

S B

4 8 3

STATE RANGELAND PROPOSAL

1

AREA: SEWARD PENINSULA

ACREAGE: 3,500,000 acres

LOCATION: NOME area

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: NANA Regional Corp., Eering
Straits Native Corp.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: Northwest Area Plan (NWAP) (in process)

LAND CLASSIFICATION: Resource Management

LAND INTEREST: State patented, tentatively approved, and selected

HISTORY OF GRADING USE: Reindeer were originally brought to the area in the late 1800's. Grazing has continued since then, with a permit system instituted in the 1930's. The Seward Peninsula reindeer industry currently employs 300-400 permanent and seasonal employees, with total herd numbers of 15-20 thousand head. A significant portion of local meat consumption consists of reindeer.

THREATS TO FUTURE GRADING: Land disposals are planned for some state lands.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

ADFG/ no comment

ADFC/ no comment

AK Div. Parks/no comment

NANA Reg. Corp./ No problem with legislative designation

Eering Straits Native Corp./ no comment

OPTIONS:

1. grazing allowed area wide through secondary use designation in NWAP with proposed 700 acres land disposals to remain (status quo)
2. same as # 1 above with proposed disposals deleted
3. grazing as a primary designation in NWAP and grazing classification.
4. Strong language in NWAP of the state's commitment to continued use and development of state rangelands for reindeer grazing in cooperation with the other land owners on the peninsula.
5. Legislative designation as state rangeland

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ASWC - #1's 145

Directors of Agriculture and DLW -

Commissioner -

AREA: CHINIAX PENINSULA

ACREAGE: 100,000 acres

LOCATION: on Kodiak Island, 15 miles south of city of Kodiak

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Kodiak Island Borough, Keniag Inc. Regional Corp.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: None

LAND CLASSIFICATION: None

LAND OWNERSHIP: State patented, tentatively approved, and selected

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: The natural grasslands of the Kodiak archipelago and Aleutian Islands have been grazed since Russian settlement. Current Chiniak Peninsula leases date back to late 1940's. 3 leases with approximately 700 head.

THREATS TO FUTURE GRAZING: Land disposals have been proposed on the leases in the past. Also, lands within the leases have been nominated by the University to satisfy their settlement. Additionally, portions have been proposed for state park units.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

- Kodiak Island Borough/ supports preservation of rangelands in public ownership.
- ADFRG/ oppose legislative designation
- ADFC/ no comment
- AK Div. Parks/ no comment
- Keniag Inc./ no comment

OPTIONS:

1. conduct land use plan to evaluate various land uses and classify appropriately
2. same as #1 above, but classify as grazing
3. legislative designation as state rangeland

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ADFC - #3 for 3 leases only

Directors of Agriculture and DLNM -

Commissioner -



CHIRIKOF PENINSULA

AREA: SITKINAK ISLAND

ACREAGE: 55,000 acres

LOCATION: 10 miles south of Kodiak Island

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Kodiak Island Borough, Koniag Inc. Regional Corp.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: None

LAND CLASSIFICATION: grazing, with some wildlife habitat

LAND OWNERSHIP: Kodiak Island Borough owns 2077 acres. US Coast Guard site (1444 ac.) is state selected. Remainder of island is state patented.

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: The natural grasslands of the Kodiak archipelago and Aleutian Islands have been grazed since Russian settlement. The first federal grazing lease of this island dates back to the late 1940's. Currently 600 head on island.

THREATS TO FUTURE GRAZING: No land disposals are proposed.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

- ADFIG/ no objection to legislative designation
- ADEC/ no comment
- AK Div. Parks/ no comment
- Kodiak Island Borough/ no comment
- Koniag Inc./ no comment

OPTIONS:

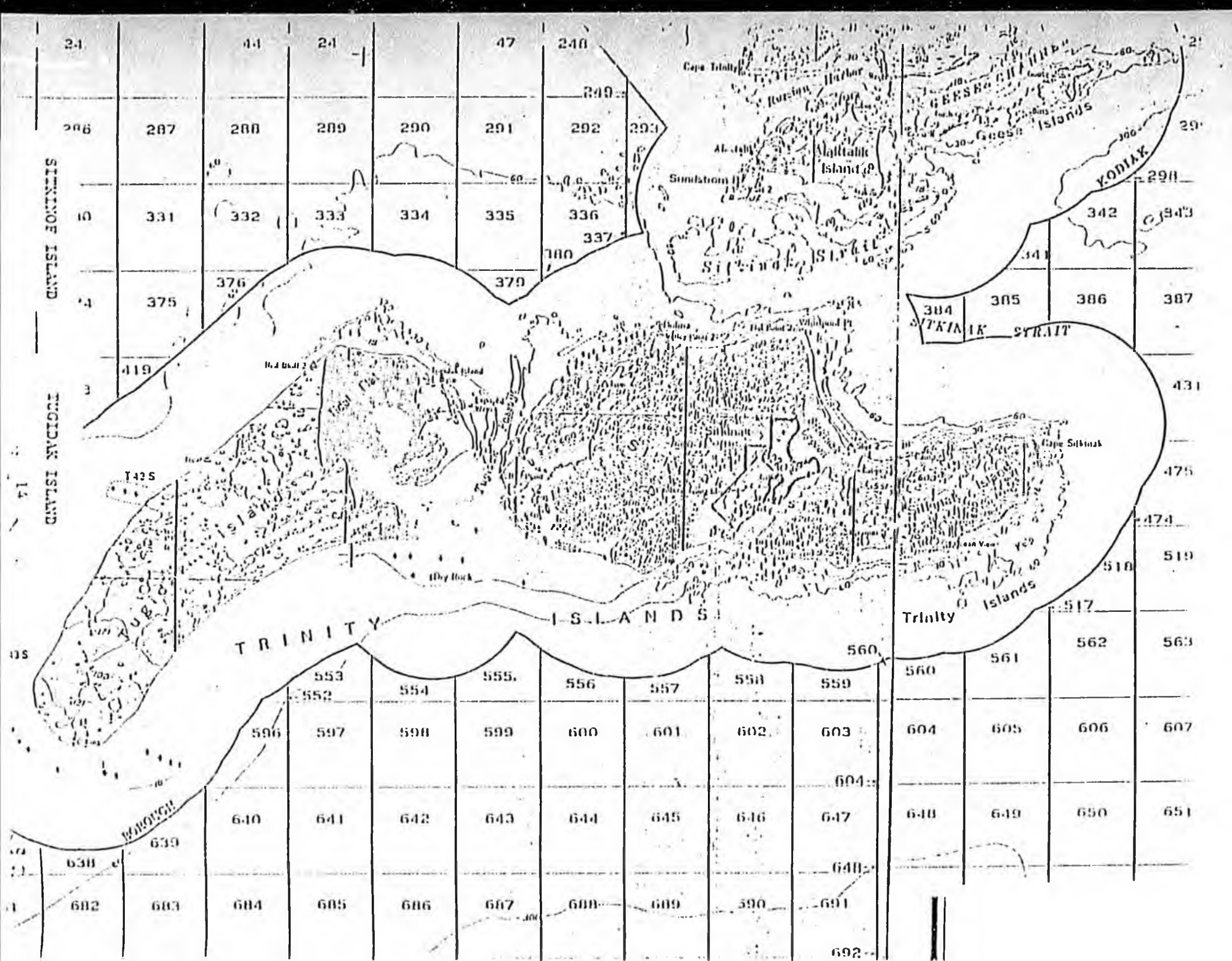
1. grazing classification (status quo)
2. legislative designation as a state rangeland

