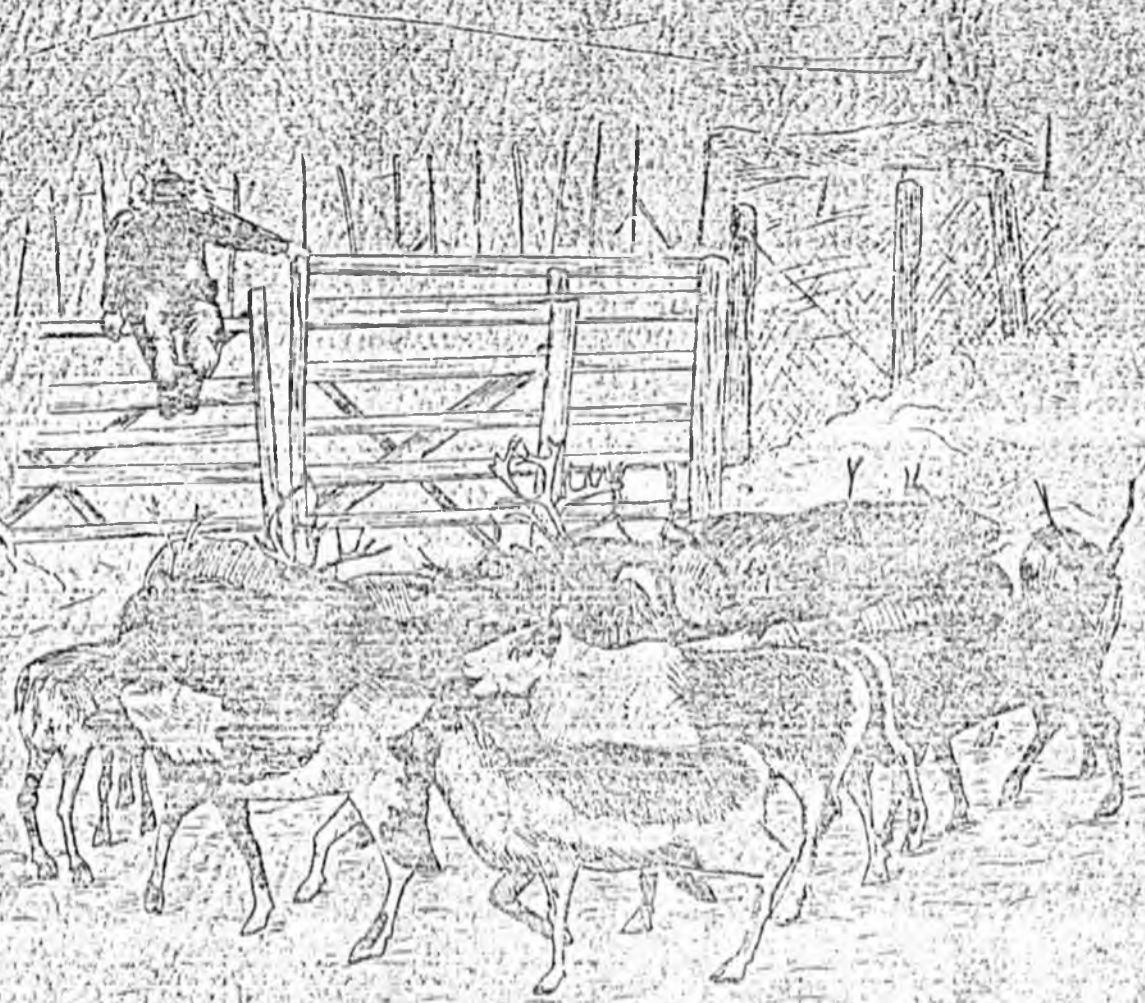


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**Socio-Economic Evaluation of Reindeer Herding in
Relation to Proposed National Interest
(d) 2 Lands in Northwestern Alaska**



Final Report for National Park Service

**Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska**

1122 7/10/70

FINAL REPORT: Socio-Economic Evaluation of Reindeer Herding in
Relation to Proposed National Interest Lands (d)2
in Northwestern Alaska

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Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Department
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CHAPTER VI - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. The legislative histories of Congressional debates, appropriations, legislation, rules, and regulations pertaining to reindeer grazing and cooperative agreements between state and federal agencies indicate that in general the U.S. Government has supported the establishment, development, and perpetuation of reindeer grazing in Alaska.

Change in this policy at this time, based on our research data, would not be supported by the reindeer herders, the Reindeer Herders Association, Village and Regional Corporations, nor, most importantly, by the people of the Seward Peninsula. Furthermore, change in this policy without providing alternatives would deprive the people of the region of an important food resource and would take away an enterprise that some individuals have spent many years of their lives developing.

One alternative suggestion has been to disallow reindeer herding on Seward Peninsula d(2) lands and to re-introduce caribou. We find this to probably be an unworkable plan for the following reasons. Caribou cannot be managed with the same degree of control as reindeer. If one is controlling caribou movements (which would be necessary to keep them off adjacent reindeer ranges) then a truly wild caribou herd does not

result. In addition, the practical problems of securing permission from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to stock the area with caribou, moving them across adjacent reindeer ranges, and starting condemnation procedures for the current permit holders and their herd and facilities are so obvious that they do not even need to be discussed further. We would argue that this alternative should not be seriously considered. Furthermore, it is doubtful that a free-ranging caribou herd on d(2) lands could provide sufficient numbers of animals available for local harvest compared to well-managed reindeer herds.

