

S B

H O R

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/5/90

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4/20/90

The Finance Committee considered

SB 402

"An Act establishing the Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

replace with _____ CS _____
 or adopt _____ CS SB 402 (ITT)

attached amendment(s)
 _____ letter of intent adopted

same title
 new title
 technical title change (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

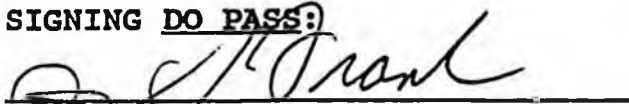
Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) from 1/12/90
288.6

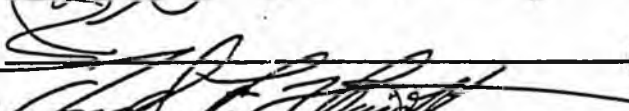
zero fiscal note(s) _____

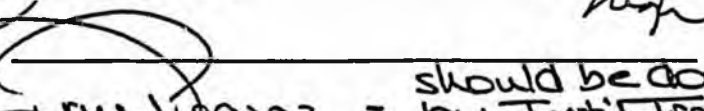
SIGNING DO PASS:

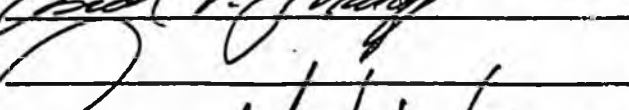
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

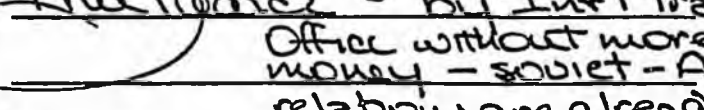


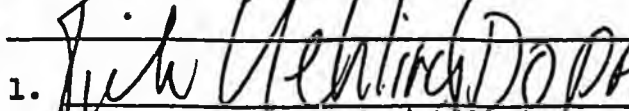
 *Fiscally note too high*



 *should be done by Int'l Trade Office without more money - soviet - Alaska relations are already too bureaucratic -*



 *LO Rec*

1.  Do Pass

2. _____

Co-Chair's Signatures and Recommendations

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An Act establishing the
Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission
 Sponsor: Rules Committee
 Requestor: Governor

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
 BRU: Commissions and Special Offices
 Components: Alaska-Soviet Far East
Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	50.1	52.2	53.8	55.5	57.2	59.1
TRAVEL	77.7	77.7	77.7	77.7	77.7	77.7
CONTRACTUAL	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
SUPPLIES	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
EQUIPMENT	14.8	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0
TOTAL OPERATING	288.6	286.0	297.6	309.3	321.0	332.9

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	238.6	226.0	227.6	229.3	231.0	232.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0
TOTAL	288.6	286.0	297.6	309.3	321.0	332.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 See attached analysis

** Estimate for program receipts, i.e., private sector donations, contributions. There would be a need to include expenditure/receipt authority within the powers of the Commission.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Director *MN* Phone: 465-3616
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 1-12-90

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska *GP* Date: 1/12/90
 Agency: Office of the Governor

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

PERSONAL SERVICES 50.1

Fiscal note assumes Anchorage location of commission staff consisting of one Program Coordinator, Range 18.

Request for New Position form is attached. Salary shown is step A for FY 91. Personal Services request for subsequent years includes a one-step merit increase.

TRAVEL 77.7

Travel has been averaged to incorporate the travel costs from statewide locations of the public members and assumes eight commission meetings.

Anchorage: 5 meetings

Public members

travel @ 450/person x 6 people	=	2,700	
per diem @ 80/day x 3 days x 7 people	=	<u>1,680</u>	
five meetings @		4,380	= 21,900

Juneau:

Public members

travel @ 450/person x 6 people	=	2,700	
per diem @ 80/day x 3 days x 7 people	=	1,680	

Administrative staff

travel @ 366/person x 1 person	=	366	
per diem @ 80/day x 3 days x 1 person	=	240	4,896

Fairbanks:

Public members

travel @ 450/person x 7 people	=	3,150	
per diem @ 80/day x 3 days x 7 people	=	1,680	

Administrative staff

travel @ 436/person x 1 person	=	436	
per diem @ 80/day x 3 days x 1 person	=	240	5,506

TRAVEL (continued)

Soviet Far East:

Public members

travel @ 2100/person x 7 people = 14,700
per diem @ 1050/person x 7 people = 7,350

Administrative staff

travel @ 2100/person x 1 person = 2,100
per diem @ 1050/person x 1 person = 1,050 25,200

Additional public member travel:

Accompany delegations - assumes 2 public members
for three delegations

travel @ 2100/person x 2 people = 12,600
per diem @ 1050/person x 2 people = 6,300 18,900

Additional administrative staff travel

Juneau:

travel @ 366/trip x 2 trips = 732
per diem @ 80/day for total 6 days = 480 1,212

Total Travel: 77,704

CONTRACTUAL 94.1

Professional Services:

Interpreter services, delegations hosting
expenses, professional services contracts 60,000

' Communication:

Telephone (toll costs, base/local
fixed costs, centrex network costs)
350/mo x 12 months 4,200
Telecopier charges -- 25/mo x 12 months 300
Teleconference charges -- 8 @ 450 3,600
Postage -- 300/mo x 12 3,600 11,700

CONTRACTUAL (Continued)

Transportation:

Freight and express charges -- 75/mo x 12 900

Advertising, Printing & Binding:

Subscriptions	75	
Advertising -- 8 meetings x 350	2,800	
Printing -- 4 newsletters x 800 each	3,200	
Annual report	13,500	
Forms, misc.	750	20,325

Minor Repair, Maintenance 1,200

Rental for Space:

Fiscal note assumes availability of office space
within existing leased space in Anchorage.

Total Contractual: 94,125

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS 1.9

Office and library supplies, 150/mo x 12 =	1,800	
Data processing supplies =	75	1,875

EQUIPMENT 14.8

Communication Equipment:

network hookup, 1 station =	1,500	
1 position phone =	500	2,000

Data Processing Equipment:

1 PC workstation 4,500

Furniture/Office Equipment:

Desk, chair, etc. =	5,000	
1 5-drawer lateral file cabinets =	425	
Bookcases =	175	
Photocopier =	1,800	
1 calculator =	75	
typewriter =	800	8,275

Total Equipment: 14,775

MISCELLANEOUS 50.0

Estimate for program receipts, i.e., private sector
donations and contributions, for identified
Commission projects. 50,000

1.	POSITION TITLE Program Coordinator				RANGE/STEP 18/A	BARG. UNIT	PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL		ADDITION	X	JUSTIFICATION:					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		Program Coordinator to staff Commission on Alaska-Soviet Relations. Position will provide full support to commission.				
	1	2	3							
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary	37,548.00								
6.	Benefits	12,957.03								
7.	Supplemental Benefits									
8.	Fixed Benefits									
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	50,505.03							
10.	Travel	02	3,504.00							
11.	Contractual	03								
12.	Commodities	04	1,875.00							
13.	Equipment	05	14,775.00							
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST		70,659.03							
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
16.		Federal Receipts 1002								
17.		G.F. Match 1003								
18.		General Funds 1004		70,659.03						
19.		I-A Receipts 1005								
20.		Program Receipts 1028								
21.		Other								
	FOR B&M USE ONLY									
	KEY NUMBER - - - - -									

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Office of the Governor
 BRU Executive Operations
 COMPONENT Executive Office

FY 91

Page 1 of 1
 Revised Date _____

Original sponsor(s): Rules/Governor

1 IN THE SENATE
2
3 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 402 (ITT)
4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
5 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
6 A BILL
7 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska-Soviet Commission;
8 and providing for an effective date."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 44.19 is amended by adding new sections to read:
11 ARTICLE 16. ALASKA-SOVIET COMMISSION.
12 Sec. 44.19.605. ALASKA-SOVIET COMMISSION. There is created in
13 the Office of the Governor the Alaska-Soviet Commission.
14 Sec. 44.19.615. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
15 represent the state in Alaska-Soviet issues and to serve as the point
16 of contact and official coordinator in the development of economic,
17 cultural, scientific, technical, and educational contacts between the
18 Soviet Union and the State of Alaska, University of Alaska, and the
19 private sector.
20 Sec. 44.19.625. COMPOSITION AND VOTING. (a) The commission
21 consists of seven members appointed by the governor. At least two
22 members must be from the private sector, at least two members must be
23 from higher education, and at least one member must be from the Native
24 community.
25 (b) The governor shall designate one member of the commission as
26 chair of the commission. This member shall serve as chair for a term
27 of one year, but may be reappointed for successive terms.
28 (c) If a house of the legislature has a committee on foreign
29 trade, the chair of the committee shall be an ex officio member of the
commission. If a house of the legislature does not have a committee

1 on foreign trade, the presiding officer of that house shall appoint a
2 member of that house to be an ex officio member of the commission. An
3 ex officio member may not vote on a matter considered by the commis-
4 sion.

5 Sec. 44.19.635. TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
6 member is three years. Terms shall be staggered. The governor shall
7 designate who among the initial appointees shall serve one-, two-, and
8 three-year terms in accordance with AS 39.05.055(5). A vacancy shall
9 be filled for the remainder of the term in the same manner as the
10 original appointment.

11 Sec. 44.19.645. POWERS AND DUTIES. The commission shall

12 (1) serve as the official coordinator and representative of
13 the State of Alaska for all Alaska-Soviet exchanges;

14 (2) serve as a forum for the exchange of information between
15 the state, the University of Alaska, and the private sector about
16 current developments and contacts in Alaska-Soviet relations;

17 (3) host and coordinate official delegations visiting Alaska
18 and the Soviet Union;

19 (4) accept monetary gifts or grants from the federal govern-
20 ment or an agency of it, from a charitable foundation or professional
21 association, or from other sources for implementation of any program
22 or project necessary or desirable for carrying out the general pur-
23 poses of the commission;

24 (5) determine and evaluate the potential for an economic
25 partnership between the Soviet Union and the state;

26 (6) coordinate with the director of the office of interna-
27 tional trade in the Office of the Governor strategies, approaches, and
28 methods to expand the state's trade with the Soviet Union; and

29 (7) develop and implement, as directed by the governor,

1 state policy relating to interaction with the Soviet Union and act as
2 a liaison with the United States Department of State to solve problems
3 preventing or complicating interaction with the Soviet Union.

4 Sec. 44.19.655. MEETINGS. Within 60 days after the appointment
5 of all the members of the commission, the governor shall call the
6 first meeting. A majority of the members other than ex officio mem-
7 bers constitutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the
8 powers of the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of
9 the chair, at the request of a majority of the members other than ex
10 officio members, or at a regularly scheduled time as determined by a
11 majority of the members other than ex officio members.

12 Sec. 44.19.665. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission serve
13 without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel allow-
14 ances as authorized by AS 39.20.180 and 39.20.185.

15 Sec. 44.19.675. ANNUAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Each year
16 the commission shall submit to the legislature and the governor a
17 report of its activities during the previous calendar year and recom-
18 mendations the commission considers appropriate. The report and
19 recommendations shall be submitted no later than the 10th day of each
20 regular legislative session.

21 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

22

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



102

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 24, 1990

The Honorable Tim Kelly
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill establishing the Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission.

Since the Alaska Performing Artists For Peace (now known as Camai) broke the ice curtain with their triumphal tour of the Soviet Union in 1986, glasnost and perestroika have literally opened the door to a wide variety of economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and educational contacts between the Soviet Far East and Alaska. As our second-closest neighbor, and one with which we have substantial historic ties, I believe that the state should actively support and encourage the growing relationship between Alaska and the Soviet Far East by establishing a commission to serve as a point of contact and an official coordinator of these exchanges. The seven members of the Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission would include representatives from the private sector, from higher education, and from the Native community; this broad representation would enable the commission to cover the full spectrum of contacts between Alaska and the Soviet Far East.

Through establishment of this commission, the state would both recognize the tremendous strides which have been taken to date in Alaska-Soviet Far East relations and lay the groundwork for continued growth of the relationship between Alaska and our second-closest neighbor. I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Steve Cowper", written over the typed name.

Steve Cowper
Governor

3/29/90
(S) ITT
FIN

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act Establishing the Alaska Soviet Far East Commission."
Sponsor: Rules Committee
Requestor: Governor Cowper

Agency Affected: University of Alaska
BRU: All
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

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)

This bill will not impact the university's fiscal operation.

Prepared by: Marsha Hubbard Phone: 474-7593
Division: Statewide Budget Date: 3/22/90

Approved by Commissioner: Brian Rogers Date: 3/22/90
Agency: University of Alaska

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

This fiscal note did not accompany the bill.

SB 402

Backup pulled

from

House Finance files.

