

**HB**

**432**

# Bill History/Action Display



BILL: HB 432 SHORT TITLE: AGRICULT. PROG.COORDINATOR/ANIMAL FEED  
 BILL VERSION:  
 SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S)HARRIS  
 CURRENT STATUS: (H) RES STATUS DATE: 02/15/02  
 THEN FIN  
 HEARING: (H) RES Apr 03 1:00 PM CAPITOL 124 TELECONFERENCE

TITLE: "An Act relating to the labeling of animal and poultry feeds and to the agriculture program coordinator; and providing for an effective date."

No Fiscal Notes Available

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page	Action
02/15/02	<u>2285</u>	(H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
02/15/02	<u>2285</u>	(H) RES, FIN
02/15/02	<u>2285</u>	(H) REFERRED TO RESOURCES

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match

AGRICULTURE

ANIMALS

FOOD

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Bill Root:



TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY

LIVE KTOO STREAMS



Return to Basis Main Menu (22 Legislature)

Return to Legislature Home Page



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN HARRIS  
STATE CAPITOL 513, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182 (907) 465-4859

Sponsor Statement  
HB 432

**"An act An Act relating to the labeling of animal and poultry feeds and to the agriculture program coordinator; and providing for an effective date."**

The agriculture sector in Alaska is finding its feet and developing into a significant contributor to the state's economy through the development of a wide range of crops and agricultural products. HB 432 seeks to fix three problems that have become evident in the ability of the division of agriculture to fully respond to the farming community.

These areas of concern include organic crop inspections, feed labeling, and the control of noxious weeds. Part of the reason the division has neglected these problems is because the division is largely funded from the Ag Revolving Loan Fund, with some federal dollars. This has forced the division into a conservative budgeting posture, leaving some important issues unmanaged.

First, either an outside inspector or staff person will need to be hired to determine that organic foods have been grown and processed according to standards in regulations, if the organic label is to be used. Federal organic labeling laws require that an organic food inspector may not have a vested interest in growing or processing the foods that are being certified.

Second, the State of Alaska is the only state that doesn't enforce a standard for the labeling of animal feed. With growing concerns of spreading contagious diseases through the feeding of rendered animal parts, and the need to balance the diets of pets and farm animals, it is imperative that consumers know what is in the feed they buy that has been produced or mixed in-state. The state needs to enforce the national standards for animal feeds, which are published and readily available.

Finally, noxious weeds continuously threaten Alaska's native species. We are blessed by our remoteness relative to growing areas of the lower 48 and Canada, but the importation of hay and feed containing seeds of non-native species means that noxious weeds can and do show up in many areas of the state. Confronting this problem and protecting the natural ecosystem of Alaska requires constant vigilance.

HB 432 would address these three problems by requiring the commissioner of DNR to adopt animal feed standards and appoint an agriculture program coordinator to oversee the management of the state's efforts regarding these issues.

*SPOASOR*

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN  
500 S. ALASKA STREET  
PALMER, ALASKA 99645

(907) 745-3236  
FAX (907) 745-8125

March 18, 2002

Rep. John Harris  
State Capitol  
Room 513  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Harris:

Back in the 1970's, it was not uncommon to find livestock feed and fertilizer in Alaska that had failed Washington State standards. Our State and Federal Animal Health Laboratory here in Palmer tested feeds, forages, and fertilizers during those years. Many livestock feeds were found to be low in protein or energy while the fertilizers frequently did not meet the nitrogen, phosphorus, or potash claims on the label. The result was that farmers and livestock producers could refuse shipment of low quality product or negotiate a lower price.

Then in 1981, the State and Federal Animal Health Laboratory moved from the Alaska Division of Agriculture into what has become the Division of Environmental Health and this testing was transferred to the Alaska Cooperative Extension program of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Some non-regulatory testing is done today through the Alaska Cooperative Extension service and the University laboratory. They test feeds to ensure the product meets the standards as written on the label. Unfortunately, Alaska does not have regulations requiring the labeling of livestock feeds so it's "buyer beware" at best.