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ADEC - #2

Directors of Agriculture and DLWM -

Commissioner -



AREA: CHERIKOF ISLAND

ACREAGE: 40,000 acres

LOCATION: 80 miles southwest of Kodiak Island

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Kodiak Inc. Regional Corporation

DNR LAND USE PLAN: None

LAND CLASSIFICATION: None

LAND OWNERSHIP: State selected. Under ANILCA the island was included in the AK Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, and the grazing lease is being managed by the U.S. F.W.S. State selection pre-dates ANILCA, is valid, and the island is on the states priority conveyance list.

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: The natural grasslands of the Kodiak archipelago and Aleutian Islands have been grazed since Russian settlement. Grazing under federal lease on Chirikof dates back to the late 1920's. The Alaska Commercial Company first stocked Chirikof island in 1880's to provide a food source for whaling crews.

TRENDS TO FUTURE GRAZING: State conveyances are proposed.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

- ADFG/ no objection to legislative designation
- ADEC/ no comment
- AK Div. Parks/ no comment
- Kodiak Inc./ no comment

OPTIONS:

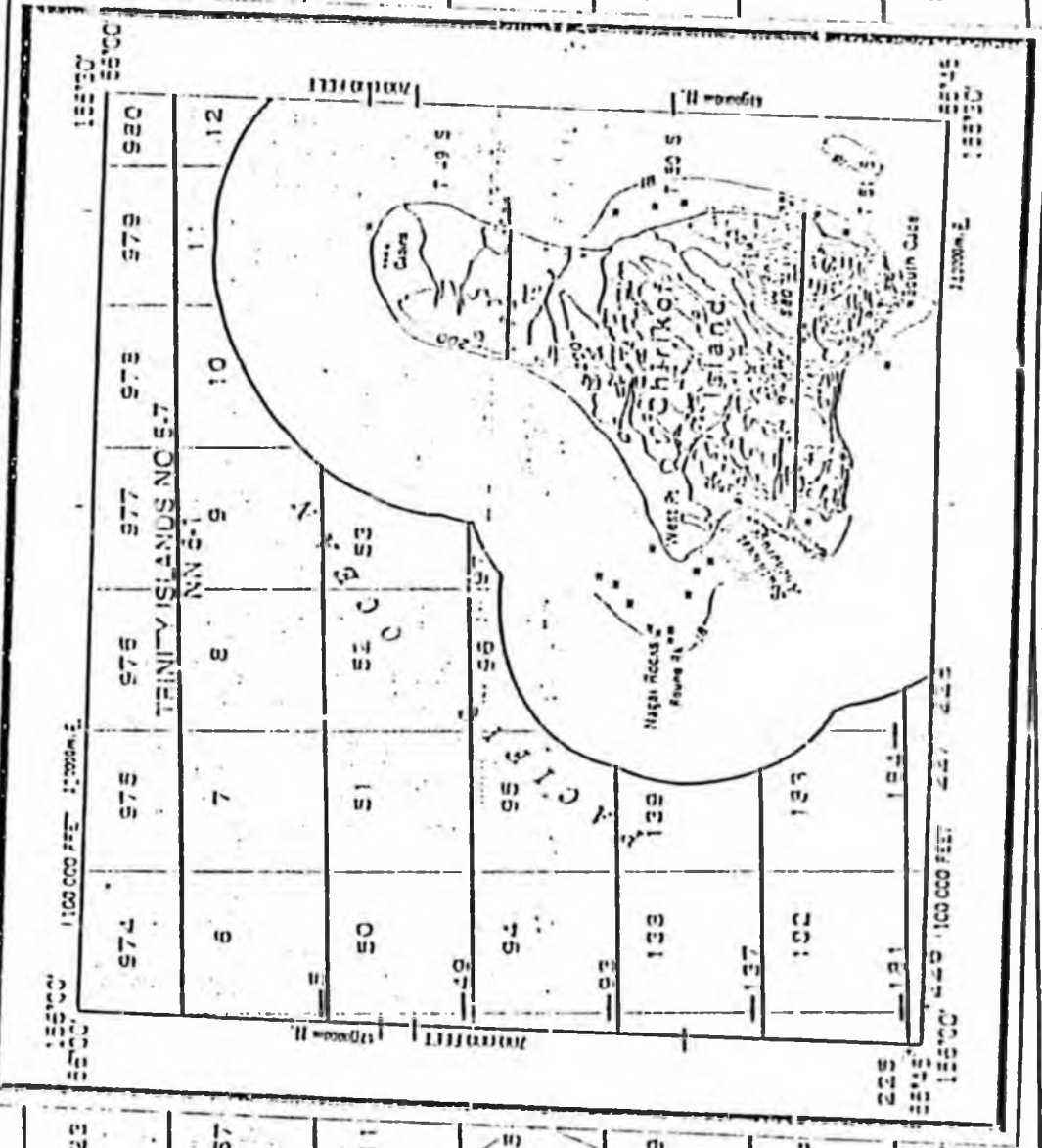
1. grazing classification (upon state ownership.)
2. legislative designation as a state rangeland (can occur prior to state ownership)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ASFC - #2