HFC waived the

bill.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 1, 1990

SUBJECT: Technical change to draft HCS CSSB 402()
(draft go0400sH, dated 5-1-90)

TO: Representative Fran Ulmer

FROM: Theresa L. Bannister *TB*
Legislative Counsel

This memo accompanies the draft of HCSCSSB 402() that you requested. Please note that a technical change has been made. Two provisions of the bill that have a temporary application have been moved to sec. 2 of the bill and the present sec. 2 renumbered. These two provisions are (1) in sec. 44.19.635, the governor's designation of the terms of the initial appointees (to establish staggered terms), and (2) in sec. 44.19.655, the time within which the governor must call the initial meeting.

If I can be of further assistance, please advise.

TLB:pl
WKP4/098

Original sponsor(s): Rules/Governor

1 IN THE SENATE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 402 ()

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska-Soviet Commission;
7 and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 44.19 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 ARTICLE 16. ALASKA-SOVIET COMMISSION.

11 Sec. 44.19.605. ALASKA-SOVIET COMMISSION. There is created in
12 the Office of the Governor the Alaska-Soviet Commission.

13 Sec. 44.19.615. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
14 represent the state in Alaska-Soviet issues and to serve as a point of
15 contact and coordination in the development of economic, cultural,
16 scientific, technical, and educational contacts between the Soviet
17 Union and the State of Alaska, the University of Alaska, and the
18 private sector.

19 Sec. 44.19.625. COMPOSITION AND VOTING. (a) The commission
20 consists of seven members appointed by the governor. At least two
21 members must be from the private sector, at least one member must be
22 from a nonprofit organization involved in Alaska-Soviet exchanges, at
23 least two members must be from higher education, and at least one
24 member must be from the Native community.

25 (b) The governor shall designate one member of the commission as
26 chair of the commission. This member shall serve as chair for a term
27 of one year, but may be reappointed for successive terms.

28 (c) If a house of the legislature has a committee on foreign
29 trade, the chair of the committee shall be an ex officio member of the

1 commission. If a house of the legislature does not have a committee
2 on foreign trade, the presiding officer of that house shall appoint a
3 member of that house to be an ex officio member of the commission. An
4 ex officio member may not vote on a matter considered by the commis-
5 sion.

6 Sec. 44.19.635. TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
7 member is three years. Terms shall be staggered. A vacancy shall be
8 filled for the remainder of the term in the same manner as the orig-
9 inal appointment.

10 Sec. 44.19.645. POWERS AND DUTIES. The commission shall

11 (1) assist in the coordination of, and serve as the state's
12 representative in, Alaska-Soviet exchanges;

13 (2) serve as a forum for the exchange of information between
14 the state, the University of Alaska, and the private sector about
15 current developments and contacts in Alaska-Soviet relations;

16 (3) host and coordinate official delegations visiting Alaska
17 and the Soviet Union;

18 (4) accept monetary gifts or grants from the federal govern-
19 ment or an agency of it, from a charitable foundation or professional
20 association, or from other sources for implementation of any program
21 or project necessary or desirable for carrying out the general pur-
22 poses of the commission;

23 (5) determine and evaluate the potential for an economic
24 partnership between the Soviet Union and the state;

25 (6) coordinate with the director of the office of interna-
26 tional trade in the Office of the Governor strategies, approaches, and
27 methods to expand the state's trade with the Soviet Union; and

28 (7) develop and implement, as directed by the governor,
29 state policy relating to interaction with the Soviet Union and act as

1 a liaison with the United States Department of State to solve problems
2 preventing or complicating interaction with the Soviet Union.

3 Sec. 44.19.655. MEETINGS. A majority of the members other than
4 ex officio members constitutes a quorum for conducting business and
5 exercising the powers of the commission. The commission shall meet at
6 the call of the chair, at the request of a majority of the members
7 other than ex officio members, or at a regularly scheduled time as
8 determined by a majority of the members other than ex officio members.

9 Sec. 44.19.665. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission serve
10 without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel allow-
11 ances as authorized under AS 39.20.180 and 39.20.185.

12 Sec. 44.19.675. ANNUAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Each year
13 the commission shall submit to the legislature and the governor a
14 report of its activities during the previous calendar year and recom-
15 mendations the commission considers appropriate. The report and
16 recommendations shall be submitted no later than the 10th day of each
17 regular legislative session.

18 * Sec. 2. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The governor shall designate
19 under AS 39.05.055(5) which initial appointees to the Alaska-Soviet Commis-
20 sion established under AS 44.19.605, as enacted by sec. 1 of this Act,
21 shall serve the one-, two-, and three-year terms.

22 (b) The governor shall call the first meeting of the Alaska-Soviet
23 Commission within 60 days after all of the members of the commission have
24 been appointed.

25 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).
26
27
28
29

note proposed for Finance CS

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSSB 402 (ITT)
PUBLISH DATE: 5/1/90

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act establishing the
Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission
Sponsor: Rules Committee
Requestor: Governor

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Commissions and Special Offices
Components: Alaska-Soviet Far East
Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	50	51.7	53.4	55.1	56.9	58.8
TRAVEL	50	50	50	50	50	50
CONTRACTUAL	50	50	50	50	50	50
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	5	.5	.5	5	5	.5
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	155	152.2	153.9	155.6	157.4	159.3

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	105	102.2	103.9	105.6	107.4	109.3
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	50	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL	155	152.2	153.9	155.6	157.4	159.3

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis content]

Prepared by : _____ Phone : _____
Division : _____ Date : _____

Approved by Commissioner : _____ Date : _____
Agency : _____

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

639



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Mike Davis

District 19

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4930

Interim Office:
P.O. Box 81435
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
(907) 456-8161

Date: May 3, 1990

To: Rep. Ulmer

From: Rep. Davis *MD*

Re: ITT CSSB 402

I wanted to share with you some concerns I have regarding the establishment of the Alaska-Soviet Commission, SB 402.

The bill, on page one, line 15, refers to the Alaska-Soviet Commission as the official coordinator and representative of the state for Alaska-Soviet exchanges. Many Alaskans have already developed ties and I am concerned that these other exchanges may not be viewed as legitimate.

Also, on page 1, section C, line 28, I believe we should delete this section and replace it with ex-officio membership with the members of Legislative Council, due to the fact that this body has both the financial resources and statutory authority. Section 24.20.080 provides for the Council to "propose cooperation between this state, other states and nations."

Thank you for taking the time to review my concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Shannon on my staff (x 4930) if you have any questions.



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508 USA

Tel 907-786-7710
Fax 907-786-7739

Victor Fischer, Director of Soviet Relations

Representative George G. Jacko, Jr.
Alaska House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

January 22, 1990

Re: Alaska-Soviet Foundation

JAN 26 1990

Dear Representative Jacko:

It's been marvelous to observe the enthusiasm of most Alaskans for closer ties with people in the Soviet Union. And I certainly hope we can continue in that direction.

However, after working on and observing efforts to establish exchanges and constructive working relationships with the Soviets, I have become convinced that availability of adequate long-term funding is critical to success. Too often, cooperation is foundering on our inability to reciprocate Soviet support for educational, scientific, cultural, and other exchanges. Sometimes, the lack of money for this purpose is plainly embarrassing. In other instances, exchanges have had to be deferred or canceled due to unavailability of funds on the Alaska side.

I am enclosing the outline of a proposal to create and endow the Alaska-Soviet Foundation to help deal with the situation. To provide stability, continuity, and accountability, the Foundation would be lodged within the University of Alaska. It would, however, function independently under its own board.

This should be viewed as a state and not a University proposal. Though housed within the University, the Foundation is to be a separate public corporation. It should not be considered part of the UA budget.

The Foundation proposal is not in conflict with the proposed legislation for an Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission. In fact, both proposals were reviewed and endorsed by the Governor's Alaska-Soviet Far East Working Group, of which I am a member.

I hope you look upon this proposal with favor and will help bring the Alaska-Soviet Foundation into reality. I'll be happy to work with you and others toward that end.

I expect to be in the Soviet Far East and Siberia over the next several weeks. However, I would be ready to discuss the proposal after returning, around February 10, and could come to Juneau toward the end of next month and beginning of March, especially if hearings were scheduled on this and other Soviet-related proposals.

Thanks for your consideration, and best personal regards.


Vic Fischer

ALASKA-SOVIET FOUNDATION (ASF)Proposal

Establish and fund the Alaska-Soviet Foundation as a free-standing, non-profit public corporation, housed within the University of Alaska, to facilitate relations and interaction between Alaska and the Soviet Union.

Purpose

- * Promote contacts and exchanges between Alaska and the Soviet Union to create better understanding and better relations between our respective peoples and institutions through financial, logistical, educational, informational, and other support.
- * Provide for continuity of support and for objective, non-political management.
- * Obtain matching, non-state financial support.

Approach

- * Alaska-Soviet Foundation (ASF) is established by state law within the University of Alaska.
- * University administers ASF on a statewide basis, guided by a foundation board appointed by the Governor and the University President. The board sets policies and procedures, allocates funds, and authorizes grants.
- * State appropriates \$4.5 million for ASF; matching funds are raised from private foundations, corporations, federal, and other non-state sources. The state appropriation and matching funds constitute an endowment. Only endowment income generated by matched endowment principal may be used for current ASF expenditures. Income not expended is part of the endowment .
- * Activities funded through ASF could include:
 - * helping underwrite Alaska/US costs of Soviet visits and visitors
 - * assisting student and faculty exchanges at both pre- and post-secondary levels
 - * facilitating and coordinating educational, cultural, scientific, communication, information exchange, and other interaction
 - * stimulating Russian language instruction
 - * monitoring social-economic-political situation
 - * providing matching/challenge grants to stimulate use of non-state funds

Item 7

TWO BRIEFING PAPERS ON ALASKA-SOVIET FAR EAST RELATIONS

An Overview of the Soviet Far East: Geography, Population, Government, Economy, Business, and Trade Status of Alaska-Soviet Far East Contacts

Summary

The Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska Anchorage, will prepare for the Office of the Governor two briefing papers for the Alaska-Soviet Far East Working Group:

- **An Overview of the Soviet Far East: Geography, Population, Government, Economy, Business and Trade**
- **Status of Alaska-Soviet Far East Contacts**

These reports will provide basic information for State government and the people of Alaska in support of the development of Alaska-Soviet Far East relations. In particular, the reports will provide essential briefing information for Alaska public and private officials planning visits to the Soviet Far East or receiving Soviet delegations in Alaska.

Background

Over the past two years, there has been a dramatic "opening" of the U.S.-Soviet border in the Bering Strait. After centuries of travel and trade by Eskimos, and serving as the supply route for thousands of lend-lease aircraft and boats during World War II, the border between Alaska and the Soviet Far East was totally closed to travel by sea and air in 1948. Closed to foreigners, little was known about the Soviet Far East aside from the glimpses gained by tourists on the trans-Siberian railroad, its history as a vast labor camp system and a center of Soviet gold production, in the Northern Magadan Province and its large ports and fishing fleets, in the Southern Khabarovsk and Primorskii territories.

This situation has now been radically altered. Contacts which began with a "friendship flight" between the towns of Nome and Provideniya in June of 1988 have expanded at an exponential rate. Over the past year, dozens of government, business, academic, and tourist delegations have traveled back and forth between Alaska and Soviet Far East. The Governor of Alaska has met with the Chairmen of the Executive Committees of the Primorskii and Khabarovsk Territories and the Magadan Province and has signed broad agreements for trade, research, and cultural cooperation. Governor

Cowper's visit to the Soviet Far East brought the Minister of Fisheries of the USSR to Vladivostok for discussion concerning joint scientific research and management in the Bering Sea Region. A commuter airline in Nome has made more than fifty charter flights carrying Americans and Soviets between Nome and Provideniya. Aeroflot planes have carried passengers and freight from Anchorage and Magadan. A direct microwave link provides for telephone calls between Alaska and the Soviet Far East at half the rate for calls between the rest of the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement providing for visa-free travel by Soviet and Alaska Eskimos. In March Aeroflot will fly a chartered flight Khabarovsk-Anchorage-Khabarovsk, the first flight between the cities in over fifteen years.

In October 1989 an Alaska-Soviet Far East Working Group was formed to coordinate the work of State and private groups in developing Alaska-Soviet Far East contacts.

This rapid expansion of contacts between Alaska and the Soviet Far East has created an immediate and widespread demand within Alaska for basic information about the Soviet Far East. Aside from a report by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, there is no single source available in English providing current basic geographic, historical, political, and economic information about the region with which contacts are developing so rapidly. Public and private delegations travel regularly to the Soviet Far East with remarkably little knowledge about whom or what they are seeing or the nature of the opportunities for cooperation which may or may not exist.

Overview of the Soviet Far East

The first report will be, in part, a basic "fact book" about the Soviet Far East. It will include information ranging from the political organization to city populations. Also included will be a data base which can be regularly updated, providing the addresses, phone numbers, and summary biographies of Soviet Far East government and trade officials involved in Alaska-Soviet Far East relations. Entitled *An Overview of the Soviet Far East*, the report will be a greatly expanded version of the above-mentioned ISER report entitled *Alaska-Soviet Far East Trade and Research Cooperation*. According to comments by members of the Governor's and Legislative delegations to the Soviet Far East this fall, this report was an invaluable resource during these trips. The expanded report will synthesize all of the information acquired in visits to the Soviet Far East over the last eighteen months, in discussions with Soviets in the Far East and Alaska, and in reviews of Soviet publications about the Soviet Far East.