2. Reindeer herding has been part of the social and economic environment on the Seward Peninsula for 85 years. This historical dimension cannot be erased without evoking bitterness and opposition on the part of the herders and the village residents. The contemporary reindeer herding situation is a product of previous historical and cultural forces and the current socio-economic milieu of the Seward Peninsula. Policy regarding reindeer herding must be formulated with a firm understanding of the biology and ecology of reindeer and of the social and economic aspects of Native village life. Reindeer herding management practices have changed as the social and economic conditions, of which herding is a part, have changed.

When reindeer herding was first introduced, it appears to have been attractive only to those men who were unable to make a living in the traditional way. As the herds increased during the 1920's, herding

became an acceptable lifestyle alternative. When the herds declined prior to World War II and other employment opportunities became available, interest in herding declined correspondingly. As the potential rewards from reindeer herding have increased since the 1950's, so too has interest and involvement in herding again increased. A legacy of inadequate government services to the herders does exist, including: incomplete feedback between baseline reindeer research and the herders; conflicting federal and state policies; bureaucratic specialization of areas of technical expertise, which has confused the exact role which the agencies and their personnel should play; and inadequate levels of funding for personnel, travel, research, and administration.

3. Reindeer provide a source of meat, by-products, income, and employment. Local markets for reindeer meat have been developed by the Native herders. There is currently no known alternative industry or activity that has been shown to be biologically compatible, economically feasible, or socially acceptable to replace or co-exist with reindeer herding. The presence of a reindeer herd or herds at a village means that there are employment opportunities which would probably otherwise not be available to the villagers. The herder serves to stimulate the village and regional economy with his herding operation by spending and investing his income in the village and region. The reindeer industry provides private sector employment in a region of the United States where little non-public sector employment is available.

The marketing and production practices of the reindeer herders are rational within the context of the social and economic systems of north-western Alaska. Some herds have demonstrated stability in numbers of animals over the years. Regular slaughterings of the relatively same numbers of animals have taken place. The price received for the meat has increased, however, due to increasing income levels of the consumer population, a cultural preference for reindeer meat over other imported meat products, and increased prices of reindeer meat substitutes, coupled with rising production costs for labor, fuel, snow-machines, and food. Cooperative management agreements between the herders and the federal agencies would allow the herders to maintain stable herd sizes, as the agencies conduct range surveys to determine optimal carrying capacities, monitor range utilization, and protect range resources through a rotational grazing plan.

4. After 85 years on the Seward Peninsula, reindeer herding is part of the contemporary Native lifestyle. Herding provides personal satisfaction and prestige for the herd owners/operators. The reindeer herders have integrated the prerequisites for successful herding into their social organization, value system, and seasonal round of activities. This does not mean that there are not occasional conflicts in scheduling and priorities. Instead, by making use of most of the available resources and opportunities, reindeer herding reflects one aspect of the total individual, household, and village adaptation to the arctic environment.

In general, economic specialization for Native peoples does not appear like a viable, long-term adaptive alternative in arctic conditions.

5. The reindeer industry provides a high-quality red meat protein source as an alternative to imported meat products and local wildlife species. During times of low caribou numbers in regions adjacent to Seward Peninsula, the reindeer industry may be a crucial source of inexpensive meat for people. If restrictions on the harvest of caribou from the Western Arctic Caribou Herd are continued in the future, the reindeer herds will continue to provide the most inexpensive, locally available, and culturally preferred meat alternative. While all herders and their families participate in other resource extraction and processing activities, and in the cash/wage economy to a greater or lesser degree, reindeer herding remains a primary source of income for them through the sale of meat, velvet antlers, and other by-products.

Conflicts between reindeer herding activities and other subsistence activities occur most often during the spring and summer. Fawning and the post-partum period are the most crucial times of year for the reindeer. Yet this is precisely the same time of year (mid-April to late May) when an intensification of subsistence activities traditionally takes place. Seal and beluga hunting, fishing, and bird hunting begin to occupy more and more of people's time, after a winter of relative inactivity. The conflict in the past was resolved by one of several means. The reindeer were brought near the coast where they could be watched on a rotational

basis as men hunted on the sea ice. A few designated people were placed in charge of the herd. As is sometimes the case now, the reindeer were simply left to fend for themselves during fawning season. Increased herding and guarding of the herd during fawning season and immediately afterward should be encouraged to improve fawning percentages survival and to protect the herd against predators.

6. Native foods, including reindeer meat, make up a significant portion of the Native diet on the Seward Peninsula. There is currently an increasing demand for reindeer meat. This is evidenced by the increases in price received by the herders for reindeer meat since 1969. If reindeer numbers continue to remain stable on the Seward Peninsula, the price received by herders, and therefore paid by the local consumers, may continue to increase in the near future.