During my tenure as the State Veterinarian, I have experienced several "wrecks" which were the result of using feeds of unknown composition. A major problem occurred in the 1980's affecting cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. It was caused by feeds and forages deficient in selenium. Selenium deficiency causes slow growth, muscular dystrophy, encephalomalacia, weak or dead calves, reproductive failures, and massive intramuscular hemorrhaging resulting in carcass condemnation at slaughter. The end result of this problem was substantial economic loss to the agriculture industry in Alaska.

In another case I had over 25 horses being fed oat (stalks). Approximately half (14 by my recollection) of these horses starved to death within a few months while standing knee-deep in the oats. Why? Because the oats were low in protein and energy.

DEC

Today in Alaska anyone can manufacture a product and call it animal or livestock feed. I receive inquiries almost monthly from Alaskans who want to make animal feeds or "treats". These feed stuffs can be made at home with no oversight as to composition or content.

The diagnosis of Mad Cow Disease or Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in England has drawn the attention of countries worldwide. BSE has been confirmed in most Western European countries and most recently in Japan. Feeding rendered meat and bone meal derived from infected animals transmits this disease to healthy animals. This malady can infect humans and is always fatal.

As a result most countries have promulgated regulations banning the use of ruminant proteins in ruminant feeds. The FDA now has the regulation in place. It is my belief that the state should strengthen the FDA's law and require that all animal feeds bear a label describing the ingredients and nutritional analysis of the product.

Finally, the phrase "you are what you eat" applies to animals and to those who consume animal products.

Sincerely,

Bert Gore, DVM  
Alaska State Veterinarian

## Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management (CNIPM)

### Legislative Position Paper #1

*"Invasives (plants) are one of the most serious environmental threats of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century."*  
- Mooney & Hobbs, 2000

*"We are losing the war against invasive exotic species, and the economic impacts are soaring. We simply cannot allow this unacceptable degradation of our Nation's public and private lands to continue."*  
- 500 Scientists and Resource Managers, Letter to U.S. Vice-President, 1997

Noxious and invasive plants are becoming a significant concern in Alaska. They are aggressive and highly competitive for available space and nutrients and thus have the potential to destroy vast areas of native plant and animal habitat. Left unchecked, they potentially could forever alter the scenic landscape of our state's public and private lands. Western states, such as Idaho, Washington, Montana and Oregon, spend several million dollars in tax revenue each year attempting to control severe infestations of noxious and invasive plants. These states realize the negative impacts of invasive plants on hunting and fishing grounds, agricultural production, recreational activities and tourism. To date, control efforts in Alaska, have been accomplished through volunteerism and local grass roots programs. However, these programs have their limitations.

Fortunately, Alaska is in a unique position to prevent severe problems from noxious and invasive plants. Current infestations in Alaska are still at a manageable level where immediate eradication and prevention efforts can dramatically reduce the future financial burden of controlling widespread infestations. Prevention is much cheaper than control. The time for action is now. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly can reduce management costs. This takes coordinated efforts among many groups. This is the focus of the *Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious and Invasive Plants in Alaska*.

The Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management is seeking a Resolution of Support recognizing Alaska's noxious and invasive plant problem and the need for implementation of our Strategic Plan, which was developed by representatives from state, federal, local and private agencies and groups.

A Resolution of Support for the *Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management* helps to Promote:

- **Coordination:** Leadership, Partnerships and Cooperation
- **Education:** Awareness, Understanding and Participation
- **Inventory and Monitoring:** Databases, Inventories and Mapping
- **Research:** Biological Impacts, Economic Impacts, Management Options
- **Management:** Affordable, Effective, Acceptable

cnipm #1

**Developed in cooperation with the following federal, state, local and private agencies and groups:**

University of Alaska  
Cooperative Extension Service  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
AK DNR Division of Agriculture  
AK Department of Fish and Game  
US Army Corp of Engineers  
Alaska Railroad Corporation  
Alaska Dog Mushing Association

Bureau of Land Management  
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service  
AK Soil and Water Conservation Districts  
AK Department of Transportation  
US Forest Service  
The Nature Conservancy  
Alaska Plant Material Center  
Alaska Farm Bureau