The report will be approximately 100 pages in length and will be published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research in February 1990. It will serve in part as a "Milepost" for those interested in or travelling to the Soviet Far East to promote business, cultural exchange, or regional cooperation. In addition to information about Magadan, Khabarovsk, and Primorskii Regions, information about the Kamchatka and Sakhalin Provinces and the Yakutsk Autonomous Republic will be included. These are areas whose government and business officials have already demonstrated interest in Alaska, and it is a matter of time before these regions also develop relationships with Alaska.

Status of Alaska-Soviet Far East Contacts

The second report will summarize and document all of the various activities and contacts that make up the Alaska-Soviet Far East Relationship.

A wide variety of contacts have occurred since the time of the Friendship Flight. These contacts are important historic events and need to be documented in a single source, in part so that all groups participating in Alaska-Soviet Far East contacts can have a better feel for what other groups are doing.

ISER Qualifications

The non-Soviet literature on the development of the Soviet Far East is minimal. Most areas of the Soviet Far East have been closed to foreign scholars until recently. The authors, Gunnar Knapp and John Tichotsky, are highly qualified to prepare these reports. They are among the first American social scientists to visit the Soviet Far Northeast in the past seventy years and have each played very active roles in the development of Alaska-Soviet Far East contacts.

Gunnar Knapp is an Associate Professor of Economics with the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), specializing in resource management and circumpolar northern development. He is fluent in Russian and has traveled to the Soviet Union six times, twice to the Soviet Far East. Over the past two years, he has served as a formal and informal advisor to the State of Alaska on the development of Alaska-Soviet Far East relations. He has written two reports for the State of Alaska on opportunities for Alaska-Soviet Far East trade, hosted and translated for official delegations, authored several agreements on trade and research cooperation, and discussed the Alaska-Soviet Far East relationship at numerous public presentations and in the Alaska and national press.

John Tichotsky is a research assistant at ISER. He is a 1988 graduate of Dartmouth College in Russian Language and economics and is planning to begin a Ph.D. program in Economics in the fall of 1990. He has regularly served as official interpreter to the Governor of Alaska and numerous other officials and has accompanied six official delegations to the Soviet Far East over the past year. This includes the Governor's and Legislature's trips to the Soviet Far East and the installation of Doug Drum's joint-venture sausage plant in the Magadan Province. Since June of this year, he has spent almost five months in the Soviet Far East and has first-hand knowledge of most major events and issues involving the Alaska-Soviet Far East relationship. In addition, he is personally acquainted with most of the top leadership of Magadan and has personally guided many of them around much of Alaska.

Previous ISER Studies on the Soviet Far East

Alaska - Soviet Far East Air Routes: Opportunities and Strategies, Gunnar Knapp and John Tichotsky, for the Alaska International Airport System, August 1989.

Alaska-Soviet Far East Trade and Research Cooperation, Gunnar Knapp, Diddy Hitchins, Lee Gorsuch, John Tichotsky, and Ronald Miller.

Alaska-Soviet Far East Trade: Opportunities and Strategies, Gunnar Knapp and Elisa Miller, for Alaska Office of International Trade, April 1988.

"The Reopening of the Bering Strait: Recent Developments in Alaska-Soviet Far East Relations," paper presented by Gunnar Knapp at the Sixth Annual U.S.-Soviet Trans-Pacific Conference, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, November 11, 1988

"Alaska-Soviet Far East Trade Opportunities," Gunnar Knapp for Alaska State Chamber of Commerce Weekly Friday Luncheon, Anchorage, Alaska, September 30, 1988.

"A Geographic Overview of the Soviet Far East," Gunnar Knapp for symposium on "Alaska-Siberia Relations: Past, Present and Future." Sponsored by Alaska State Chamber of Commerce and Alaska Office of International Trade, Anchorage, Alaska, April 23, 1988.

"Overview of the Soviet Northeast: Chukotka (Lavrentiya) District", John Tichotsky for the NANA Regional Corporation and the Northwest Arctic Borough, Anchorage, Alaska, November 7, 1989

Overview of the Provideniya District, USSR, John Tichotsky, May 1989.

Budget

Personal Services

G. Knapp, Principal Investigator, 40 hours
J. Tichotsky, Research Associate, 220 Hours

\$1,738
3,905

\$5,643

Contractual Services
Duplicating

1,500

Indirect Costs @40%

2,857

\$10,000

Alaska State Legislature

Item 3

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 163-3991
Fax: (907) 163-3351

February 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative George Jacko

ATTN: Alexis Miller

FROM: Glenn T. Gray ^{GTG}
Legislative Analyst

RE: International Commissions in Other States
Research Request 90.234

You asked if any of the Pacific Northwest states or California have set up international commissions similar to the Alaska-Soviet commission proposed in HB 440 (i.e., a legislatively mandated commission composed of public members to coordinate foreign exchanges). You also are interested in how such commissions are organized. Although Oregon has a China Commission created by the governor, none of the legislatures for these states have established commissions to deal with international relations. All of these states utilize a variety of other avenues to cooperate with other nations. Many of the people I contacted are interested in improving their state's relations with the Soviet Union, but acknowledged Alaska's leading role in this area.

Pacific Northwest and California International Initiatives

Oregon is the only west coast state that currently has a state-sponsored international commission. The governor appointed members to the China Commission in 1987. This commission met monthly to provide advice concerning improvement of Oregon-China relations. Since this group was created, the legislature funded a state trade development officer to deal with China affairs and a trade office has been opened in Taiwan. Because the state has taken a more active role in China affairs, the governor restructured this commission and it now only meets quarterly.

California once had a one-person California-Mexico Affairs Office within the governor's office. The governor disbanded this agency after California established the Mexico City trade office.

Rather than setting up commissions, Pacific Northwest states and California most commonly address international affairs through governmental departments, informal arrangements and by adopting sister states. Most states have created international trade offices or departments to foster trade relations with other nations (see Table 1). Informal arrangements concerning state relations with

Representative Jacko
February 22, 1990
Page 2

other nations also occur. For example, the secretary of state for Washington currently coordinates a group of business representatives from companies such as Boeing and Alaska Airlines. This group meets bimonthly to discuss ideas concerning Soviet-Washington state relations. The sister city/state program also provides an avenue for cooperation with the Soviet Union at the state and municipal level (see Attachment A).

Although West Coast states have limited experience with international commissions, other states may have created organizations similar to the proposed Soviet-Alaska Commission. At my request, the Center for Innovative Diplomacy is researching this question and as soon as information from them is received, it will be forwarded to you.¹ Staff from the Institute for Soviet-American Relations, however, are not aware of any state-sponsored commissions on Soviet relations.²

Private organizations augment governmental relations with the Soviet Union. Associations in the Pacific Northwest and California are listed in Table 1. Many other private associations throughout the country also promote improved U.S.-Soviet relations.

I hope this memorandum answers your questions. Please contact this office if you have any more questions or if you desire more information about Soviet-U.S. groups throughout the nation.

Attachments

¹The Center for Innovative Diplomacy is a private organization concerned with Soviet-American citizen diplomacy and local-level government exchanges.

²Personal communication, Eliza Klose, Institute for Soviet-American Relations, February 21, 1990. Ms. Klose is currently compiling a handbook with a listing of organizations concerned with U.S.-Soviet activities.

Table 1: Arrangements for International Relations for the Pacific Northwest States and California

State	Trade Offices	State Trade Agencies	State Sponsored Offices for International Relations	Soviet-U.S. Sister Cities/States*	Private Organizations for Soviet Relations
Alaska	Japan Korea Taiwan	Office of International Trade (Office of the Governor)		Khabarovsk Region-Alaska	Chamai, Inc. Alaska-Siberia Project
California	Japan England Germany Mexico Hong Kong	World Trade Commission (Governor's Office)	California-Mexico Office (now defunct)	Alushta, Ukraine-Santa Cruz Ozhambul, Kazakhstan-Fresno Kanev, Ukraine-Sonoma Khmelnitskiy, Ukraine-Modesto Leningrad, Russia-Los Angeles Nakhodka, Russia-Oakland Pereslavl-Zalessky-Cupertino Sochi, Russia-Long Beach Uman, Ukraine-Davis Yalta, Ukraine-Santo Barbara	Center for Innovative Diplomacy Center for U.S.-U.S.S.R. Initiatives Continuing the Peace Dialogue U.S.-U.S.S.R. Youth Exchange Foundation for Social Innovation
Idaho	Korea Taiwan	International Division (Department of Commerce)			
Oregon	Japan Korea Taiwan	International Trade Division (Department of Economic Development)	China Commission	Irkutsk, Russia-Eugene Khabarovsk, Russia-Portland Nakhodka, Russia-Oakland Simferopol, Ukraine-Salem	
Washington	Japan Taiwan** England**	International Trade Division (Department of Economic Development)		Samarkand, Uzbekistan-Olympia Tashkent, Uzbekistan-Seattle	Foundation for Soviet-American Economic Cooperation

* Additional Sister City agreements are pending for these states.

** There are trade representatives in these countries, but no offices.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, February 1990 (90.234)

ATTACHMENT A
List of Proposed and Existing Soviet-U.S. Sister City/State Agreements

Revised February 5, 1990

U.S. - SOVIET SISTER CITIES

1. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan	-	Tucson, AZ
2. Alushta, Ukraine	-	Santa Cruz, CA
3. Arkhangelsk, Russia	-	Great Portland, ME
4. Baku, Azerbaijan	-	Houston, TX
5. Borovitchi, Russia	-	Binghamton, NY
6. Bukhara, Uzbekistan	-	Santa Fe, NM
7. Chernovtsy, Ukraine	-	Salt Lake City, UT
8. Dickson, Russia	-	Dixon, IL
9. Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan	-	Boulder, CO
10. Dzhambul, Kazakhstan	-	Fresno, CA
11. Irkutsk, Russia	-	Eugene, OR
12. Kalinin, Russia	-	Buffalo, NY
13. Kanev, Ukraine	-	Sonoma, CA
14. Khabarovsk, Russia	-	Portland, OR
15. Khabarovsk Region, Russia	-	State of Alaska
16. Kharkov, Ukraine	-	Cincinnati, OH
17. Khmel'nitskiy, Ukraine	-	Modesto, CA
18. Kисловодск, Russia	-	Muscataine, IA
19. Kokchetov, Kazakhstan	-	Waukesha, WI
20. Kostroma, Russia	-	Durham, NC
21. Krasnaya Polyana, Russia	-	Black Mountain, NC
22. Krasnodar, Russia	-	Tallahassee, FL
23. L'viv, Ukraine	-	Corning, NY
24. Lenin District (Moscow),	-	Trenton, NJ
25. Leninabad, Tadzhikistan	-	Lincoln, NE
26. Leningrad, Russia	-	Los Angeles, CA
27. Makhach-Kala, Russia	-	Spokane, WA
28. Minsk, Byelorussia	-	Detroit, MI
29. Murmansk, Russia	-	Jacksonville, FL
30. Nakhodka, Russia	-	Oakland, CA
31. Novgorod, Russia	-	Bellingham, WA
32. Novorossiisk, Russia	-	Rochester, NY
33. Novosibirsk, Russia	-	Gainesville, FL
34. Odessa, Ukraine	-	Minn./St. Paul, MN
35. Pereslavl-Zalesky	-	Baltimore, MD
36. Petrozavodsk, Russia	-	Cupertino, CA
37. Pushkin, Russia	-	Duluth, MN
38. Pyatigorsk, Russia	-	Worcester, MA
39. Samarkand, Uzbekistan	-	Dubuque, IA
40. Serpukhov, Russia	-	Olympia, WA
41. Simferopol, Ukraine	-	Richmond, IN
42. Sochi, Russia	-	Salem, OR
43. Stavropol Region, Russia	-	Long Beach, CA
44. Tashkent, Uzbekistan	-	State of Iowa
45. Tbilisi, Georgia	-	Seattle, WA
46. Uman, Ukraine	-	Atlanta, GA
47. Vilnius, Lithuania	-	Davis, CA
48. Vladimir, Russia	-	Madison, WI
		Bloomington/

49. Volzhskiy, Russia	-	Normal, IL Cleveland Hts./ Shaker Hts., OH
50. Yalta, Ukraine	-	Santa Barbara, CA
51. Yaroslavl, Russia	-	Burlington, VT
52. Yerevan, Armenia	-	Cambridge, MA