7. Large reindeer herds can be operated successfully (in a business sense) on the Seward Peninsula. Herds of 4,000 reindeer, using part-time herding, have been successful in the past, and the preceding scenarios suggest that large herds, using full-time herding, can be successful in the future. There is room for improvement. The scenarios presented demonstrate that production can increase with the application of a few basic animal science practices. The decreased slaughter of productive females and increased fawn survival can help in the short run. In the long run, improved bull selection and better age-sex composition of the

herds could serve to increase production. Additional possibilities include the marketing of fawn meat and a sustained slaughter of between 20 and 25 percent of the herds yearly, once sufficient herd size and composition are developed. These changes in herd management practices, including year-round herding of large herds, could generate revenues from the herds greater than the costs of implementing the changes. The net result would be an increase in herder income, labor income, and the probability that reindeer meat would be available throughout the year. Increased production could lead to penetration of already identified markets, both within and beyond the state of Alaska. Local cultural preferences for steer meat and biases against fawn meat would have to be resolved.

8. Government policies, rules, and regulations which reduce herd sizes, reduce the incentive or potential for increased herd productivity, or limit marketing of reindeer products, would have undesirable impacts.

There is a good possibility that reindeer meat availability would be reduced. The same could be true of income from herding and its contribution to the local economy and employment. The herders would face a loss in prestige and social standing in their village. Very closely tied to this is that most villagers do not appear to understand the basic thrust of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. While ANCSA was intended to be a vehicle for "a fair and just settlement of all ... aboriginal land claims" (Section 2(a)), the Section 17d(2) provisions of

ANCSA are viewed often as interference with traditional activities on the public lands. For most village-oriented Native people, a change in land management practices is not understandable. Villagers ask why they cannot continue to do the things they have always done when all that appears to happen is that the land will be called a Reserve or Refuge. The personnel of all agencies concerned will have to establish close working ties with the affected villages in order to explain why public lands previously managed under multiple-use guidelines will in the future be managed within narrower NPS or USF&WS management mandates. Public meetings, informal socializing, brochures, radio and television broadcasts, or other media approaches can be employed to provide explanations. The opinions of the villagers should be considered in the course of the development of management plans for the area.

9. The production and marketing of velvet antler is likely to increase in importance to the herders in the next few years. Price received by the herders for this product has increased steadily since 1972. With the interest expressed by new buyers in entering this market, the trend of increasing price received will likely continue (because of competition for the product). Potential conflicts between Reserve or Refuge management and the herders are inherent in velvet antler harvesting practices. These currently involve the use of powerboats, airplanes, and a small helicopter for transporting labor and supplies and for shipping the velvet antler harvested to Nome for shipment out of state.

10. The acculturation process is an abstract, general notion which refers to the economic, social, and psychological accommodations made by the members of one culture to the technology, economics, and values of another culture. The acculturative process will continue on the Seward Peninsula in the near future and is currently giving rise to a class system among Natives, with an upwardly mobile Native elite. Accordingly, as the reindeer herders gain experience in dealing with the federal and state agencies which are concerned with reindeer, the Reindeer Herders Association may increase its operating efficiency. Although the federal agencies may believe that they are not contributing to culture change and the acculturation process, in fact they are. The very presence of National Park Service and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel and their activities cannot but affect the lives of the Native peoples of northwestern Alaska. The acculturative trend is towards increasing extra-village and regional orientations to problem solving on the part of the people of northwestern Alaska.

11. Increased tourism or visitor use of the Reserve or Refuge due to reindeer herding is unlikely. Since summer is the peak (and virtually the only) tourist season, the only opportunities for herd visitation are when the animals are corralled, unless the visitor wishes to seek them out on the open range. Velvet antler harvesting, castrating, and slaughtering activities will likely be unappealing to most tourists. When the animals are on the open range in summer, they are difficult to locate

from the ground. The expense of locating them from the air is high relative to the reward that might be gained from seeing a herd on the tundra or shore. Aircraft operating restrictions may also preclude this activity. The mere presence of reindeer on the Seward Peninsula utilizing a Reserve or Refuge area may come as an unwanted surprise to many tourists on a group tour. The attraction of reindeer comes from their historical associations on the Seward Peninsula, the possibility of tasting reindeer meat at one of the hotels or restaurants in Nome and Kotzebue, and the thematic role of reindeer at Christmas time. Small parties might be welcomed at the corrallings, especially if they are interested in participating in the corralling activities. There are, however, potential conflicts between visitors, reindeer, and the reindeer herders.

Prominent among the expected conflicts is the annoyance or disturbance which back-country users may inflict on grazing reindeer. The use of visitor access points may also serve to disturb the animals when float planes, wheeled planes, or trucks utilize the access area. The presence of back-country users, their camps, and their food may attract the curious reindeer as well as predators, with resulting unpleasant and possibly serious encounters.

Recommendations

1. d(2) legislation for the Seward Peninsula and surrounding areas of ecological concern should allow the continuation of reindeer grazing on federally managed lands, subject to the terms and provisions of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 902; 48 U.S.C. 250k) and the regulations contained thereunder in 43 CFR 4132. We fully recognize the potential conflicts with other land uses and values which may arise from this recommendation, particularly with management plans for other wildlife such as caribou and migratory waterfowl. However, it would seem more important to allow local residents to remain as locally self-sufficient as possible in the production and procurement of their food.