Directors of Agriculture and DLWM -
Commissioner -

402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412
448	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456
480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	500
534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544
578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588



622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632
666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676
710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808
842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852
888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898
930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940
974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984

CHIRIKOF ISLAND

100,000 FEET

5

AREA: TUGIDAK ISLAND

ACREAGE: 40,000 acres

LOCATION: 15 miles southwest of Kodiak Island

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Kodiak Island Borough. Keniag Inc. Regional Corp.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: None

LAND CLASSIFICATION: Wildlife habitat

LAND OWNERSHIP: state patented

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: None

THREATS TO FUTURE GRAZING: no land disposals or other state conveyances proposed.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

ADGGG/ opposed to legislative designation

ADEC/ no comment

AK Div. Parks/ no comment

Kodiak Island Borough/ no comment

Keniag Inc./ no comment

Also comments received from Kodiak Audubon Society

OPTIONS:

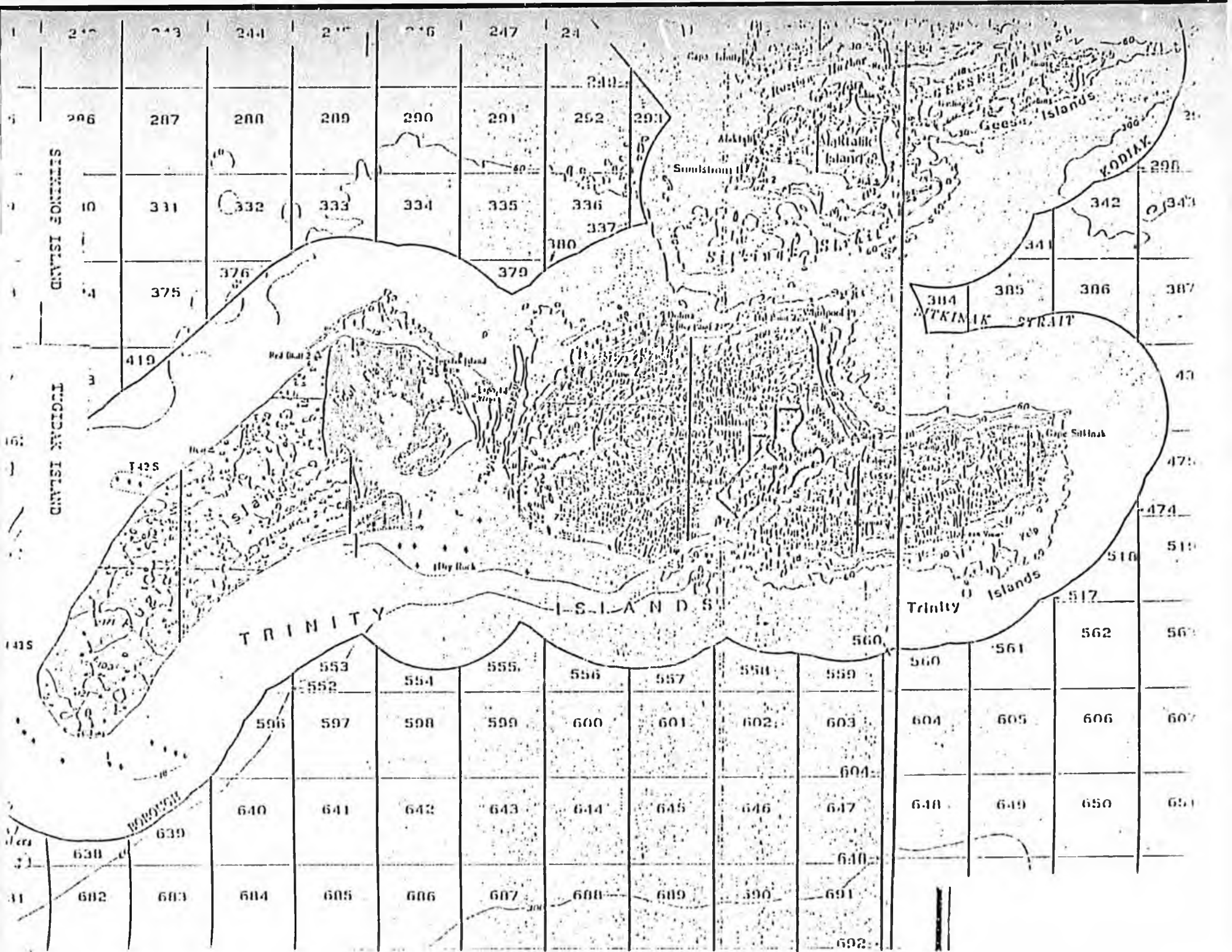
1. retain wildlife habitat classification (status quo)
2. re-classification to grazing
3. legislative designation as state rangeland

RECOMMENDATIONS:

AS/CS - #1

Directors of Agriculture and DLHM -

Commissioner -



AREA: FOX RIVER

ACREAGE: 11,500 acres

LOCATION: 25 miles northeast of Homer

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Kenai Peninsula Borough, Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: None

LAND CLASSIFICATION: Resource Management

LAND OWNERSHIP: state patented

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: Grazing continuous since first federal grazing lease in the early 1950's. Present lease issued 1-1-75, expiration date 1-1-95. This is the primary active lease on the Kenai Peninsula, currently stocked with 450 head of the Fox River Cattleman's association.