PENDING U.S. - SOVIET CITIES

1. Ashkabad, Turkmenistan	-	Albuquerque, NM
2. Batumi, Georgia	-	Las Cruces, NM
3. Chirchik, Uzbekistan	-	Greensboro, NC
4. Kazan, Russia	-	Bryan/College Station, TX
5. Kiev, Ukraine	-	Chicago, IL
6. Kishinev, Moldavia	-	Sacramento, CA
7. Kurgan, Russia	-	Fox Cities, WI
8. Magadan, Russia	-	Anchorage, AK
9. Moscow, Russia	-	Washington, DC
10. Mtskheta Region, Georgia	-	Grand Traverse, MI
11. Poltava, Ukraine	-	Springfield, IL
12. Rubtsovsk, Siberia	-	Grants Pass/ Josephine Co., OR
13. Telavi, Georgia	-	Napa Valley, CA
14. Tobolsk, Russia	-	Council Bluffs, IA
15. Nova Providenyia	-	Nome, AK *

INITIAL STATUS - U.S. - SOVIET CITIES

1. Dnepropetrovsk, Russia	-	Fort Worth, TX
2. Dnieprovsky District, Russia	-	Evanston, IL
3. Dubno, Ukraine	-	La Crosse, WI
4. Goos Crystalniy, Russia	-	Lumberton/Robeson County, NC
5. Kherson, Ukraine	-	Kent, WA
6. Lutsk, Ukraine	-	Lawrence, KS
7. Narva, Estonia	-	Prescott, AZ
8. Ordzhonikidze, Russia	-	Asheville, NC
9. Poti, Georgia	-	La Grange, GA
10. Rostov-on-Don, Russia	-	Mobile, AL
11. Rostov Veliky, Russia	-	Stevens Point, WI
12. Sovetskaya Gavan, Russia	-	Everett, WA
13. Syktyvkar Region	-	Los Altos, CA
14. Uzhgorod, Ukraine	-	Corvallis, OR
15. Volgograd Region	-	State of Ohio
16. Yakutsk, Russia	-	Fairbanks, AK

PROFECTS FOR INVESTIGATION

U.S.-U.S.S.R. CITIES

1. Barnaul	-	Flagstaff, AZ
2. Bogodukhov, Ukraine	-	Boyertown, PA
3. Cherkassy, Russia	-	Santa Rosa, CA
4. Derbent, Russia	-	Yakima Co., WA
5. Donetsk, Ukraine	-	Pittsburgh, PA
6. Kamenets Podolsky, Ukraine	-	Mariposa Co., CA
7. Razan	-	Mill Creek, WA
8. Rbinsk, Russia	-	Johnson City, TN
9. Rustavi, Georgia	-	Waterford, CT
10. Tuapse, Russia	-	Panama City, FL
11. Tynda Region	-	Wenatchee, WA
12. Veshenskaya, Russia	-	Oxford, MS
13. Vitebsk	-	Flint, MI

CITIES in the U.S.S.R.

1. Belgorod, Ukraine
2. Chimkent, Kazakhstan
3. Frunze, Kirgizia
4. Ivanova, Russia
5. Karaganda, Kazakhstan
6. Kustanai, Kazakhstan
7. Riga, Latvia
8. Tselinograd, Kazakhstan
9. Ulan-Ude, Russia
10. Voroshilovgrad, Ukraine

CITIES in the U.S.

1. Albany, NY
2. Alexandria, VA
3. Austin, TX
4. Chapel Hill, NC
5. Charlotte, NC
6. Dallas, TX
7. Missoula, MT
8. Pasadena, CA
9. Plano, TX
10. San Jose, CA
11. St. Louis, MO
12. Tulsa, OK

Item 8

SOVIET FAR EAST WORKING GROUP**MEMBERS:**

1. Garrey Peska, Chair PH: 465-3500
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Juneau, AK 99811
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Staff

SOVIET FAR EAST TRADE MISSION GROUP

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Item 11

massive increase in the sale of clean Alaska coal to Asian nations.

As Alaska jobs increase, the value of real property in the Rallbelt will increase as well. The real solution to vacancies in residential housing is more people. In that respect, some recent figures provide reason for optimism. During calendar year 1989, Anchorage gained at least 3,000 in population. While 3,000 people may not sound like a lot, it does represent almost one and a half percent of the total number of people in Anchorage.

These events are not random. Collectively, they represent a growing confidence in the new Alaska. Many of the new economic ventures were launched through cooperative efforts of both the private and the public sector. All of them depend on the workings of the global marketplace. As full participants in the global economy, we're beginning to get the attention we deserve, as evidenced by the November visit of Korean President Roh Tae Woo to Anchorage. We hope President Roh's interest will help us put an Alaska natural gas pipeline in place within the next decade.

SOVIET-ALASKA RELATIONS

As our economic prospects improve, we have not neglected our opportunities to contribute

to world stability. The Friendship Flight to the Soviet Union in June 1988 unleashed a flood of visitors back and forth across the Bering Sea. Many of our various Alaska initiatives in the Soviet Far East were started by private citizens. To help with this process I am submitting to you legislation to establish the Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission. The Commission will provide up-to-date information, coordinate visits back and forth, and assist when necessary with funding for our Soviet guests.

What will we get out of this growing friendship with the Soviets? The enthusiasm of individual Alaskans in melting the ice curtain suggests that we are really more interested in what we contribute than in what we get. Most of us believe that we are doing something of historic importance, and we are. The Soviets are a people who have no tradition of democratic government or free markets. If we can help them make this transition, we will make our world better.

Most of us believe we are doing something of historic importance...

In September of this year, Alaska will once again play a leading role in world affairs when we host a Northern Regions Conference in Anchorage. Every northern nation will participate: Canada, the Soviet Union, Japan, Korea, China, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Greenland, and

Iceland. The conference will address opportunities and problems that our regions share, and will seek to establish a common agenda for all northern nations. Once again, Alaska's leadership will pay dividends for us in the future, by drawing attention to Alaska as a logical place for international meetings, and by making friends who can help us in a variety of ways later on.

THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Of course, not everything is coming up roses. Last Thursday the Alaska Oil Spill Commission issued its report to the state. Its conclusions were sobering. Among other things, the Commission found oil spill response capability in the United States, including Alaska, to be "primitive." That's the word they used. The report concluded that the best way to handle a major oil spill is to make sure it never happens in the first place.

...we share a determination... to assure that such an event will never again happen in Alaskan waters.

Thousands of Alaskans would certainly agree with that conclusion. Almost ten months after the *Exxon Valdez* fetched up on Bligh Reef, the results are not yet in. We still don't know the extent to which our marine environment has been

damaged. We still don't know when the toxicity hidden under the beaches will surface. We still don't know if the juvenile salmon that started their life cycles in Prince William Sound last spring will survive. But all of us do know that we share a determination to do what is necessary to assure that such an event will never again happen in Alaska waters.

The Commission made a number of specific recommendations. For the moment, acting on those recommendations should await final Congressional approval of the oil spill legislation now pending in Washington, which is supposed to take place at the end of this month. One thing seems clear, though: the Congress intends to allow coastal states the right to impose tanker safety standards on ships operating in state waters. If so, we need to take action to impose those standards in a way that protects us from the risks of another spill like the one from the *Exxon Valdez*.

While I am on the subject, I want to take the opportunity once again to commend the people who worked to clean up the spill, and to those who contributed equipment, or technology, or boats, or even advice. The *Exxon Valdez* may have an important symbolic meaning to people all over the world, but it has a real, quantifiable meaning to us. The oil will be in the substrate long after the last grandiose philosophical statement about the spill has

Item 12



RICHARD F CELESTE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COLUMBUS 43266-0601

March 1, 1990

Glen Gray
Legislative Research Agency
P.O.B. Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100

Dear Mr. Gray:

As we discussed, enclosed is a copy of the Executive Order creating the Ohio Trade Council.

If I may be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Pari Sabety".

J. Pari Sabety
Executive Assistance for
Economic Development Policy

enclosure

662

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CREATING THE OHIO TRADE COUNCIL

WHEREAS, the Division of International Trade in the Ohio Department of Development and exporting firms within the state seek to expand their activities in International Trade; and

WHEREAS, the Ohio Trade Council would serve as a liaison between exporting firms and the state through which economic benefits of international trade and exporting may be fully realized;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Richard F. Celeste, Governor of the State of Ohio, pursuant to Article III of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, in order to establish the Ohio Trade Council to more effectively coordinate resources within the state to expand international trade and exports, do hereby:

1. Establish the Ohio Trade Council whose members will be appointed as hereinafter set forth and who will serve at the pleasure of the Governor.
 - A. The Ohio Trade Council will be comprised of twenty-four (24) persons, twenty (20) of whom are appointed by the Governor and who are broadly representative of the various Ohio firms that export.
 - B. The President of the Senate shall designate two (2) members of the Senate to serve on the Ohio Trade Council, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate two (2) members of the House to serve on the Ohio Trade Council.
 - C. The Chairperson of the Ohio Trade Council shall be so designated by the Governor.
2. The Ohio Trade Council shall meet quarterly and at such other times as the Chairperson may deem necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Ohio Trade Council.
3. Members of the Ohio Trade Council shall serve in a voluntary capacity without compensation or reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.
4. The Ohio Trade Council shall possess the following powers and duties:
 - A. Strengthen this administration's commitment to assist Ohio firms engaged in or are new-to export and international trade.
 - B. Advise Ohio businesses engaged in or exploring opportunities in exports.
 - C. Prepare reports, research issues, and gather data on Ohio exports.
 - D. Coordinate with the Director of the International Trade Division means, strategies, and approaches to expand Ohio's trade with foreign nations.
 - E. Advise Ohio businesses, through various Ohio Chambers of Commerce, on export strategies and marketing approaches.
5. The Division of International Trade shall provide -

include compensation or reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

4. The Ohio Trade Council shall possess the following powers and duties:
 - A. Strengthen this administration's commitment to assist Ohio firms engaged in or are new-to export and international trade.
 - B. Advise Ohio businesses engaged in or exploring opportunities in exports.
 - C. Prepare reports, research issues, and gather data on Ohio exports.
 - D. Coordinate with the Director of the International Trade Division means, strategies, and approaches to expand Ohio's trade with foreign nations.
 - E. Advise Ohio businesses, through various Ohio Chambers of Commerce, on export strategies and marketing approaches.
5. The Division of International Trade shall provide such staff support to the Ohio Trade Council as is necessary to assist the Council in the performance of its duties.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/8/90

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3/20/90

The Finance Committee considered

SB 403

"An Act establishing the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
 or adopt _____ CS _____ new title
 attached amendment(s) technical title change (HB only)
 _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

DNR 2/1/90
DFWG 2/2/90

SIGNING DO PASS:

J. Dumas
Paul Bluff
Rayl Miller
Mark

1. John R. ... Do PASS

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. Rich Kelly (NO PASS)

**STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL VERSION: SB403 (a)
PUBLISH DATE: 2/7/90

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act Establishing the Stan
Price State Wildlife Sanctuary
Sponsor: Senator Eliason
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: ADF&G
BRU: Habitat & Wildlife Conservation
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

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

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

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-					
PART-TIME	-					
TEMPORARY	-					

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Frank Rue, Director
Division: Habitat

Phone: _____
Date: 2/1/90

Approved by Commissioner: *Wm. H. Wiley*
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Date: 2/2/90

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)



(a)

**STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS**

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SB493	SPONSOR Senator Eliason
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act establishing the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Frank Rue, Director	DATE 7-2-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/2/90

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Department of Natural Resources	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Local recreationalists and wildlife viewers
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Local Environmental Groups	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
The purpose of the bill is to establish the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary and to provide permanent protection for brown bears, other fish and wildlife populations and their habitats

- ANALYSIS OF BILL PROGRAM EFFECTS**
1. Establish the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary.
 2. Provide permanent protection for brown bears, other fish and wildlife populations, and their habitats.
 3. Provide for a board to adopt regulations governing uses and activities affecting natural habitat and fish and wildlife.
 4. Direct the Commissioner to manage the sanctuary compatibly with adjacent uplands management and allow for management through cooperative agreements..

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION : SB 403 (b)
PUBLISH DATE : 2/7/90

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1-Feb-90 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Title: An Act establishing the Stan Price BRU: Land and Water Management
State Wildlife Sanctuary.
Sponsor: Eliason and Duncan Components: Land and Water Mgmt
Requestor: C&RA

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis content]

Prepared by: Janet Burlison Phone: 465-3400
Division: Land and Water Management Date: 1-Feb-90

Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch Date: 1-Feb-90
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

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

BY SEN. ELIASON, Duncan

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 403

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Stan Price State Wildlife
7 Sanctuary; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.20 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 ARTICLE 2A. STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY.

11 Sec. 16.20.150. STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY. (a) The
12 state-owned tide and submerged land and water within the following
13 described parcels are established as a state wildlife sanctuary to be
14 known as the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary:

15 Township 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ South, Range 69 East, Copper River Meridian

16 Section 5: W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$

17 Section 6: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

18 Section 7: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

19 Section 8: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

20 (b) The Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary is established to
21 provide permanent protection for brown bears, other fish and wildlife
22 populations, and their habitats in the area so that these resources
23 may be preserved for scientific, aesthetic, and educational purposes.

24 (c) A board may adopt regulations governing access, entry,
25 development, construction, and each other use and activity affecting
26 the natural habitat and the fish and wildlife within the Stan Price
27 State Wildlife Sanctuary.