**Annual amount spent by state on control efforts:**

Washington - \$1.3 million  
Oregon - \$1.9 million  
Idaho - \$10.4 million

Montana - \$1.7 million  
Colorado - \$1.2 million  
Alaska - \$10,000 (a one time grant in 2001)

## Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management (CNIPM)

### Legislative Position Paper #2

*"The invasion of noxious weeds onto private and public lands causes substantial economic loss and ecological damage. At risk are forests, wilderness areas, parks, recreational sites and agricultural lands."* UAF, Cooperative Extension Service (FGV-00144)

All Western States, except Alaska, provide annual funding and statutory support for a state agency to conduct noxious and invasive plant management. Alaska has provided statutory support for management activities through AS 03.05.010 and AS 44.37, which authorize the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, to prevent the importation and spread of pests that are injurious to public interest and for the protection of the agricultural industry. Statutory support is expanded in AAC Title 11 Chapter 34 with regulations for noxious weed control and rules for the establishment of quarantines, inspections, noxious weed lists and control measures. To date, funding support has not followed these important legislative actions.

In addition to noxious weed management, there is a need to fund the management of the federally mandated Alaska Organic Foods Certification Program (AS 0358.010 – 060). It is the consensus of the Division of Agriculture and the Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management that these two concerns can be addressed by a single position within the Division of Agriculture, which will economize meeting both of these important needs.

The Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management supports the creation of a **Noxious Weed and Organic Program Coordinator** position within the DNR, Division of Agriculture and that this position be funded from monies outside the Division of Agriculture's current operating budget.

#### Noxious Weed and Organic Program Coordinator Roles and Responsibilities:

- Enforce the existing state statutes regarding noxious and invasive weeds and sale and certification of organic foods.
- Develop and disseminate noxious and invasive plant educational material focused on increasing public awareness and prevention and control measures.
- Inspections and quarantines.
- Inventory, monitoring, mapping and database management.
- Assist in the development and support of Plant Management Areas (PMA).
- Coordinate state, federal, local, private and volunteer management efforts.
- Facilitate and monitor the production and sale of Alaskan organic foods.
- Develop chemical and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control noxious and invasive species.
- Facilitate and monitor the production and sale of Alaskan organic foods.
- Seek additional funding through grants and cooperative efforts with other agencies to help implement and support the noxious weeds and organic foods programs in Alaska.

**Expected funding needs:** \$65,000

Note: The amount requested is for salary, benefits and employer share taxes. Travel, office overhead and other associated costs will be funded by the Division of Agriculture's existing budget.

CNIPM #2

**Agencies and Groups that will work with and provide support to a Noxious Weed and Organic Program Coordinator:**

University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Cooperative Extension Service  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
USDA, Forest Service  
US Forest Service  
Alaska Farm Bureau  
Alaska Organic Association  
National Park Service  
The Nature Conservancy in Alaska  
North Star Borough  
Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Bureau of Land Management  
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service  
USDA, APHIS  
Alaska Soil and Water Conservation Districts  
Alaska Plant Materials Center  
Alaska Seed Growers Association  
US Geological Survey  
Alaska Railroad Corporation  
Alaska Dog Musers Association  
Kenai Peninsula Borough

**Cost/Benefit Analysis:**

Historical experiences from other Western States have shown that there is a "*Pay a little now, or a lot later*" component to the cost/benefit analysis of noxious and invasive plant management. Alaska has a small window of opportunity to effectively and aggressively deal with these plants through prevention and small scale control efforts. If this opportunity is not seized upon, over time, these infestations will create significant economic impacts to Alaska and cost the legislature millions of dollars in management cost, like those seen in other Western States. It is quite clear, the time to act is now.

Additional fiscal responsibility is achieved through combining noxious weed management with organic certification. The state can effectively address both issues through the funding of one position.