THREATS TO FUTURE GRAZING: No land disposals or state conveyances are proposed. Under AS.33.05.100 (repealed 1976) the lessee is entitled to a 20 year lease extension upon expiration. Therefore, provided lease provisions are complied with, continued grazing use can occur until the year 2015. The southern 1/3 of lease overlaps with the Fox River critical habitat area (established 1972) and is not included in 11,500 ac. figure above.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

ADFG/ opposes legislative designation

ADEC/ no comment

AK Div. Parks/ no comment

Kenai Peninsula Borough/ no comment

Cook Inlet Region Inc./ no comment

OPTIONS:

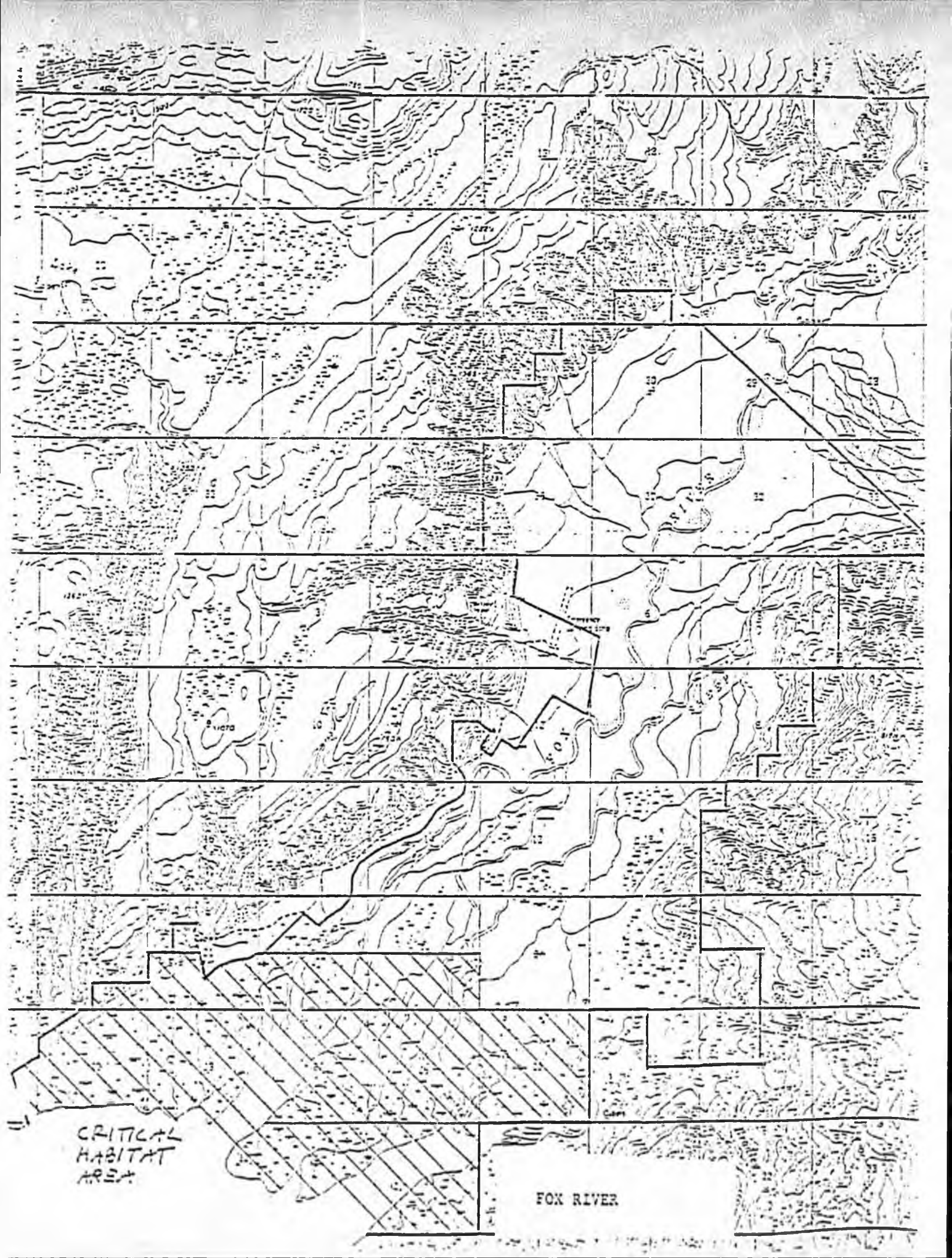
1. resource management classification (status quo)
2. reclassification from resource management to grazing
3. legislative designation as a state rangeland

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ASAC - # 1

Directors of Agriculture and DLHM -

Commissioner -



CRITICAL
HABITAT
AREA

FOX RIVER

AREA: DEEP CREEK

ACREAGE: 30,000 acres

LOCATION: 20 miles north of Homer

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Kenai Peninsula Borough, Cook Inlet Region Inc.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: Deep Creek management plan

LAND CLASSIFICATION: grazing

LAND OWNERSHIP: state patented

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: none

TERMS TO FUTURE GRAZING: no land sales or other conveyances proposed.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

ADFAG/ opposed to legislative designation

ACEC/ no comment

AK Div. Parks/ no comment

Kenai Peninsula Borough/ no comment

C.I.R.I./ no comment

OPTIONS:

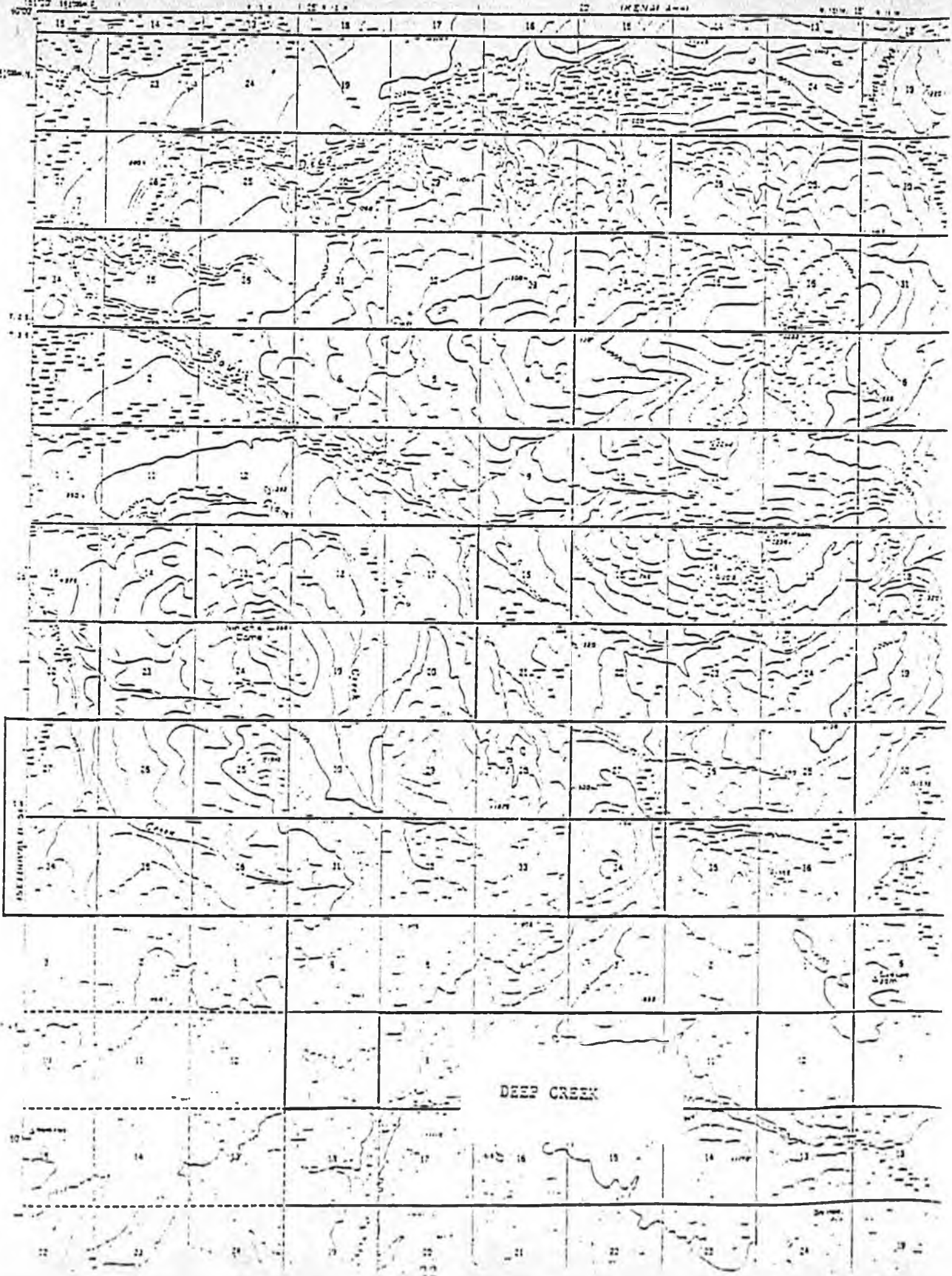
1. Grazing classification (status quo)
2. legislative designation as state rangeland

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ASFC - ~~##~~ 1

Directors of Agriculture and DLWM -

Commissioner -



DEEP CREEK

AREA: Talkeetna Mountains

ACREAGE: 240,000 acres in Management Block
28,000 acres in Primary Grazing Unit #1
29,000 acres in Primary Grazing Unit #2

LOCATION: Talkeetna area, on west flank of Talkeetna Mountains

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL CORPORATION: Mat-Su Borough, Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

DNR LAND USE PLAN: Susitna Area Plan (SAP)

LAND CLASSIFICATION: Public recreation/wildlife habitat

LAND OWNERSHIP: State patented, tentatively approved

HISTORY OF GRAZING USE: none - Bartlett Hills ag project lies 5 miles west of designated unit #: (See attachment)

THREATS TO FUTURE GRAZING: no land disposals or other state conveyances proposed. However, there is a lack of immediate and responsive grazing lease procedures.

COMMENTS REQUESTED/RESPONSE:

ADF&G/ opposed to legislative designation

Mat-Su Borough/ diverse opinion with regard to legislative designation

Alaska Survival/ opposed to legislative designation

Chase Community Council/ opposed to legislative designation for areas north of Talkeetna River