28 (d) Consistent with (b) of this section, the commissioner shall
29 manage the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary compatibly with the

1 United States Forest Service's management of the adjacent upland. The
2 commissioner may enter into a cooperative management agreement with a
3 federal agency, a municipality, another state agency, or a private
4 landowner to achieve the purposes of this section.

5 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

MAR 16 1990

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Where would the proposed Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary be located?

The sanctuary would occupy a small portion of Admiralty Island in the Seymour Canal area. It would include the Pack Creek tidelands and immediately adjacent state waters.

What is the key attraction at the proposed sanctuary?

Brown bear sows and cubs congregate along Pack Creek during summer fish runs. Because of their long association with Price, and because visitors leave them alone, some of the bears fish while people are present. Bears sometimes approach the viewing sand spit quite closely, and there are often good photo opportunities.

How big would the proposed sanctuary be?

The sanctuary would encompass 613 acres--slightly less than one square mile. It would include only state tidelands and adjacent state waters. Tongass National Forest lands would not be included. All of the area commonly used by Pack Creek bears for fishing would either be part of the sanctuary or in the National Monument.

Why is this sanctuary important?

Human visitation in the area increased rapidly in the 1980's. There were over 500 visitors in July and August, 1989. The state manages the Pack Creek tidelands on which the bears fish. The Board of Game can currently regulate only hunting and trapping in this area. Sanctuary status would give the Board authority to regulate all human uses, including visitation. The Department of Fish and Game would enforce these regulations with existing personnel who are stationed on-site during the summer.

If this area were to become a wildlife sanctuary would it automatically be closed to hunting?

No. Hunting in state sanctuaries is regulated by the Alaska Board of Game. The Pack Creek area has been closed to brown bear hunting since before statehood. Little or no hunting of any kind takes place within the proposed sanctuary. The Department of Fish and Game has no plans to recommend closure of this area for any other kind of hunting. Any proposed changes in the hunting regulations are publicly noticed by the Board before they take action.

STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY Q & A

Page 2

This portion of the Admiralty Island National Monument is managed as a wilderness area. Would this legislation change the wilderness character of the area?

No. The area is currently managed under a cooperative agreement between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the USDA Forest Service. Visitation on Forest Service lands in this area is managed by a permit system. Management of the area as a wildlife sanctuary would enhance this unique state-federal management system, and help insure its wilderness character.

Why name this area after Stan Price?

Stan Price was a colorful southeast Alaska resident who developed a world-wide reputation for his peaceful relationship with bears. Price loved the bears and gave lectures around the United States on Pack Creek bears. Price lived in the area from about 1955 until the time of his death in 1989.

Are there other state sanctuaries in Alaska?

There are currently two: Walrus Islands in Bristol Bay and McNeil River on the Alaska Peninsula. Both are famous around the world for opportunities to see walrus and brown bears. Most pictures of brown bears fishing in streams come from McNeil River. The proposed state sanctuary would be the first in southeast Alaska.

Would management of this sanctuary be similar to McNeil river?

In general, yes. The area would be primarily managed for bears and to give people an opportunity to view bears in a near-natural setting. Management regulations would ultimately be determined by the Board of Game. Visitors to McNeil River must first obtain a drawing permit. Visitors to Pack Creek must also obtain a permit, but the number of permits is not currently limited. However, if visitation becomes excessive, a drawing permit system might be instituted on the sanctuary.

Would access to important mineral deposits or other resources be lost in this sanctuary?

The proposed sanctuary is extremely small--613 acres. None of it is above water at a 19 foot tide. It is surrounded by a federal wilderness area. Any opportunities that might be lost in this designation would be minor.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Region 10
Tongass National Forest

Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6671

Reply To: 1510-7

Date: February 2, 1990

Honorable Richard Eliason
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811
Attn: Mary McDowell

Dear Senator Eliason:

Senate Bill 403 was recently introduced for consideration. The bill would establish the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary on State land at Pack Creek on Admiralty Island. Per discussion between your staff and the Admiralty Island National Monument Manger, I would submit the following as the Forest Service's statement concerning the proposed legislation.

The Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Admiralty Island National Monument, Chatham Area, Tongass National Forest, have been cooperating in the management of Pack Creek for a number of years. Since 1987 we have completed two joint planning efforts, resulting in effective management guidelines for the area. In May, 1988, the Pack Creek Cooperative Management Area was established to provide a unique recreational opportunity for visitors while protecting both the bears and their habitat.

The Forest Service, as well as the State of Alaska, have had a long relationship with Stan Price. His longevity, relationship with the bears, and popularity with visitors at Pack Creek made him a memorable individual. I believe the naming of the State Sanctuary would be an appropriate way of recognizing Stan.

Enactment of this legislation will allow for the continued cooperative management between the ADF&G and the Forest Service of an extremely important area; while memorializing a significant Alaskan citizen.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this bill.

Sincerely,

GARY A. MORRISON
Forest Supervisor

cc:
ADF&G
ANM

900129 1300 ANM 1517 PS



AUDUBON PROPOSES STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Juneau Chapter of the Audubon Society is proposing that the Pack Creek Area be officially designated the "Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary." Price, who died late in 1989, lived for almost 35 years at Pack Creek where he became widely known for his association with bears. Pack Creek was originally named in the 1930's for Arthur N. Pack, president of the American Nature Association.

Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) biologists say that sanctuary status would help manage visitation to the area. Currently, the uplands in the Pack Creek area are managed by the US Forest Service (USFS) and the tide and submerged lands by the state. USFS and DWC personnel are at Pack Creek each summer during the peak visitor season. Bear/people problems at Pack Creek reached a peak in 1987 when nearly 700 people visited the area in less than 60 days. Joint USFS/DWC management of the area began in 1988.

Designation of the area as a State Wildlife Sanctuary would give Pack Creek the same protection as Round Island (a walrus sanctuary in Bristol Bay) or McNeil River (a world-famous brown bear viewing area on the Alaska Peninsula). Sanctuary status allows the Alaska Board of Game to pass regulations governing all human uses within its boundaries. Outside of Sanctuaries, the Board can generally only regulate hunting, trapping, and other consumptive uses of wildlife. The Pack Creek area is currently closed to brown bear hunting, along with the rest of the Seymour Canal closed area. This is not expected to change.

The proposed Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary is less than one square mile in size. The Sanctuary would encompass all of the tide flats at Pack Creek and some of the adjacent submerged lands where boats are typically anchored while visitors are at the viewing spit.

DWC biologists say that Sanctuary status will probably not mean an increase in visitation. They say "the word on Pack Creek is already out." A free permit is required to visit Pack Creek. This enables the agencies to monitor visitor usage. A mechanism is in place to require "drawing" permits if visitation exceeds a pre-set level.

The Audubon board decided to support this concept because it memorializes a unique individual in our regional history, and because it will assist in improved management of this outstanding brown bear viewing area.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SB403	SPONSOR Senator Eliason
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act establishing the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Frank Rue, Director	DATE 2-2-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/2/90

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Department of Natural Resources	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Local recreationalists and wildlife viewers
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Local Environmental Groups	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
The purpose of the bill is to establish the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary and to provide permanent protection for brown bears, other fish and wildlife populations and their habitats

- ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS
1. Establish the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary.
 2. Provide permanent protection for brown bears, other fish and wildlife populations, and their habitats.
 3. Provide for a board to adopt regulations governing uses and activities affecting natural habitat and fish and wildlife.
 4. Direct the Commissioner to manage the sanctuary compatibly with adjacent uplands management and allow for management through cooperative agreements.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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

February 5, 1990

The Honorable Al Adams
Chair, Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Adams:

Subject: Senate Bill 403 would establish the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary on state tide and submerged land.

Position: DNR supports this legislation.

Background: This legislation would provide permanent protection for brown bears and other fish and wildlife. The legislation affects tide and submerged land already managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Fish and Game through a cooperative agreement from this department. We feel that the establishment of this sanctuary is in the public's interest. The uplands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service and are designated wilderness.

To ensure consistency with other established sanctuaries (Walrus Island State Game Sanctuary and McNeil River State Game Sanctuary) and to clarify management responsibilities between Fish and Game and DNR, the following language should be added:

Applicability of other laws. The provisions of AS 16.20.130-140 relating to administration, multiple use and sale and lease apply also to the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary.

This language is included in the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary statute (Sec. 16.20.170)

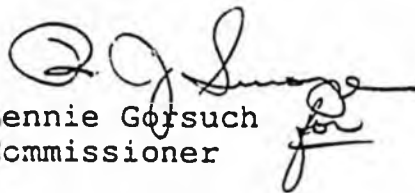
Senator Adams

- 2 -

February 5, 1990

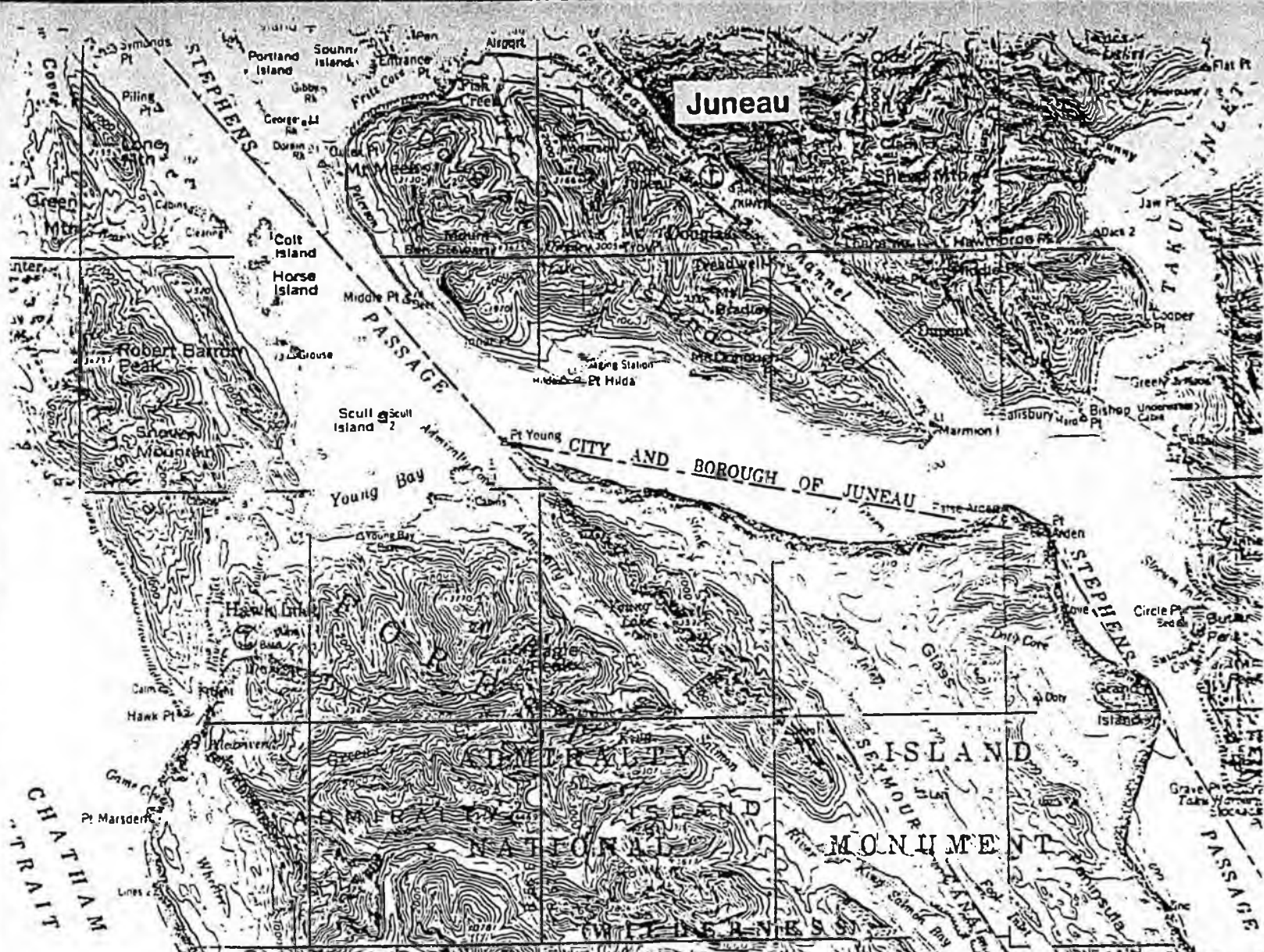
It is appropriate that the sanctuary be named after Mr. Price, the long-term Alaskan who inhabited this area for so many years and had a deep affection for the wildlife in the area. Please contact me or my staff if you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,