Ann Rippy  
5059 New Murphy Dome Rd.  
P.O. Box 84971  
Fairbanks AK 99708

.....  
March 21, 2002

Alaska State Legislator  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Harris:

I am writing you to ask for your support of HB 432. Noxious and invasive plants cost billions in the lower 48 for control and lost income. Weeds are not just a problem for agriculture. Invasive weeds have caused destruction of habitat and rendered range and forestland useless. In Alaska, we have a chance to prevent infestation of our public and private lands. Prevention is far and away less expensive than control and "control" does not mean eradication. It means learning to lessen impacts and keep populations of weeds at a manageable level. We depend on our lands to make a living. Mining, agriculture, tourism, forestry and many other land uses are important to our state. All of these are threatened by invasive plants. The fish and wildlife that we enjoy, hunt, and depend on for subsistence are also threatened as weeds alter their habitat. Although I am a resident of the Interior, I believe the greatest economic, recreational, and cultural damage facing our state from weeds is aquatic weeds. Fisheries in other parts of the world have been devastated by introduced plants that choke waterways and alter whole coastal ecosystems.

I know that funds are very tight this year but I strongly urge you to vote for HB 432. This is a very small funding request that can save tens of millions for state and local government and private landowners in the future.

Thank you for your time and the work you do in Juneau.

Sincerely,  
Ann Rippy

.....  
*[Click here and type slogan]*

Rippy Letter

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FOLLOWING  
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**Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation District**  
P.O. Box 347 - Delta Junction, Alaska 99737 - (907) 895-4241

March 13, 2002

Representative John Harris  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Harris:

Noxious and invasive plants are becoming a significant concern in Alaska. They are aggressive and highly competitive for available space and nutrients and thus have the potential to destroy vast areas of native plant and animal habitat. Left unchecked, they potentially could forever alter the scenic landscape of our state's public and private lands.

Fortunately, Alaska is in a unique position to prevent severe problems from noxious and invasive plants. Current infestations in Alaska are still at a manageable level where immediate eradication and prevention efforts can dramatically reduce the future financial burden of controlling widespread infestations. Prevention is much cheaper than control.

The Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation District supports your efforts to fund House Bill 432 - Agricultural Program Coordinator, which will establish a position to help prevent wide spread habitat destruction from noxious and invasive plants. The funding of this position is vital to Alaska's future. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly will greatly reduce the substantial economic loss and ecological damage that puts our forests, wilderness areas, parks, recreational sites and agricultural lands at risk.

Sincerely,

Phil Kaspari, Supervisor

**Cooperative Extension Service**

Delta Junction District  
P.O. Box 349, Jarvis Building  
Delta Junction, AK 99737  
(907) 895-4215, fax (907) 895-4210

March 22, 2002

Representative John Harris  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Room 513  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Harris:

There is no question noxious and invasive plants will have an impact on Alaska and it's people. One simply needs to take note of the dandelion infestations in Denali National Park and the efforts being made to limit their spread to realize that even in spite of Alaska's relative isolation it is not immune to introduced species. Simply put, plants move, and more often than not it is human intervention which is responsible for their transfer. With this in mind, several potential means of introduction include but are certainly not limited to: the importation of contaminated hay, straw, or livestock feeds as well as the planting of non-certified seed; coastal communities maybe impacted by contaminated ballast water; or, a tourist may pick a bouquet of "wild flowers" in the Lower 48 or Canada and a week later discard the now mature wilting bunch out the window of their RV while traveling one of Alaska's scenic highway.

The importance of this concern is that invasive plants can not be considered "just weeds". They possess any number of physical characteristics that allow them to out-compete native plants. Their aggressive nature and often times lack of predators enables them to displace native plants and animal habitats thus dominating an ecosystem. Left unchecked, the resulting monoculture could forever alter the scenic landscape of Alaska's public and private lands.

Coastal ecosystems, lakes and wetlands likewise are prone to threats by invasives that may be transported in ballast water or on sport fishing boats. Aquatic invasives such as purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicari*), which has been reported in South

Central Alaska, can multiply into a dense infestation which can impede water flow in streams and reduce fish and wildlife habitat. Also, fish migrations, and recreational and transportation corridors can be negatively impacted.

Granted not all introduced plants are invasive. A statistic you will hopefully have an opportunity to read in the *Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska* is that 15% of approximately 4500 plant species that have been introduced to the U.S are causing severe harm. This accounts for approximately 675 species in the U.S. Another alarming figure is that worldwide annual economic impacts total more than 20 billion dollars.