ADEC/ no comment

AK Div. Parks/ no comment

C.I.R.I./ no comment

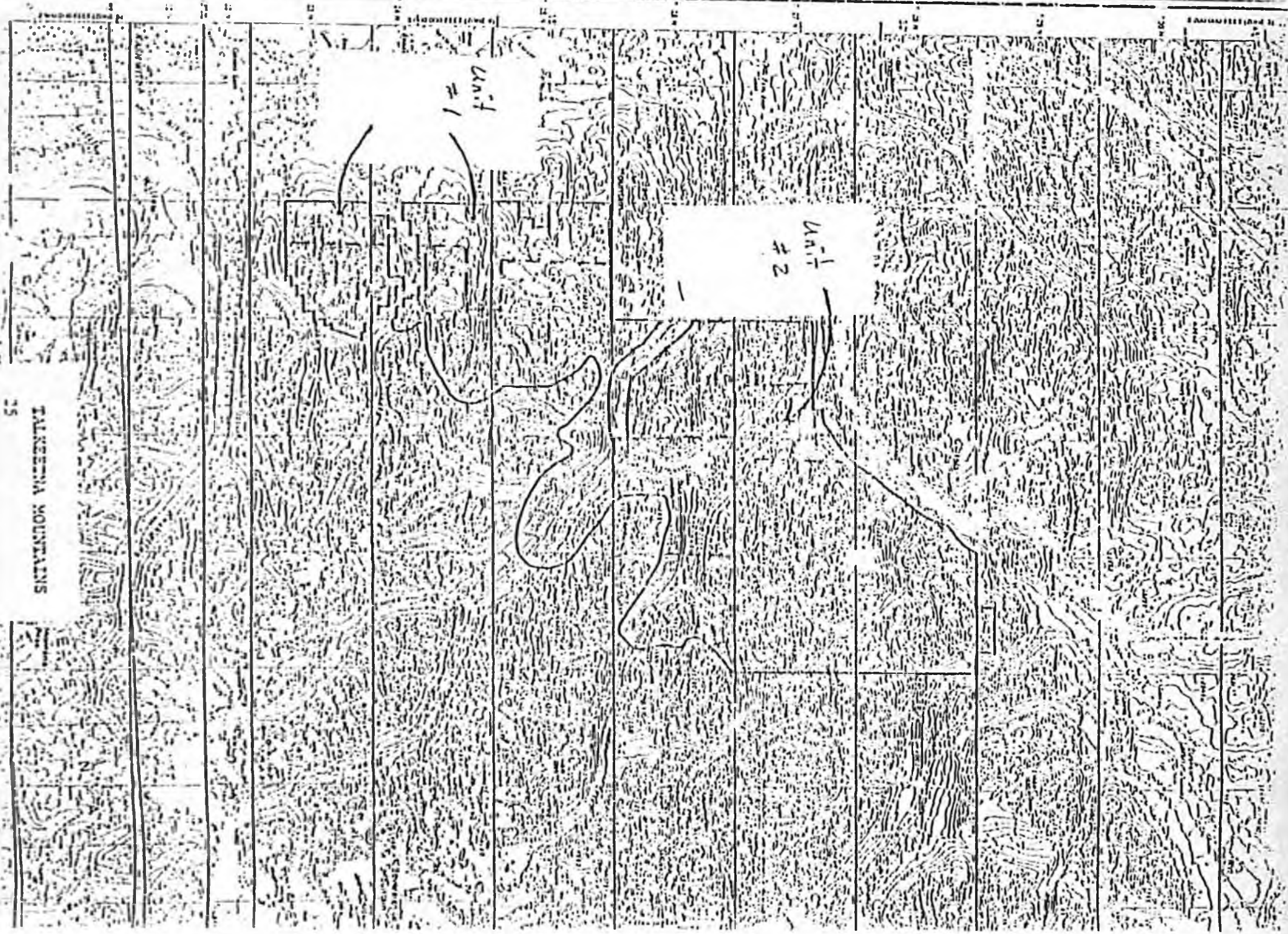
OPTIONS:

1. Grazing allowed areawide through secondary use allocation in SAP (status quo)
2. Legislative designation as state rangeland
3. Recommend additional studies. Initial reconnaissance resource information dictates moderate to high potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ASWCB - 1 & 3
Directors of Agriculture and DLWM -
Commissioner -

TALKEENA MOUNTAINS



Unit #1

Unit #2

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

E

DRAFT LEGISLATION

EXHIBIT



LAWS OF ALASKA

1986

Source

CSHB 482(Res)

Chapter No.

101

ALL ACT

Relating to protection of natural rangeland.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1, LINE 8

Approved by the Governor: June 6, 1986
Actual Effective Date: September 4, 1986

Chapter 101

ALL ACT

Relating to protection of natural rangeland.

* Section 1. The legislature finds that there is a substantial public purpose in the protection of existing naturally occurring rangeland and for the establishment of state owned or acquired land valuable for grazing as state grazing preserves for the perpetuation of personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses of the resources under the principles of multiple-use and sustained-yield management. In this section, "naturally occurring rangeland" means land of the state where cattle, sheep, or reindeer are grazing or where cattle, sheep, or reindeer may graze under lease or permit of the commissioner of natural resources.

* Sec. 2. The commissioner of natural resources shall report to the Second Session of the Fifteenth State Legislature within the first 10 days of the session on state land recommended for protection as state grazing preserves.