Lennie Gorsuch
Commissioner

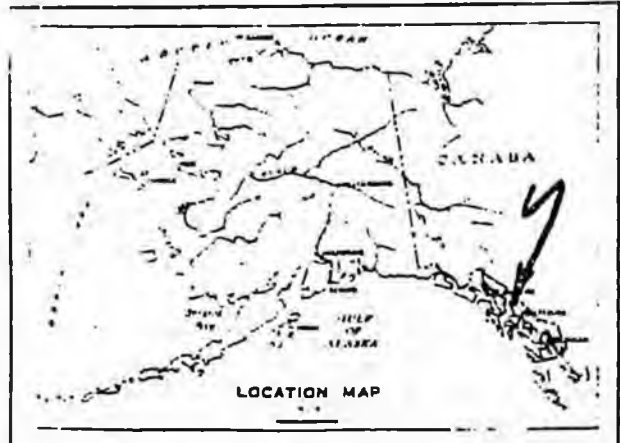
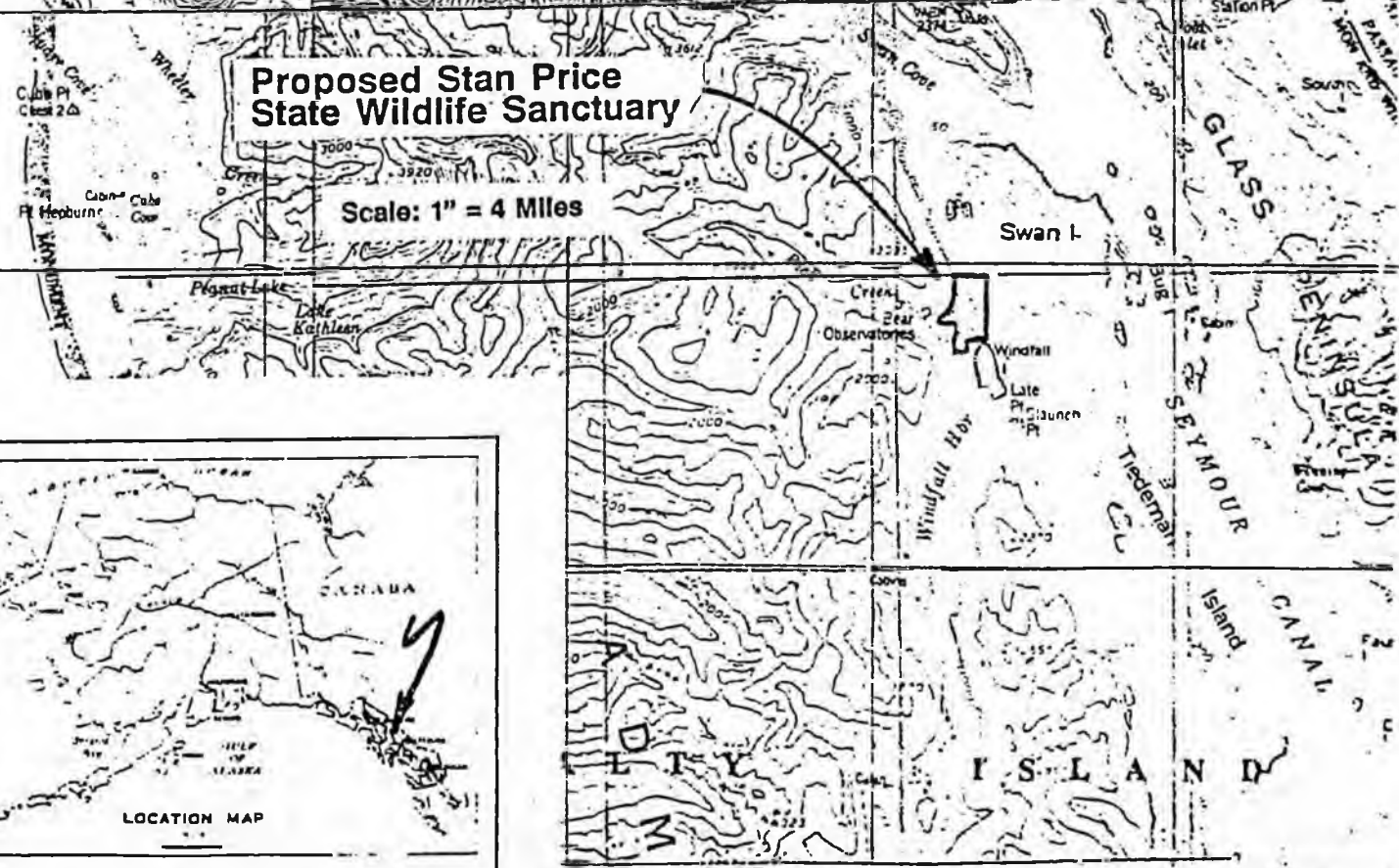
cc: Bill Sponsor
Committee Members
Bob Evans, Legislative Liaison
Office of the Governor
Denby Lloyd, Special Staff Assistant
Office of the Governor
Gary Gustafson, Director
Division of Land and Water Management
Department of Natural Resources

677



Proposed Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary

Scale: 1" = 4 Miles



LOCATION MAP

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NEAU A-21

134°20'
58'00"

340000m.E.

6428000m.N.



SITKA D-1 Quad

Proposed Area
ILMA ADL No. 105136
Approx. 61½ acres

SITKA D-21

Pack Creek Map

Camp in sites marked ▲

Refer to USGS map: Sitka D-1 Quad

0 1 mile

Swan Island

Observatory (out of use)

Pack Creek

Pack Creek Trail (1 mi.)

Tidal Flat

Viewing Sand Spit

Purse Residence

Long Garden

South Garden

Food Cache

South Sand Spit

Inshore

Small Boat

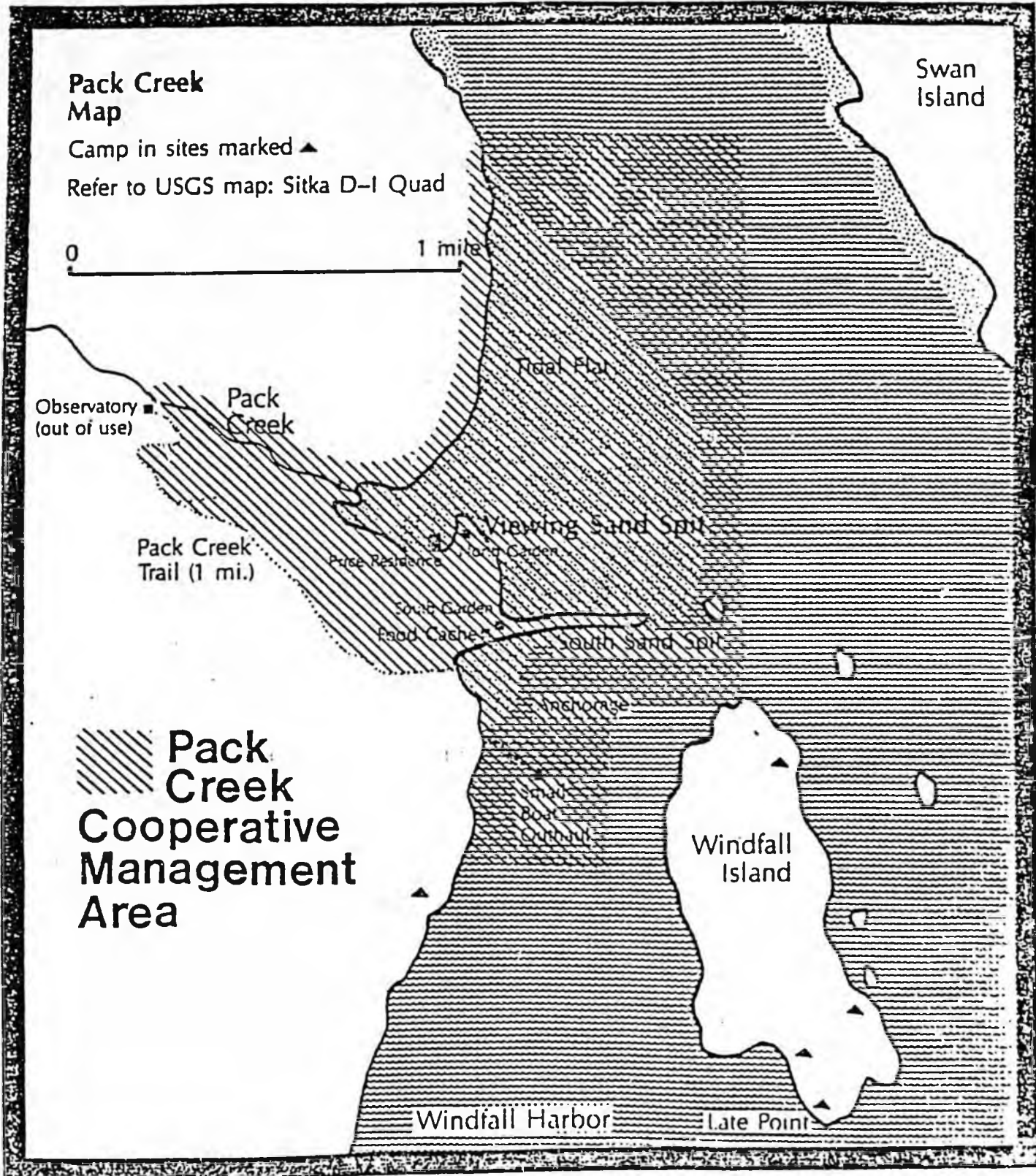
Outfall

Windfall Island

 Pack Creek Cooperative Management Area

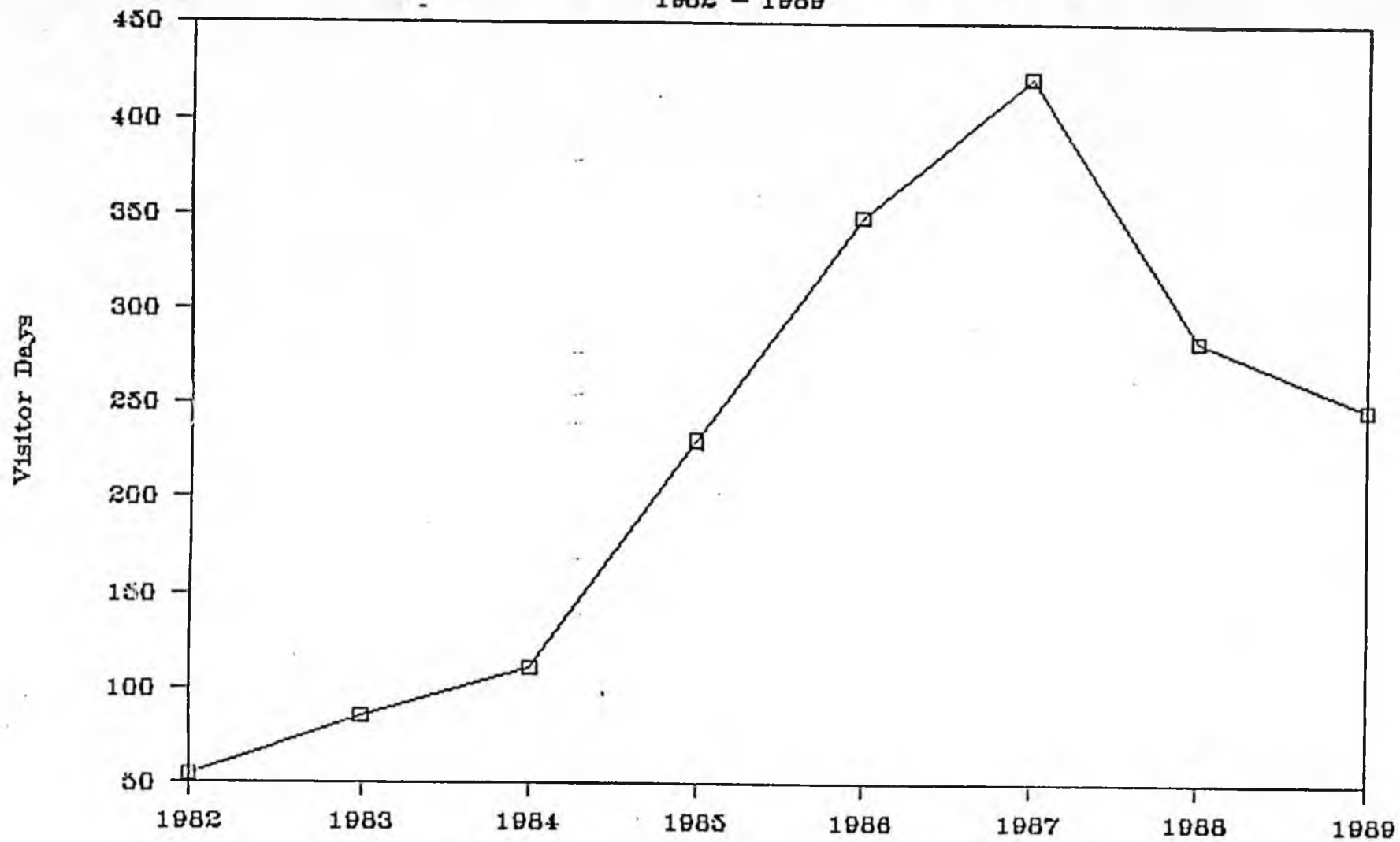
Windfall Harbor

Late Point



PACK CREEK VISITOR USE

1982 - 1989



Bear Man of Admiralty Dies at Age 90

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — Admiralty Island's Stan Price, the longtime "bear man of Pack Creek," has died. He was 90.