2. d(2) legislation for the Cape Krusenstern national interest lands, the Noatak River basin national interest lands, and the Selawik River area national interest lands, and all the adjoining areas of ecological concern should not expressly prohibit the use of these lands for reindeer grazing. At some point in the future, it may become necessary and desirable to permit reindeer grazing on any or all of these lands. Advances in the management of reindeer herds, reindeer husbandry, or any disastrous decline in the availability of other wildlife food resources (particularly caribou) may make it locally desirable, and in the national interest, to permit the use of these lands for reindeer grazing, given the historical precedent for herding on these lands. The

local interest may be best served by allowing local residents to operate reindeer herds for their local consumption. The national interest may be best served by allowing local residents to use national interest lands for the production of their food, rather than resorting to the distribution of transfer payments (unearned income) to artificially support the human population.

3. The federal land managing agency(ies) on Seward Peninsula should develop strong working relations with the Reindeer Herders Association. The individual reindeer herder's activities should be allowed to the extent that they legally can be within the Congressional mandate. Range surveys and calculations of carrying capacities of the ranges should be conducted with all possible speed in order to develop efficient management plans for reindeer herding that are compatible with the goals of the local people, reindeer herders, and the agencies of the state and federal governments. Long range baseline research programs on reindeer physiology, biology, and ecology should be encouraged and supported by the state and federal government.

Assuming that reindeer herding is to continue on the Seward Peninsula d(2) lands, several management considerations arise. First it will be necessary for the federal land managing agency(ies) to conduct range surveys and to calculate the reindeer carrying capacity of the areas. Adequate biological information is virtually completely lacking from the Seward Peninsula to determine the role of reindeer in the ecosystem.

This report has indicated the extent and importance of reindeer in the economic and social system of the people on the Seward Peninsula. Without an adequate understanding of the role of reindeer in the tundra ecosystem, an adequate management plan for reindeer cannot be developed. Second, by utilizing the data from such range surveys, the federal agency(ies) will be able to determine, and if necessary regulate, herd sizes, movements, and seasonal range utilization to best protect the range. This is in the agency(ies) interest because it contributes to the preservation of the values which are found in the lands and associated resources on the Seward Peninsula. It might also indirectly benefit the herders because it will enable them to avoid under utilization of the range, or over-utilization, with consequent range damage or depletion.

4. The federal land managing agency(ies) on the Seward Peninsula should develop management plans covering the operations of the individual reindeer herders on federal lands in consultation with the herders and other interested parties. The use of atv's, snow-machines, powerboats, airplanes, and helicopters should be permitted under legislative authority and regulation where the agency(ies) concerned can permit their use. As the herders are currently entitled to do, herd operators should be allowed to continue to construct, maintain, and utilize fences, buildings, corrals, reservoirs, wells, and other improvements by permit, as are found necessary for successful reindeer grazing and as are compatible with the goals of the land managing agency(ies) and the values for which

the Reserve or Refuge is established. Denying the use of mechanized transportation for reindeer production, particularly in connection with velvet antler harvesting, would probably force the reindeer herders to forego herding because alternative methods of harvesting antler are either uneconomical or impossible to implement. We recommend that agency personnel attend handlings to insure compliance with rules and regulations regarding mechanized vehicle use, camp fires, waste disposal, and other activities by the herders and antler purchasers.

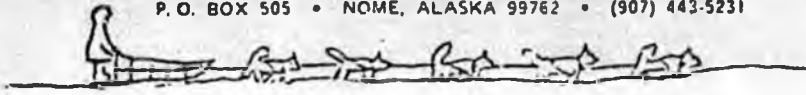
5. In public relations and publicity materials concerning the Seward Peninsula national interest lands, the federal agency(ies) concerned should stress the local socio-economic importance of reindeer herding. This could be accomplished through the positive presentation of the history of reindeer herding, its current practice, products and their value, and monitoring of range conditions by the managing agency. Interpretive sites, brochures, pamphlets, and visitor guides can all be used as vehicles to explain reindeer herding to the visitor. The potential for unpleasant interactions between visitors, reindeer, wildlife, and the local residents should be carefully presented to avoid visitor-herder-reindeer conflicts. Since visitor-use-days are projected to be low during the first few years of Reserve or Refuge operation, this can give the agency concerned and the herders time to work out the nature of their relationship before visitor use has the opportunity to become a problem.

6. In attempting to minimize visitor and reindeer operation conflicts, agency management plans and orientations for visitors should emphasize the nature of reindeer, their probable and possible reactions to humans, and appropriate mitigating measures to avoid conflicts. These measures could include, but are not limited to: avoiding reindeer whenever they are encountered, not deliberately feeding reindeer (or any wildlife), camping at designated points away from reindeer summering areas (particularly along bodies of water and the coast), and caching food supplies away from tents. In addition, the careful handling of campfires to avoid starting tundra fires and destroying habitat, and the respecting of the private property of reindeer herders such as cabins, corrals, and fences are desirable. Since these improvements are often located on Native Allotment tracts, attention to the property rights of the owners should be given. An apparently abandoned cabin in summertime may in fact be a critical haven for shelter during a winter storm when people are travelling. Entry and the appropriation of any items contained therein is, of course, already prohibited by state statutes, as well as by courtesy.

KAWERAK, INC.

BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 505 • NOME, ALASKA 99762 • (907) 443-5231



January 30, 1978

Representative Alfred C. Nakak
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Handwritten: Reply
Jan 7th

Representative Nakak:

The Reindeer Herders Association is interested in continuing the reindeer grazing survey in the Seward Peninsula, using the E.R.T. Satellite system.

