERK'S OFFICE 48 HOURS BEFORE THE MEETING TO REQUEST REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS AT (907) 343-4311 OR wvmasmc@anchorageak.gov.