Price, who lived for 40 years along the shores of Pack Creek on the island's northeast side, was renowned for his relationship with brown bears that roamed the creek, and he became a symbol of peaceful coexistence between humans and the huge animals.

Thousands of people visited the area about 30 miles south of Juneau to see brown bears in the wild. But Price himself also was an attraction — a small, white-haired man who casually strolled among the fearsome-looking bruins with nothing more than a walking stick for protection.

Price died Tuesday at the home of his great-nephew, Gary Lingle of Juneau, where he had been living since October. He suffered from cancer.

A native of Missouri, Price arrived in southeast Alaska in 1927 in a sailboat he had built in Seattle. In 1928, he set up a mining and logging operation at Windham Bay not far from Pack Creek. He also worked as a mechanic, fisherman and fox farmer.

Lingle, who moved to Juneau in 1970 from Portland, Ore., was a regular visitor to Pack Creek to see his

great uncle. He said he bought a plane and learned to fly so he could supply Price with fresh food and mail. During the summer, Lingle would fly out twice a week with supplies and help with firewood and other chores associated with cabin life.

Price was married twice. Edna, his wife of 50 years, died of cancer in 1973. In 1975 he married Esther, an old childhood friend. She is still living but suffers from Alzheimer's disease and lives with a daughter in Arkansas, Lingle said.

In the 20 years that he regularly visited his great-uncle, Lingle said, he always felt safe walking with Price because of the special relationship he had with the Pack Creek bears.

"He (Price) always said if you're friends with the bears, the bears will be friends with you," Lingle said. "He had a mutual respect with the bears and the proof is that he lived there for 40 years with only one incident."

That incident occurred on a narrow path between Price's woodshed and his house on the beach. Price and a brown bear surprised each other and a face off began with neither backing down. The big brownie finally swatted Price, breaking his collarbone. It was the only time he was hurt by a

bear, Lingle said.

Despite living in close quarters with some 25 brown bears that roam the Pack Creek drainage, Price never carried a rifle. A quick hop on the nose with his walking stick was usually sufficient if a bear got testy.

As word of Price's special relationship with the bears spread, films, television shows and magazines began spreading his story. During the 1980s, the number of visitors to Pack Creek increased dramatically.

In 1987, the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game began to restrict visitation in the area and the Pack Creek Cooperative Management area was set up. Visitor permits now are required and an armed guard is provided during the summer months.

Lingle said these restrictions rankled Price.

"It won't be the same without Stan out there," Lingle said. "They (the Forest Service) had an opportunity to include him in their plans but instead they did everything they could to alienate and isolate him."

Juneau wildlife filmmaker and Alaska Board of Game member Joel Bennett knew Price for 21 years. He credits Price with helping to lead him to a career in film. In fact, Price was

featured in a Turner Broadcasting special last year filmed by Bennett.

"He had a gentleness and a special way of communicating with the bears," Bennett said. "He didn't subscribe to the theory that they were marauding killers lurking behind every tree."

Bennett was also a frequent visitor to Pack Creek to film Price and his bears. He said Price would walk to within six or eight feet of the animals and talk to them.

Price also had an affinity with other animals. Bennett filmed deer surrounding Price's cabin and actually coming inside to eat.

"Stan loved all creatures. He's most well known for the bears of course but he had a similar reverence with all other life forms," Bennett said.

Visitation to Pack Creek will probably drop off since people came there as much to see Price as the bears, Bennett said.

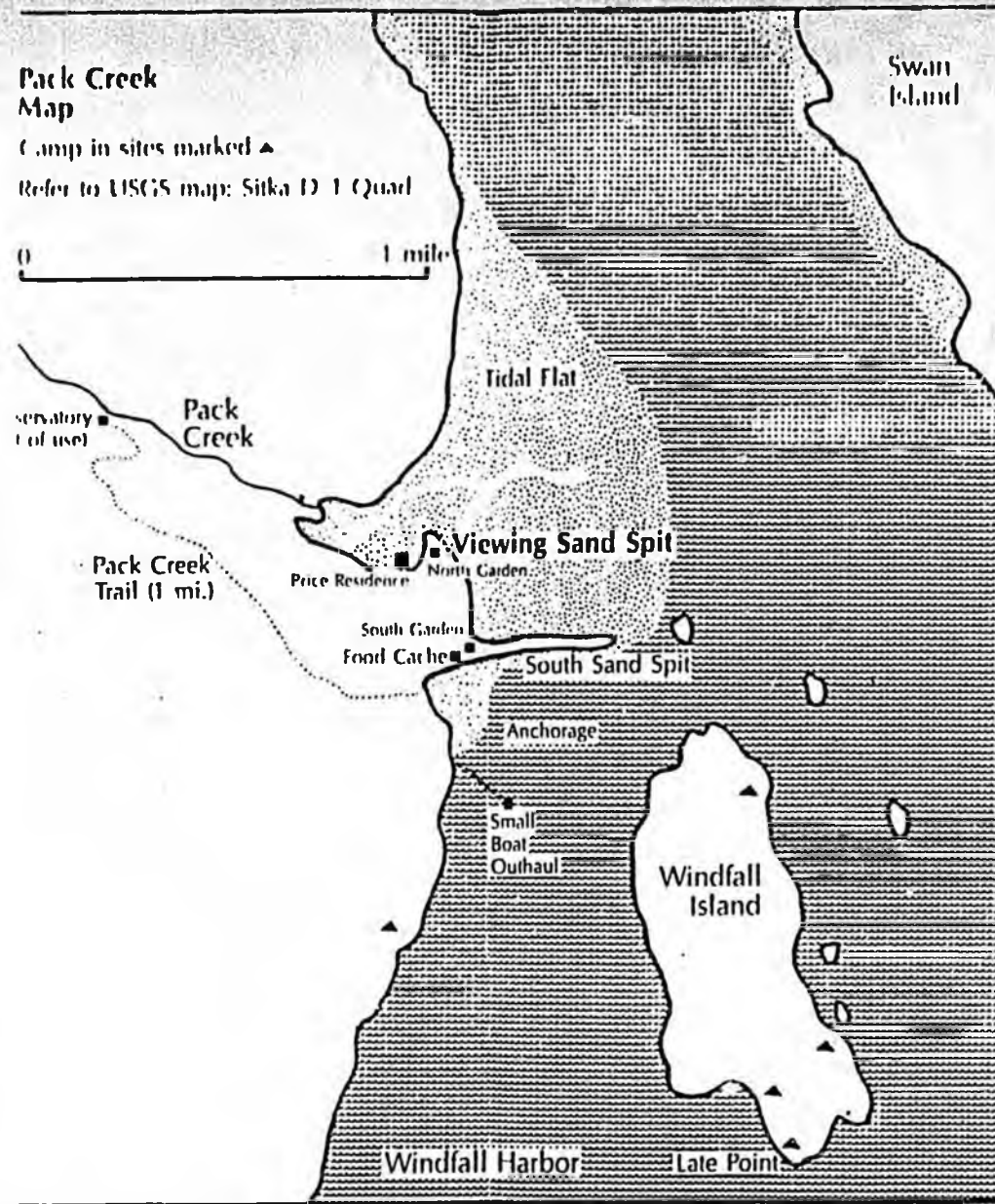
"This is the passing of a grand old man that represents a unique part of the heritage of Alaska," Bennett said. "His legacy is that people can coexist with wildlife peacefully if we try. He taught that by example."

Pack Creek Map

Camp in sites marked ▲

Refer to USGS map: Sitka D 1 Quad

0 1 mile



Pack Creek Safety

Pack Creek bears are habituated to humans, but they aren't tame. A few bears have tasted human food and will boldly approach you in search of more. While they may seem unaggressive, use some common sense. Follow these precautions:

- **Leave your food behind.**
A bucket cache is provided near the south sand spit (see Pack Creek Map). Do not carry food in your pack. Never feed any bear or leave any pack unattended. Intentionally leaving food unattended and accessible to bears is a violation of Alaska law. Even packs with no food in them are attractive to curious bears.
- **Stay near the viewing sand spit.**
Moving into the meadow herds the bears out of photo range for other visitors. Bears will approach the viewing spit if you have patience. Use a telephoto lens for closeup shots. Bears may allow you to approach closely but will show their displeasure through subtle signs not easily recognized by most visitors. If you are too close, you leave no room for error and you are inviting a charge.
- **Camp only in designated sites.**
The best camps are on Windfall Island. No camping is allowed near the estuary or food cache.

For further information

Admiralty National Monument
8465 Old Dairy Road
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 789-3111

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Phone: Juneau (907) 465-4265
Sitka (907) 747-5449



Bear Viewing

Pack Creek, Swan Cove
and Windfall Harbor



United States
Department of
Agriculture

PREPARED BY
Forest
Service

Alaska Region
Leaflet No.
R10-RG-12

Swan Cove and Windfall Harbor

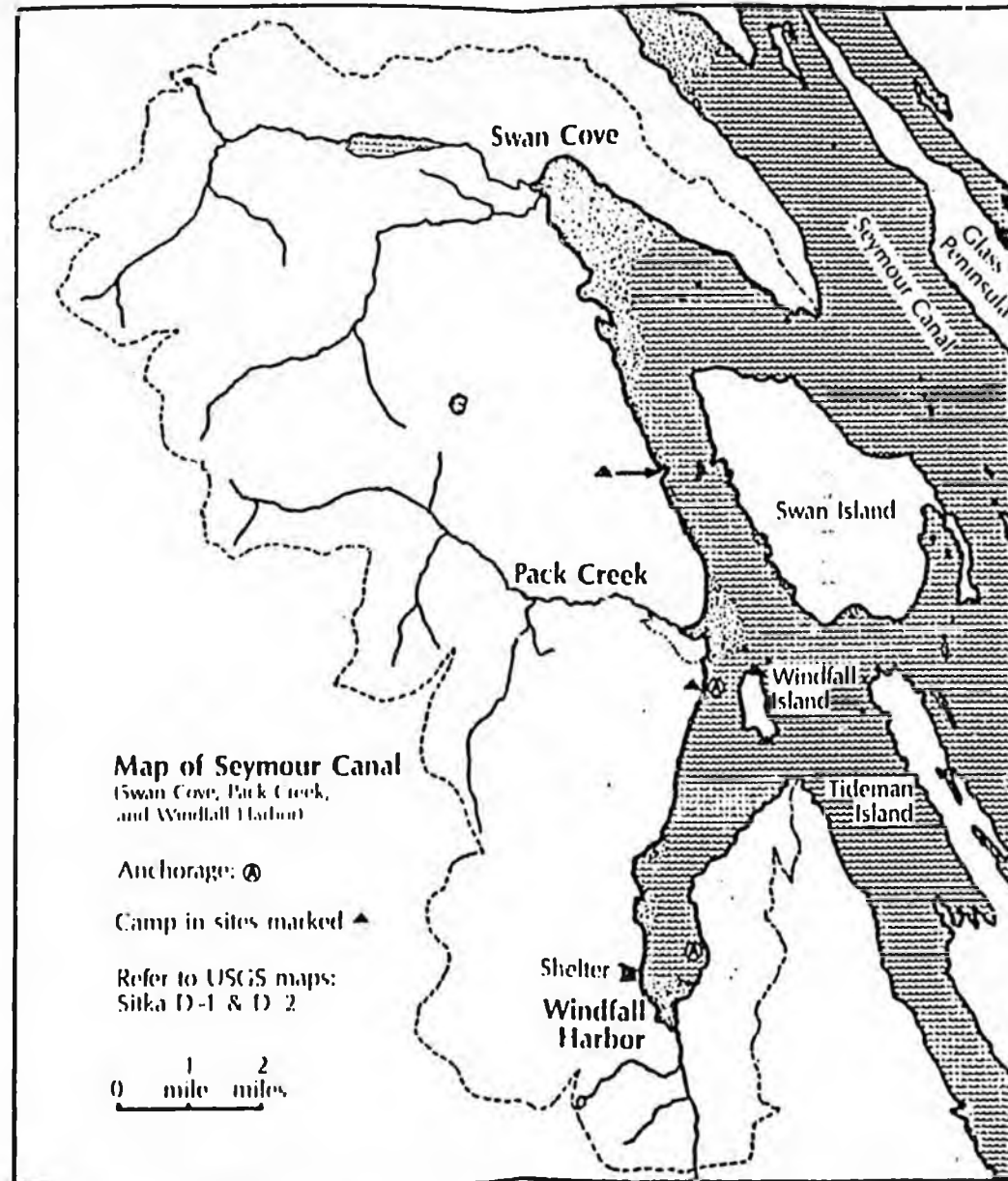
These large bays have extensive tidelflats with good populations of brown bear, few human visitors, and no facilities. Bears are most abundant in July and August, and to a lesser extent in June and September. These wild bears are now accustomed to humans and should be treated with respect (see **BEAR SAFETY** section). Boat anchorages are possible in the areas indicated on the map but consult the local tides tables for the timing and height of high and low tides and when going ashore remember that large tidal variations on shallow tide flats can easily strand a boat ashore. Windfall Harbor has a three-sided shelter to camp near and a good site is shown for Swan Cove. Other sites are available on Swan Island. Always keep a clean camp and hang food high at night.