A number of western states view the problems of invasive plants as one of their top natural resource priorities. Various states are spending millions of dollars annually attempting to gain control of an increasing problem. They are trying to regain the devastating loss of valuable rangeland, wildlife habitat, forest, recreational, and agricultural areas. In some of these areas those individuals dealing with the control efforts will quickly admit that at this point they are losing the battle.

This is where Alaska is in a unique situation. It is probably safe to say that Alaska is 20 to 30 years behind other western states in severity of infestations. Currently, control measures are being made by local grass roots organizations such as the Delta Farm Bureau's Noxious Weed Program, the Japanese knotweed control program in Sitka, and the Fairbanks and Homer Soil and Water Conservation District's cost share on weed control programs. These groups realize the importance of aggressive control efforts with the hopes of eradicating the invasives before they become too wide spread. However, these groups have their limitations, and the inaccessibility to much of this vast state creates numerous challenges for control measures if and when infestations occur.

The Alaska Committee for the Noxious and Invasive Plant Management (CNIPM) came into formation in June of 2000 to address the statewide growing concern of invasives. This is a multi-state and federal agency as well as private and non-profit organizations group committed to broadening the awareness of this problem. Through workshops offered in 2001 and 2002 by CNIPM, individuals from around Alaska contributed their knowledge as to how these awareness efforts should best be focused. High on the priority list is the creation of a position within Alaska's Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture for a Plant Pest Coordinator. Also, this plan is consistent with other western state's noxious weed programs, which have these positions within their departments of agriculture. Among other duties, it is hoped this individual would implement the five main

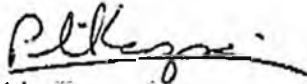
issues of the Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska, which has been developed by CNIPM. It is felt that these five issues are essential for a successful control program.

- I. Coordination: Leadership, Partnerships, and Cooperation
- II. Education: Awareness, Understanding, and Participation
- III. Inventory and Monitor: Database Management, and Mapping
- IV. Research: Biological and Economical Impacts, and Management Options
- V. Management: Least Cost, Most Effective, and Acceptable Management Options

Creation of a Plant Pest Coordinator position will be a major step down the complicated path of noxious and invasive plant management. This is an important step toward responsible management of Alaska's natural resources.

Thank you for considering this matter.

Sincerely,



Phil Kaspari  
Agricultural Extension Agent  
CNIPM Committee Member  
Delta Farm Bureau Noxious Weed Committee Member and Advisor



**LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE**

PO Box 1189  
Room 210, Jarvis Office Center  
Delta Jct., AK 99737  
Phone: 895-4236 Fax: 895-5017

**MEMORANDUM**

APR 08 2002

**DATE:** April 3, 2002  
**TO:** House Resources Committee

**FROM:** Jackie W. Becker, <sup>qwb</sup>  
Assistant Legislative Information Officer

**SUBJECT:** Written Testimony for House Finance Committee hearing.

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the House Resources Committee hearing that was scheduled for 04/03/02.

Copies of this testimony were transmitted by fax on 04/03/02.

Thank you.

Enclosures: <sup>qwb</sup> X 9



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

April 3, 2002

Alaska State Legislators  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representatives,

I urge you to support Bills HB432 and SB353 which will establish a position to help prevent wide spread habitat destruction from noxious and invasive plants. The funding of this is vital to Alaska's future.

As a Delta farmer we have spent thousands of dollars on chemicals, time and equipment to try and control and eradicate this problem in our area. It is impossible for a few of us in the area to control this problem without the assistance of the legislators. The plants are aggressive and highly competitive and left unattended they can destroy state and public lands.

The current infestations in Alaska are still at a manageable level where immediate eradication and prevention efforts can dramatically reduce the future financial burden of controlling widespread infestations. Prevention is much cheaper than control. The funding of this position is vital to Alaska's future. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly will greatly reduce the substantial economic loss and ecological damage that puts our agricultural lands at risk and also detrimental to our forests, wilderness areas, parks and recreational sites.

Recreational vehicles, horseback riding can spread this noxious weed at a very high rate.

Signed:

E. L. Hillert

Testifier

A DELTA FARMER

Representing (Optional)

Address

H.C 60 BOX 4210 DELTA JUNCTION AK 99757

Phone No.