The RHA board met with Soil Conservation January 17, 1978 at Anchorage with State, Federal and U of A agency personnel. The attendance of those present is enclosed.

I am enclosing documents pertinent to our interest in getting grazing survey done. If there is any possibility of getting a supplemental funding to assist, it would be greatly appreciated.

Bearing in mind also of our contact with Mr. Stell Newman, National Park Service and Mr. Fran Mauer U.S.F.&W.S. both with offices at Anchorage in trying to involve their respective agencies to assist us with dollars, since they have D-2 withdrawals within Seward Peninsula. Both gentlemen are out at Washington D.C. involved in the make-up of D-2 legislation. I did call Mr. Newman of the RHA meeting with Soil Conservation of our intent. Mr. Newman said he would check with N.P.S. at D.C. if any assistance would be available.

The following is the cost of the survey of 4½ million acres.
cost per S.C.S. 150,000.00

S.C.S. commitment 1/3 - 50,000.00

B.I.A. commitment 20,000.00

funds available

70,000.00

Short

80,000.00

In discussions with herders and various State/Federal agencies suggestions have been made that agencies involved in Agriculture within the Administration should seek means of funneling Federal dollars towards Reindeer Agricultural Program. Since reindeer is a renewable resource and has great potential with proper application of assistance can be relied upon to cut the cost of living in this area.

Sincerely,

Danny Karmua, Coordinator
Reindeer Contract

DZ/bd

KAWERAK, INC.

BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 505 • NOME, ALASKA 99762 • (907) 443-5231



REINDEER HERDERS ASSOCIATION MEETING ANCHORAGE, ALASKA JANUARY 17, 1978

On January 17, 1978, at 10:00 a.m. the Executive Board Members of the Reindeer Herders Association met with representatives from State and Federal Agencies concerning range survey. Those in attendance were: Mr. Ted Freeman, Mr. Burt Clifford and Mr. Jim Preston from S.C.S.; Mr. Pete Scorup and Mr. Bob Mitchell from Agricultural Experimental Station; Mr. Edward Kern, Division of Agriculture; Mr. Earl Bracewell, U of A Extension Service; Mr. Bob Leedy, USFWS; Mr. H.P. Gazaway, USDI BIA; Mr. Dave Scott and Mr. Sal DeLeonardis, USDI BLM; and Dallas Cross from NANA. The meeting took place in the conference room of the S.C.S. building.

After welcoming everyone to the meeting, Mr. Karmun asked Mr. Preston to explain how the range survey was made. Mr. Preston stated that in 1976, 4½ million acres were surveyed. He explained in detail how the land sat imagery was used and how through this they try to figure out how much lichen is on the land and how much the reindeer eat per day. It was estimated that the reindeer eat 5-15 pounds per day, but they couldn't be sure of this figure because of trampling and they couldn't be sure that the deer were eating only the top 1/3 of the lichen. Mr. Preston mentioned that Professor Andreyof, Russian scientist determined regrowth takes 3 years for lichen based on a 6 month winter range use and breaking winter range use into 5 units.

Clifford Weylouanna brought up the importance of studies like this because each herder knows how many deer their range can handle, but don't say exactly how many on their annual report because the present grazing permit states an estimated number of head on a given range. With the grazing survey each herd can be given an actual carrying capacity and work towards the maximum.

Mr. Sal DeLeonardis stated that something the Association should look at carefully is the type of operation going on now and what the advantages are to the cow/calf operation. He felt that it would be better for mass production. He also stressed the social and economic factor placed on the individual herders. He felt that the two should not be mixed.

Mr. Gazaway stated that the Bureau would like to see the survey continued and intensified. He stated that there are funds now available of \$20,000.00. He also suggested that a letter be written with strong endorsement from Gary Longley BIA-Nome, for justification of receiving extra monies. Mr. Karmun stated that it is important and his feeling that this survey be conducted with established agencies that have expertise in this field.

Mr. Freeman stated he was sure that if some monies were allotted for range survey, S.C.S. would be able to come up with 1/3 of the monies to help out.

Mr. Sal DeLeonardis stated that if the herders were interested in expanding to maximum operation there were some questions that they would have to answer in order to make some headway.

1. What are the problems?
2. What is the solution?
3. What is the out come going to be, disaster?

The range survey needs to be justified. What is the urgency and need?

Mr. Karmun responded to questions put forth by Mr. DeLeonardis. In the RHA efforts to assist the Reindeer Industry the grazing survey is one of the vital steps to attain viability and steps once determined on carrying capacity to work towards increasing herds by proper husbandry methods. The Reindeer Industry at the present level are unable to meet the regions demands for meat. With the highest costs of living in the nation, our dependence in these renewable resource is heavily relied upon for a more reasonable meat source.

Once determined on actual carrying capacity of each range, interest by herders is to maximise their herds. Once this is realized other methods of support would be towards creating facilities such as slaughter/freezer plants an outset at Nome for marketing. During my 2½ years with the Reindeer Industry there has been demand for practically every by-product of the reindeer, but we are hampered due to lack of proper facilities to meet the demand.

Those in attendance representing State and Federal agencies all agreed an interest in the grazing survey. Like any State or Federal agency pre-planning and budget requests need to be submitted year in advance. Availability of funds at this time is nil. The RHA representative will check with State and Federal within the Seward Peninsula withdrawel if they would support this venture. It was agreed by the principal agency S.C.S. that they would have to know by February 15th if \$150,000.00 can be obtained for this current year. If we are unable to obtain this goal that concerted efforts be made for 1979.