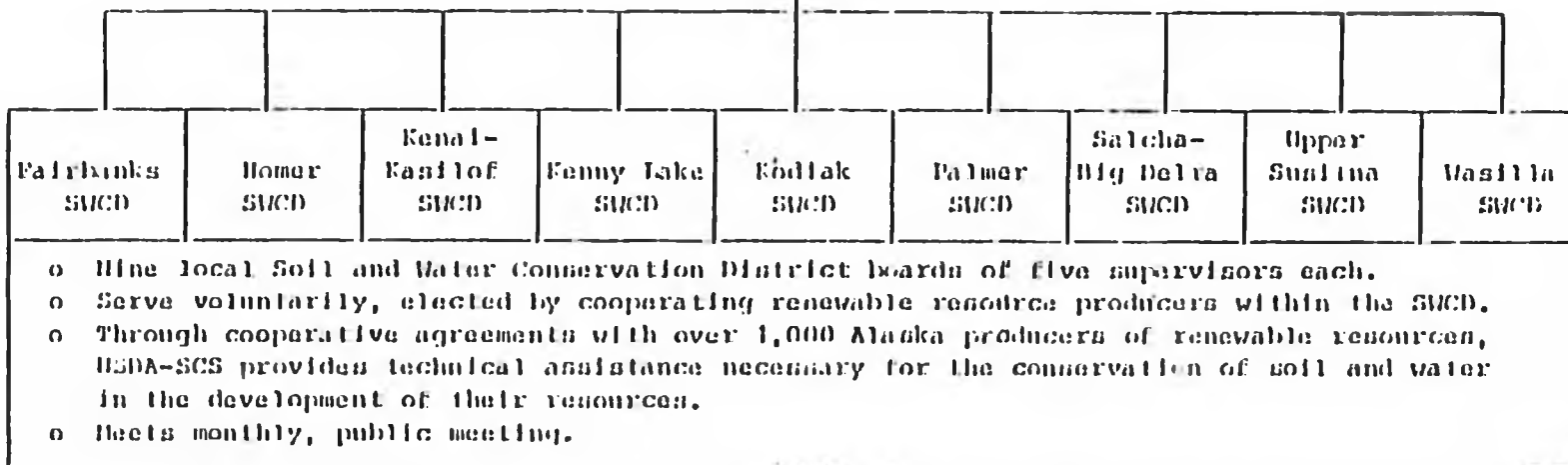
30

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

ALASKA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

- o Five member voluntary board, governor appointed.
- o Administers Alaska's Soil and Water Conservation Law (AS 41.10).
- o Directs USDA Soil Conservation Service.
- o Conserving soil and water resources in resource development.
- o Guiding settlement.
- o Meets two times per year, public meetings.



STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAN 20 1988

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1798
PHONE: (907) 465-2400

5

January 20, 1988

The Honorable Jan Faiks
President of the Senate
P.O. Box 7
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Faiks:

As required by Chapter 101, SLA86, the Department of Natural Resources is reporting to the Second Session of the Fifteenth State Legislature concerning state land recommended for protection as State Grazing Preserves.

The enclosed report, prepared at my request by the Alaska Soil and Water Conservation Board, analyzes eight areas in Alaska that have potential for grazing preserve status. Because impacts on fish and wildlife and other users of these areas have yet to be fully considered, the Department cannot at this time recommend the legislative designation of these areas.

We look forward to working with legislators interested in designating one or more of these areas as grazing preserves.

Sincerely,

Judith M. Brady
Commissioner

Enclosure

A REPORT ON AREAS SUITABLE FOR DESIGNATION AS
STATE GRAZING PRESERVES

By

The Alaska Soil and Water Conservation Board

For

The Commissioner of Natural Resources

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWARD	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS	11
BACKGROUND	1
REPORT PREPARATION	3
CRITERIA	4
DEFINITION OF STATE RANGELAND	5
ADMINISTRATIVE PROTECTION OF RANGELAND	6
STATE RANGELAND MANAGEMENT	7
STATE RANGELAND PROPOSALS	
Seward Peninsula	9
Chiniak Peninsula	11
Sitkinak Island	13
Chirikof Island	15
Tugidak Island	17
Fox River	19
Deep Creek	21
Talkeetna Mountains	23
DRAFT LEGISLATION	26
EXHIBITS	29
SLA 86, Ch. 101	30
DNR/ASWCB/SWCD Relationship	31

BACKGROUND

Within the past two decades, many of Alaska's historical grazing areas have been conveyed to municipalities and native corporations, or included within national wildlife refuges. For example, while there were once seven grazing leases on northeastern Kodiak Island, grazing activity on the Island today is limited to the three leases on the southern half of the Chiniak Peninsula. Where once there was grazing south of Kodiak on Sitkalidak, Unalaska, Umnak, Adak and the Simeonof Islands, only two islands with a history of grazing (Chirikof and Sitkinak) will eventually end up in state ownership.

The large blocks of rangelands on the lower Kenai Peninsula and the Mantanuska Valley have been broken up by conveyances to municipalities and native corporations. Although the intent of the major landowners in addition to the state on the Seward Peninsula (native corporations, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service) is to provide for a continued reindeer industry, the mixed land ownership could inhibit the continued development of the reindeer industry in the future.

Along with the large scale conveyance of rangelands to private and public entities, other threats to continued grazing are smaller in acreage, but none the less as serious. Portions of state owned rangelands are continuously nominated for land disposals and

exchanges. Based on the "open range" court decision (3HO-84-276SC), intrusion of just a few parcels of private property could spell financial disaster for livestock owners due to fencing costs or liability claims. The court decision determined there is no "open range" in Alaska, and that common law would protect the interests of private property over that of livestock owners, thereby making livestock owners liable for damage caused by their livestock to private property.

By 1985, the state was receiving title to most of its general selections on Kodiak Island and the Seward Peninsula. The lack of DNR land use plans for these new state lands left some doubt of how the previously mentioned problems affecting rangelands were to be dealt with. Public concern over the future of the rangelands in these two areas of the state led to legislation being introduced in the Second Session of the Fourteenth Legislature.

Two bills, HB 482, sponsored by Representative Fuller, and SB 343, sponsored by Senator Ferguson, recognized the importance of natural rangeland and directed DNR to report to the Second Session of the Fifteenth Legislature on land recommended for protection as state grazing preserves. A third bill, SB 406, sponsored by Senator Coghill, would have established the state owned rangelands on Kodiak Island and the Seward Peninsula as state grazing preserves.

HB 482 passed the legislature (SLA 86, ch.101). A copy is included as an exhibit to this report. The law did not specify only the rangelands on Kodiak Island and the Seward Peninsula, therefore other areas of state rangelands were also investigated in this report.

REPORT PREPARATION

Responsibility for this report was delegated to the Division of Agriculture from the Commissioner. The Division of Agriculture requested the Alaska Soil and Water Conservation Board (ASWCB) to prepare the report.

The five-member, Governor-appointed ASWCB is created under DNR pursuant to Alaska's soil conservation district law (AS 41.10). In addition to administering the soil conservation district law, the ASWCB acts in an advisory capacity to the nine soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs) located around the state. The relationship between DNR, the ASWCB and the SWCDs is included in chart form as an appendix to this report. The charge of the ASWCB, declaration of policy under AS 41.10, and relationship with the nine local SWCDs, lend themselves to the ASWCB preparing the report.