Pack Creek

Pack Creek has been closed to bear hunting since the mid 1930s and several bears are habituated to the presence of humans. The opportunity to see bears is high because of this but some of the bears have obtained human food and have lost their fear of humans. This is a dangerous situation that warrants special precautions (see **PACK CREEK SAFETY**). A thatch house near the estuary has been occupied by Stan Price since the late 1950s. A few bears allow him to approach closely, but you should use some common sense and keep your distance. Bears have destroyed boats left on the beach and daypacks left in the meadow and on the viewing spit, and there have been several dangerous incidents involving visitors who approach too close.

Management

The Windfall, Pack Creek, Swan Cove and Swan Island area is managed as part of the Admiralty National Monument and is administered by the USDA Forest Service. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has jurisdiction over the bears and both agencies cooperate in managing the area for its wilderness values and non-consumptive uses. In 1981 the Alaska Board of Game extended the boundaries of the original Pack Creek bear refuge to include the entire area shown on the map of Seymour Canal.



Bear Safety

Whenever in bear country you should act responsibly with food and respect the territorial nature of bears.

- **Keep your distance.**

It takes experience to know how close you can come to a bear, and the best advice is to stay back at least 100 feet. Staying out in the open where the bear can clearly see you is advisable. It is not wise to wander up a salmon creek where the noise of water and tree cover screens your approach and surprises a bear. Bears sometimes communicate to other animals and to humans through body posture.



Standing in profile to you, head lowered, and "passively" looking toward the distance may be the bear's way of showing you his size, a polite way of telling you to move out of his space. Aggression is signaled by teeth chatter, hair raised on the hump and back, and ears laid back along the sides of the head.



Standing erect on hind legs is usually not an aggressive posture. When the bear's head and nose are raised with ears forward, the animal may only be trying to identify human noises and smells.

- **Keep a clean camp.**

No site, even those on small islands, is safe from a bear visit. Set the tent up well away from the cooking area and do not take food near it. Thoroughly burn all food scraps and refuse to remove smells and pack out whatever remains. People who use the site after you will appreciate you not burying or leaving anything behind that will attract bears into their camp. Hang food 12 feet above the ground when not in use. Remember, intentionally leaving food unattended and accessible to bears is considered feeding and is a violation of Alaska law. Be sure to drown your campfire. Many sites are destroyed by campfires that people thought "couldn't possibly spread."

A Day at Pack Creek

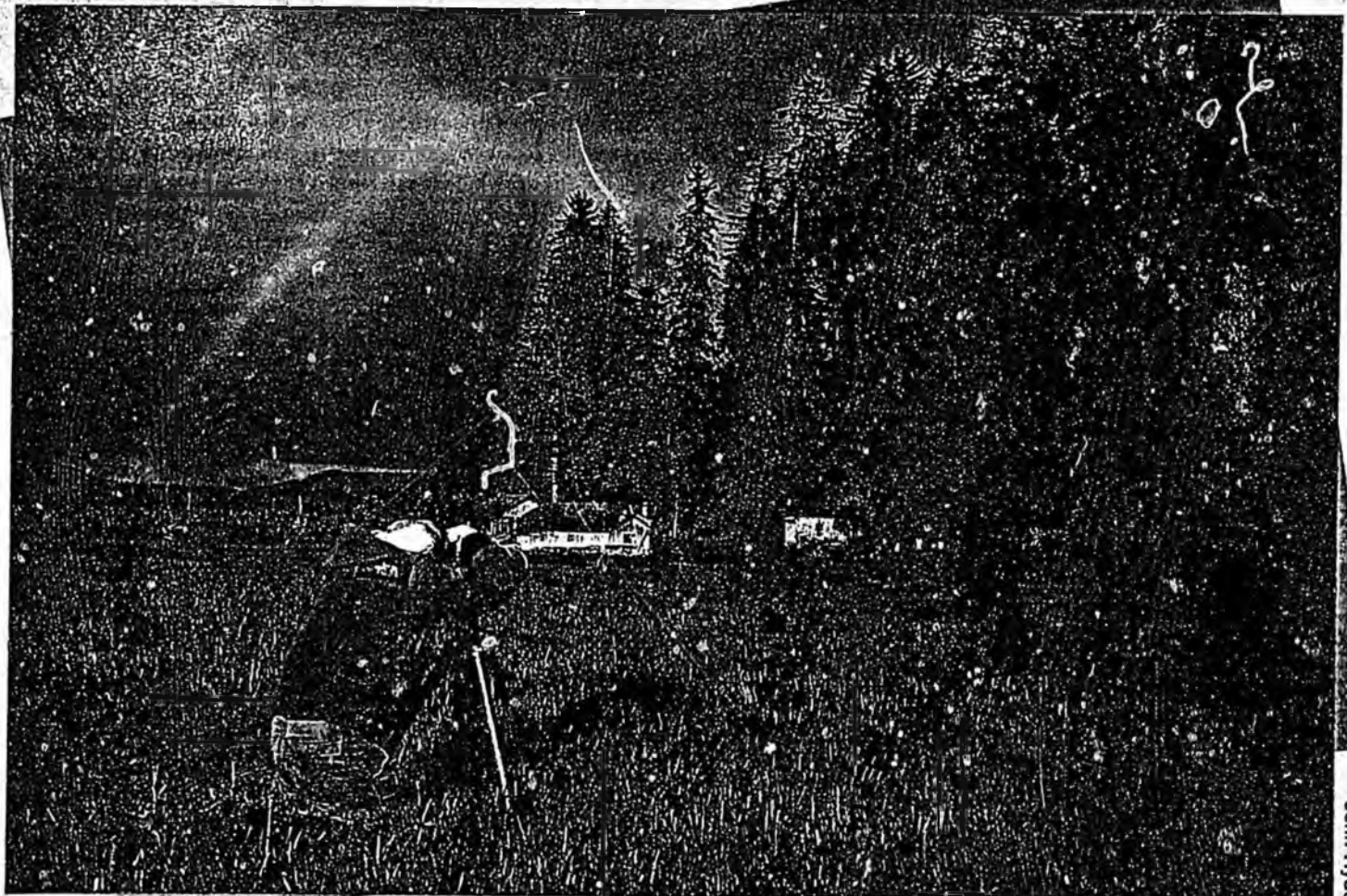
by Bruce H. Baker



John Hyde

I can think of nothing more thrilling than to be hunkered down behind a log at the head of a tideflat, anxiously watching a magnificent Alaska brown bear amble out of the brush to check out the salmon spawning in the narrow, rushing stream that separates us. We were the first ones on the flat that August 1st morning in 1981, and Stan Price had offered to take me to a spot where I was sure to photograph a bear. Although Stan passed away last year at the age of 90, that day at Pack Creek with him and his second wife, Esther, is not one that my wife, our daughter Karen, a school boy visiting us from Michigan, or I will ever forget.

For those who haven't been to Pack Creek, it lies on the east side of southeast Alaska's Admiralty Island, a mountainous million acres of some of the best brown bear habitat in the



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In recognition of the wildlife values at Pack Creek, Senate Bill 403 was introduced in the Alaska State Legislature on January 24 of this year. The bill would establish a "Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary to provide permanent protection for brown bears, other fish and wildlife populations, and their habitats so that these resources may be preserved for scientific, aesthetic, and educational purposes." The bill calls for cooperative management of the state-owned tidelands comprising the sanctuary and the adjacent Tongass National Forest uplands.



Mark Kelley/Juneau Empire

world. The island supports an average of one bear per square mile and has long been publicized in outdoor magazines as a "fortress of the bears." Whether hiking, hunting, camping, or portaging across the island, I've always been acutely aware that it is bear country. Aside from the small Tlingit community of Angoon, a scattering of homesites and cabins around the island, and some localized logging and mining, the island is largely managed by the U.S. Forest Service for its wilderness values. By 1980, Congress had recognized these values and had legislatively designated it as both a National Wilderness and a National Monument. What has distinguished Pack Creek from the myriad other streams that tumble off the island into the North Pacific has been the presence of Stan Price and the unique relationship that developed between him and the bears.

Our first exposure to Stan and Esther was an evening fireside talk at Juneau's Mendenhall Glacier Visitors' Center when he was invited to show some of his home movies of the wildlife at Pack Creek. Stan depended on a hearing aid and as he narrated the film, he was unable to hear Esther in the back of the room, filling the audience in on the details that she thought he was leaving out. Right then we put Pack Creek on our list of future things to do.

Prior to chartering a float plane for our flight to Admiralty,

we'd checked with our friend K.J. Metcalf who was managing Admiralty Island for the Forest Service. When asked what he thought we might take along to Stan, K.J. mentioned his fondness for ice cream and beef liver. The ice cream wouldn't keep in the summer warmth, but Stan and Esther seemed very appreciative of the liver, cantaloupe, and reading material we took them. It was soon thereafter that Stan showed us the best photo point on the entire tideflat. The bear that soon emerged was about three years old, and Stan referred to him as Sam.

Stan lived at Pack Creek about 40 years, and his association with the bears began early on when he raised some orphaned cubs. He was rewarded for years to come as they brought their offspring to the area near his cabin to feed and bed down during their annual salmon harvest. The tolerance of Pack Creek bruins for people is generally attributed directly to their early familiarity with Stan. In fact for many, Stan and his lifestyle were as much of an attraction as the bears themselves. Our day at Pack Creek was a satisfying one as we alternated between viewing the grown bears and small twin cubs splashing, fishing, and roaming about the flat, and enjoying a personal viewing of more of Stan's wildlife movies inside their cabin.

It was evident even then that the word of Pack Creek was getting around. I counted at least a dozen of us there on the tideflat through the course of the day. In addition to our party of four, there was Stan; Gary Allen, a ski coach and friend of Stan's from New Hampshire; Dick Bayne, a writer who was doing a story on Stan; a researcher who was observing the bears from a nearby platform; a visit by K.J.; and Juneau's wildlife filmmaker, Joel Bennett, and his field crew. As the day wore on, it became increasingly clear that none of us could wander about the flat without altering the movement of the bears and depriving others of a view or a photograph for which they may have been lying in wait.

Even then one could imagine that the increasing popularity of Pack Creek would ultimately necessitate the restrictions imposed by the Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1988. These rules limit visitors to established viewing areas and begin to regulate the numbers of individuals and groups that may be present on the flat at any one time.

In 1981, however, we were still free to enjoy the Prices' hospitality, and Stan wasn't going to let us return to Juneau without a quart or two of his home-grown, garden fresh red raspber-



Bruce H. Baker

Stan and Esther Price at home at Pack Creek.

ries. As he stooped to pick them, I had absolutely no trouble picturing the sow and cub he was describing who had earlier ignored the pulsating shock of his electric fence and entered the garden where he was working. He explained how he looked up, told the sow to leave, and when she didn't he poked her on the nose with a stick and off she went. Story has it that he once tried that with a bear who didn't recognize him, and Stan ended up with a broken collarbone.

Stan's life at Pack Creek wasn't without some controversy. There were those who questioned his legal right to tie his floating cabin alongshore or to build his firewood and tool sheds on the nearby upland. I've heard biologists complain about reports of his feeding deer and other wildlife or the occasions when forest critters were allowed to walk in his door. And Stan certainly wasn't hesitant to criticize government folks if he disagreed with their resource management decisions or didn't see why they thought it safer to carry a firearm than a stick for protection in bear country.

My last trip to Pack Creek was by kayak in 1986 with Rai Behnert, and a young adult bear by the name of "Pest" gave us a great show as it lay on the opposite side of the sand spit from us. For the longest time, Pest demonstrated every possible position in which a bear can lie. Finally, as Pest arose and

ambled our way, the bear got so close I could no longer use my 300mm camera lens. At that point I discreetly slid the lens cap on and gently retreated backwards out of Pest's path.

We hung around awhile in hopes of visiting Stan before paddling on, but I noticed he was up in his woodshed, intently entertaining guests from aboard the traditional sailing vessel, "Norden." After all, Stan had been featured on national television and in print enough that he'd become a popular figure. Unless he had a counterpart deep in the Soviet hinterland, which I doubt he did, Stan was unique among the billions of us who inhabit this planet. The reality he created at Pack Creek can no longer be achieved, given the intensified land management that has become necessary in recent years because of an expanding human presence in Alaska and other remote areas of the world.

Oh well, I thought, I'll see Stan later in Juneau and can say hello to him then. And I did see him, visiting on his favorite downtown street corner, but it wasn't the same as walking the tideflat that morning in 1981 when he set me down to wait for the day's first photograph of an Alaska brown bear.

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