Mr. Dave Scott BLM brought out some facts for the industry to consider. Pressure is mounting that environmental impact statements be accomplished. This applies to the reindeer grazing lands as well. The Reindeer Industry should approach the State to agree to dedicate 160° parallel line for the protection of reindeer and grazing from competing caribou on reindeer grazing lands. This office is interested in the survey and will submit proposal for 1979.

Mr. Gazaway, BIA posed a question to Mr. Freeman S.C.S. if they could do the survey for \$75,000.00? Mr. Freeman responded with experience in the NANA survey it could not be done for less than \$150,000.00 for 4½ million acres.

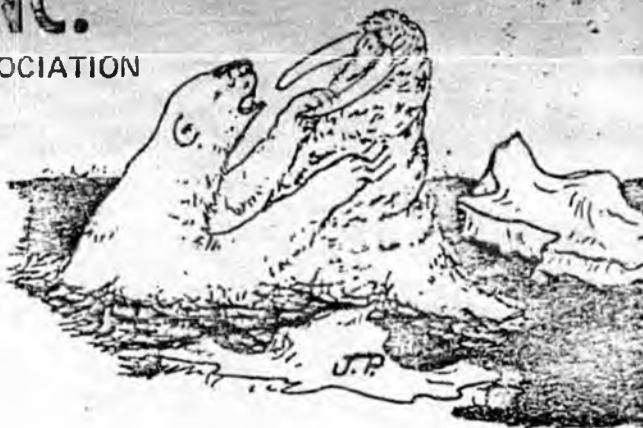
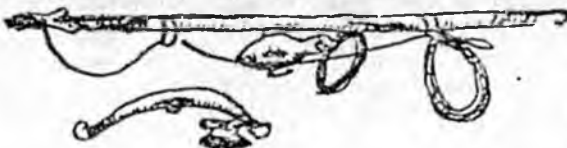
S.C.S. reiterated the importance of making use of the satellite

imagery done by U of A Fairbanks, both with Tom George and Dr. Kliens, both have had past experience in this field.

Both S.C.S. and RFA agreed to make contacts with agencies for possible support in funds and report our findings.

KAWERAK, INC.

BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION



file copy

November 11, 1976

Mr. Edward L. Nygard
Environmental Impact Analyst
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P.O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Ed:

This is a follow up to our telephone conversation regarding the seeking of additional funds towards the agriculture program. The Reindeer Herders Association interests is to continue the inventory and soil survey of reindeer grazing area leases held by the herders.

The NANA Corp. just completed a survey of the grazing areas of Kotzebue, Buckland and Deering. This was in joint efforts with B.I.A., University of Alaska, NANA, State of Alaska and Soil Conservation, funded by these agencies making use of the satellite.

Through this process, grazing area potentials are determined. A herder can also through this process determine the carrying capacity of reindeer.

The Reindeer Herders Association feels this to be an important step in maintaining a level to benefit the herder.

The RHA efforts, if funding is made available, is to initiate a 5-year program. And start with the Goodhope and Weylouanna range in Espenberg and Shishmaref.

My records show Goodhope as having 1,157,120 acres and Weylouanna 832,663 acres for a total of 1,989,783 acres.

In checking with NANA, they estimate the cost coming to .03¢ an acre. Based on this figure the cost would be \$59,693.49, plus adding

November 11, 1976

10% for unforeseen inflation.

The following will be the 5-year plan of survey and inventory:

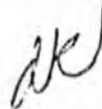
1977	Goodhope/Weyiousma Espenberg/Shishmaref	1,989,783 Acres
1978	Ongtowsruk/Olanna/Tocktoo Wales/Brevig/Brevig	2,007,394 Acres
1979	Kakarak/BIA/Davis Teller/None/None	1,885,406 Acres
1980	Johnson/Aukongak/Trigg Kougrok/Golovin/Death Valley	3,100,040 Acres
1981	Henry/Sagoonick/Stebbins Koyuk/Shaktoolik/Stebbins	2,117,960 Acres

I am sending a copy to Mr. Freeman of U.S. Soil Conservation since that department was involved with the NANA survey.

Any assistance in seeking funding is important. I am open to suggestions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Danny Kaman, Coordinator
Reindeer Contract

DK/ls

cc: Mr. Ted Freeman

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 129, Anchorage, Alaska 99504

December 2, 1977

Mr. Danny Karmun
Coordinator, Reindeer Contract
Kawerak, Inc.
Bering Straits Native Association
P.O. Box 505
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Karmun:

In a letter to the Bureau of Indian Affairs some time ago, you requested that the range surveys begun on the Seward Peninsula be continued to cover all of the reindeer range land in your area. The BIA has since contacted the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to explore the possibility of carrying on further range work next summer.

As you know, SCS was the agency that conducted the range surveys on the reindeer grazing lands within the NANA Regional Corporation's boundaries. The maps and the plant information developed are now being used by the herders, BLM, and SCS in preparing individual range management plans.