The nine local SWCDs were requested to assist the ASWCB in the identification of rangelands to be considered in this report, and in

holding public meetings in their locality to further identify rangelands. The public meetings to identify rangelands were held in Talkeetna, Homer and Kodiak. SWCD assistance in identification of rangelands was particularly helpful in areas of the state which had not been included within a DNR land use plan. The ASWCB then researched available soil and range survey data, land use plans, and public land records to determine the availability of the rangelands which had been identified.

The preparation of this report in itself is not an action requiring public notice under AS 39.05.945. However, The ASWCB included public and agency contact to get an idea of the amount of support, or lack thereof, for the proposals contained herein. Any state rangeland proposals which reach the legislature would receive further public input through the legislative process.

CRITERIA

Most of Alaska's naturally occurring rangelands are on Kodiak Island and the Aleutians, Southcentral Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula, and the Seward Peninsula. Due to favorable environmental factors, the natural grasslands on Kodiak Island and the Aleutians can even afford grazing year round. Unfortunately, due to conveyance of many of these rangelands around the state to municipalities and native corporations,

or their inclusion within national wildlife refuges, the number of state owned or selected areas available for consideration as legislatively designated state rangelands is small.

The criteria used to identify rangelands for consideration in this report were simple. The lands must be state owned or selected, should be in large contiguous blocks as opposed to smaller isolated parcels, and have current grazing use or potential for future grazing use.

In addition to the areas identified in this report, there are other areas of the state with naturally occurring rangelands on which grazing is not a prohibited use. They include eleven million acres within the DNR Kuskokwim area plan, and millions of acres within the Susitna area plan.

DEFINITION OF STATE RANGELAND

What does a legislative designation of state rangeland mean? This question caused much confusion during the preparation of this report. It is similar in concept to a state forest. It would be managed according to principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while only prohibiting uses (land disposals) which would compromise the lands contiguity as a block of lands for grazing operations to occur within. As recommended by the Kodiak Island Borough, state rangeland

should be available for Title 29 or other conveyance to government entities, provided they remain in public ownership.

Would mining be allowed on a state rangeland? Yes, the activities allowed on a state rangeland under the principles of multiple use management include:

1. Grazing permits and leases
2. Timber harvest
3. Material extraction
4. Mineral location and leasing
5. Surface lease, consistent with AS 38.05.070, for uses other than grazing
6. Recreation
7. Wildlife and fisheries habitat management
8. Hunting, fishing and trapping
9. Other traditional, compatible uses

ADMINISTRATIVE PROTECTION OF RANGELAND

In addition to the proposed legislative designation of state rangeland, there currently exists the administrative mechanism of planning and classification under AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55 which can protect rangelands from diversion to other incompatible uses.

Land classification identifies the primary surface use, and is based upon the designations in a land use plan. Land use plans ² state land management objectives, and are written based on public participation. Land use plans and land classifications may be changed administratively with public input.

Any land established through legislative action as a state rangeland could not be changed administratively, rather, change would require another legislative act.

STATE RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

Grazing use would be authorized on a state rangeland under a permit or lease from DNR. Such permit or lease would have to comply with existing state laws, regulations, land use plan guidelines and DNR policy.

It is not within the ^{purview} ~~purview~~ of this report to attempt to add another regulatory layer to grazing operations.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400

March 29, 1988

The Honorable Jack Coghill
Chair, Senate Resource Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Coghill:

Subject: Senate Bill 483, which would legislatively designate portions of Kodiak Island and the Seward Peninsula as state grazing preserves to perpetuate personal, commercial, and other beneficial resource uses of these areas.

Position: The Department of Natural Resources does not object to the establishment of grazing preserves as long as they are recommended through a comprehensive planning process. We believe that designating these two areas as grazing preserves, before state area plans are completed, would not be in the public's interest. For example, there are currently lease applications on these areas, such as guiding, pending on land that is included in the Kodiak grazing preserve. Legislative designation of these areas may also impact existing and future borough and municipal selections. The proposed designation also conflicts with the university land settlement at Saltery Cove and the department recommends deletion of that area. At present time there appears to be no immediate danger to grazing land availability in these areas. On Kodiak, much of the proposed reserve is already subject to long-term (20 year) grazing leases, and the department is aware of no grazing conflict on the Seward Peninsula in areas which are the subject of this bill.

Background: The department's draft Northwest Area Plan will be available for public review this summer. The state area planning process for Kodiak will begin later this year. Agencies and local residents will work together to determine appropriate uses for state land in both of these regions. If support for grazing preserves is widespread, legislative designation of these areas would become plan recommendations.

Senator Coghill

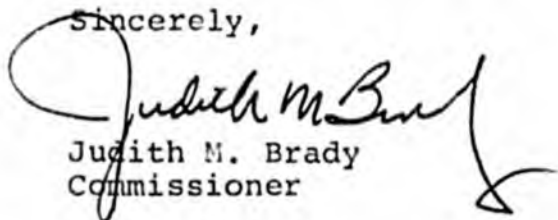
-2-

March 29, 1988

Recommendation: Defer establishment of state grazing preserves until state plans for the areas are completed. If a legislative designation is considered essential at this time, ensure that all resource uses, including oil and gas leasing and development (not allowed under the current bill) are allowed in state grazing preserves.

Please let me know if you would like additional information about these areas or the state's area plans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Judith M. Brady". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name and title.

Judith M. Brady
Commissioner

cc: Committee Members
Sponsor
Bob Evans
Rod Swope

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 483
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 3/29/88
Title: SB 483 Protection of Natural Rangeland
Sponsor: Senate Resources
Requestor: Senate Resources

Agency Affected: DNR
BRU: Land and Water Mgmt
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The Department anticipates no fiscal impact with respect to this legislation if the management plans required by this bill can be completed according to the existing planning schedule.

Prepared by: AS Ostrowsky Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 3/29/88
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3/29/88
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)