If range surveys are to be carried out next summer, several arrangements need to be made as early as possible. We would suggest that Kawerak, Inc. or the Reindeer Herders Association call a meeting of agencies and individuals who have interests in the Seward Peninsula to determine the priority ranges and the support that could be provided. The NANA Corporation and agencies such as BLM, BIA, National Park Service, Fish and Wild Life Service, SCS, and the State Division of Lands may want to participate in such a meeting.

We would appreciate hearing if you are interested in requesting further range surveys and if you think a meeting should be called to discuss the proposal. A January meeting would probably be as early as we could expect to get people together.

Sincerely,

Ted Freeman

Ted Freeman
State Resource Conservationist

*Rec'd
12/5/77
Kawerak, Inc.
12/12/77
12/14/77*

cc: Clifford Weyionana, President, Reindeer Herders Association
Ed Nygard, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau, Alaska
John Schaeffer, President, NANA Regional Native Corporation, Kotzebue, AK
Jim Preston, State Range Conservationist, SCS, Homer, Alaska
Dave Scott, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, Alaska



KAWERAK, INC.
P.O. BOX 505
NOME, ALASKA 99762

January 6, 1978

Mr. Ted Freeman
State Resource Conservationist
221 E. Northern Lights Blvd, Suite 129
Anchorage, AK. 99504

Dear Mr. Freeman:

In reply to your letter of December 2, 1977 regarding range survey on the Seward Peninsula, I have contacted all the principal agencies and the Reindeer Herders Association board officers.

This is to reconfirm our telephone conversation in which all agency personnel concurred to meet January 17, 1978 at your conference room, 221 E. Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage at 9:30 a.m.

The following association officers and myself will arrive in Anchorage on January 16, 1978: Clifford Weylouanna, president; Alfred Karmun, vice-president; and Palmer Sagoonick, secretary.

I will send separate letters of invitations to Mr. Stell Newman, National Park Service; Mr. Fran Mauer, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; and Mr. Ted Smith, Chief State Land Resource.

If there is anything that you might require from us for information prior to the meeting please don't hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

Danny Karmun, Coordinator
Reindeer Contract

DK/lb

cc: C. Weylouanna, Shishmaref
Ed Nygard, BIA, Juneau
Dave Scott, BLM, Fairbanks
Jim Preston, SCS, Homer
C. Lonley, BIA, Nome

SOIL CONSERVATION MEETING

JAN 17, 1978

ANCHORAGE

Reindeer Herders Assoc. Meeting

Name	Affiliation	Address
1 Ted Freeman	SCS	2221 E Northern Lights Rd
2 x Pete Scorup	Ag. Exp Sta	P.O. Box AE Palmer
3 Dallas Cross	RHA	Box 4-11 Anch, AK 99508
4 Bill Mitchell	Ag. Exp. Sta.	Head Byron. Box AE, Palmer
5 BURT CLIFFORD	SCS	Anchorage
6 Edward Kern	DIV OF AG	PALMER
7 EARL BRACEWELL	UQA Extension Serv.	P.O. 869 Palmer
8 Bob Leedy	U.S. Fish + Wildlife Serv.	813 D St Anchorage, AK
9 H P. Lazaway	USDI, BIA	Box 3-8000 Juneau, AK 99807
10 David O. Scott, Jr.	USDI BLM	Box 1150 Fairbanks, AK. 99707
11 CLIFFORD WEYBURN	RHA	Shishmarek, Ak.
12 Gabriel G. Casselman	RHA	Worce, AK
13 Helen Nelson	RHA	Nome, Ak
14 Palmer Soyuzits	RHA	Shaktolik, Ak.
15 Alfred K Karmun	RHA	Deering, ak 99736
16 Sal De Leonardis	BLM	Anchorage
17 Jim Preston	SCS	Nome
18		
19		
20		

KAWERAK, INC.

BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION



REINDEER HERDERS ASSOCIATION



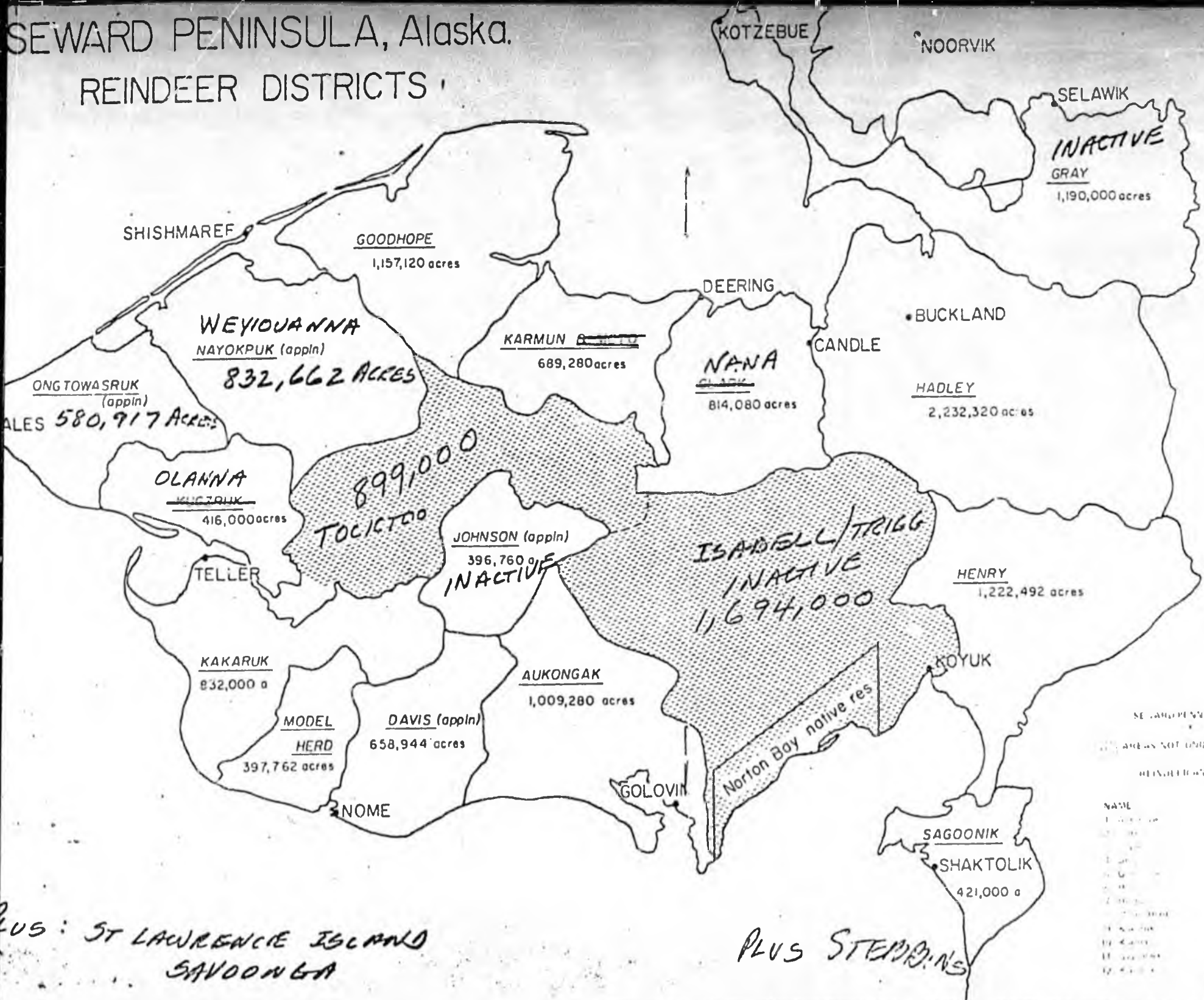
APRIL 25, 1977

SUBJECT: CURRENT HERDERS LIST SEWARD PENINSULA

<u>HERDER</u>		<u>ADDRESS</u>
AUKONGAK, SIG JR.		GOLOVIN, ALASKA 99762
DAVIS, LARRY T.	BOX 172	NOME, ALASKA 99762
GOODHOPE, FRED		SHISHMAREF, AK 99772
HADLEY, PAUL		BUCKLAND, ALASKA 99727
HENRY, ARCHIE		KOYUK, ALASKA 99753
KAKARAK, WILFRED		TELLER, ALASKA 99778
KARMUN, ALFRED		DEERING, ALASKA 99736
NANA CORP. HERD (DOUG SHELDON)	BOX 49	KOTZEBUE, AK 99752
OLANNA, WARD		BREVIK MISSION 99785
ONGTOWASRAK, CLARENCE		WALES, ALASKA 99783
SAGOONICK, PALMER		SHAKTOOLIK, AK 99771
SAVOONGA REINDEER CO. (PAT GOLOGERGEN)		SAVOONGA, ALASKA 99769
STEBBINS REINDEER CO. (TED KATCHEAK)		STEBBINS, ALASKA 99761
TOCKTOO, ARTHUR		BREVIK MISSION 99785
WEYIOUANNA, CLIFFORD		SHISHMAREF, AK 99772

SEWARD PENINSULA, Alaska.

REINDEER DISTRICTS



PLUS: ST LAURENCE ISLAND
SAVOONGA

PLUS STEPPINS

SEWARD PENINSULA - APRIL 1954

ACRES NOT UNDER PERMIT OR AT REINDEER DISTRICTS

NAME	ACRES
1. ING TOWASRUK	580,917
2. WEYIOUANNA	832,662
3. GOODHOPE	1,157,120
4. KARMUN	689,280
5. NANA	814,080
6. HADLEY	2,232,320
7. OLANNA	416,000
8. TOCICTOO	899,000
9. JOHNSON	396,760
10. ISABELLA/TRIGG	1,694,000
11. HENRY	1,222,492
12. KAKARUK	832,000
13. MODEL HERD	397,762
14. DAVIS	658,944
15. AUKONGAK	1,009,280
16. SAGOONIK	421,000
17. SHAKTOLIK	421,000
18. INACTIVE GRAY	1,190,000
TOTAL	

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 835
 Title Special Appropriation to DNR for Reindeer Range Survey
 Requested by _____ Date 3/1/78

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Natural Resources
 Program Category Affected Economic Development-Agriculture
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Administration and Support - Agriculture

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		80.0				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		80.0				

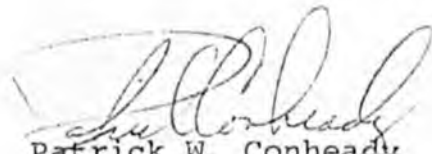
FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		80.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

IV. DATE 3/1/78 PREPARED BY 
 AGENCY Department of Natural Resources
 PHONE 465-2400
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)