907-895-4338

FAX 907-895-5481

gipaw@willak.net



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

*I support HB 432*

*Rep Wrigley*

Signed:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Testifier

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representing (Optional)

HC 62 Box 5790 Delta Jct  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432

Signed:

Scott Schultz (Scott Schultz)  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

HC 62 Box 5440 Delta Jct  
Address

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
 committee on \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 committee name  
 on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
 bill/subject

*I support HB 432. Alaska needs to address its maximum weed problem before it gets out of hand.*

Signed:

*Randy Peterson* (Randy Peterson)  
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
PO Box 1572 Delta Jct  
 Address

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432

CL Carlson

Signed: CL CARLSON  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
PO Box 953 Delta Jet 99737  
Address

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432. Alaska needs  
to eradicate the noxious weed  
problem.

Signed:

Becky Peterson

Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 1572 Delta Jct, AK 99737

Address

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name  
committee on HB432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject

I Support HB432

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Lassore".

Signed:

Tom Lassore  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
Box 861

Address  
D.S. AK 99737

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432. Alaska  
needs to address its noxious weed  
problem before it gets out of hand.

Signed: Jeff Durham  
Testifier  
self  
Representing (Optional)  
PO BOX 815 Delta Jet, AK  
Address  
895-2075  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4-3-02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432  
Douglas

Signed:

Douglas  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
PO Box 4554-99702  
Address  
4880980  
Phone No.

**FINAL ADVISORY:** Space Is Running Out! Reserve Your Spot Today!

# The 2002 Natural Resources Training Sessions

Invasive Species

April 22-23, 2002

Wildland Fire Management

April 24-25, 2002

Sheraton Denver West Hotel, Denver, CO

Dear Natural Resource Professional:

You are invited to explore the latest best practices, lessons learned and cutting edge ideas for managing and developing invasive species and wildland fire programs at the **2002 Natural Resources Training Sessions for Invasive Species and Wildland Fire Management**, being held April 22-25, 2002 in Denver, CO. You will emerge from these training sessions with the strategies, tools and techniques to strengthen the design and implementation of your natural resources programs and policies. Across the nation, the threat of invasive species and wildland fire to our environment and natural resources is growing. The *2002 Natural Resources Training Sessions* are the only national conferences that bring together key "thought leaders", policymakers, leading experts, and veteran program managers to discuss both these critical issues in one setting

## DEVELOP OUTCOME-BASED PERFORMANCE MEASURES

*Identify Performance Measurements for Intermediate & End Outcomes in Both Invasive Species & Wildland Fire Programs*

## EXAMINE KEY ISSUE AREAS

*Learn from Experts and Examine Case Studies of Effective Solutions for Every Aspect of Invasive Species and Wildland Fire Management*

## NEW POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

*Find Out the Latest Policies, Legislation, and Regulations at the State, Federal, & International Levels Being Developed to Address the Threats and Management of Invasive Species & Wildland Fire Management*

Natural Resources Training Session – Invasive Species Control and Wildland Fire Management  
Call (703) 519-6270; Fax This Form To: (703) 519-6271;

The Performance Institute, 311 North Washington Street, Suite 200, Alexandria VA 22314

- Yes! I want to register for the Invasive Species Control Conference for \$495
- Yes! I want to register for the Wildland Fire Management Conference for \$495
- Yes! I want to register for both Conferences for a combined total of \$950

*Special discounts are available for your office. Call for details.*

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METHOD OF PAYMENT:  Credit Card  Check  Purchase Order/Training Form

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*Swamy*

- Call to order      Time      Date: April 10th. 2002

- Roll Call:

Representative Masek, Co-Chair  
Representative Fate, Vice-Chair  
Representative Chenault  
Representative Stevens  
Representative Kerttula

Representative Scalzi, Co-Chair  
Representative Green  
Representative McGuire  
  
Representative Kapsner

- Sites for Teleconference:

Delta LIO

- Subject:

Today we will be hearing:

**HB32: AGRICULT. PROG.COORDINATOR/ANIMAL FEED**

We concluded public testimony last week, and members should have copies of additional written testimony before them today.

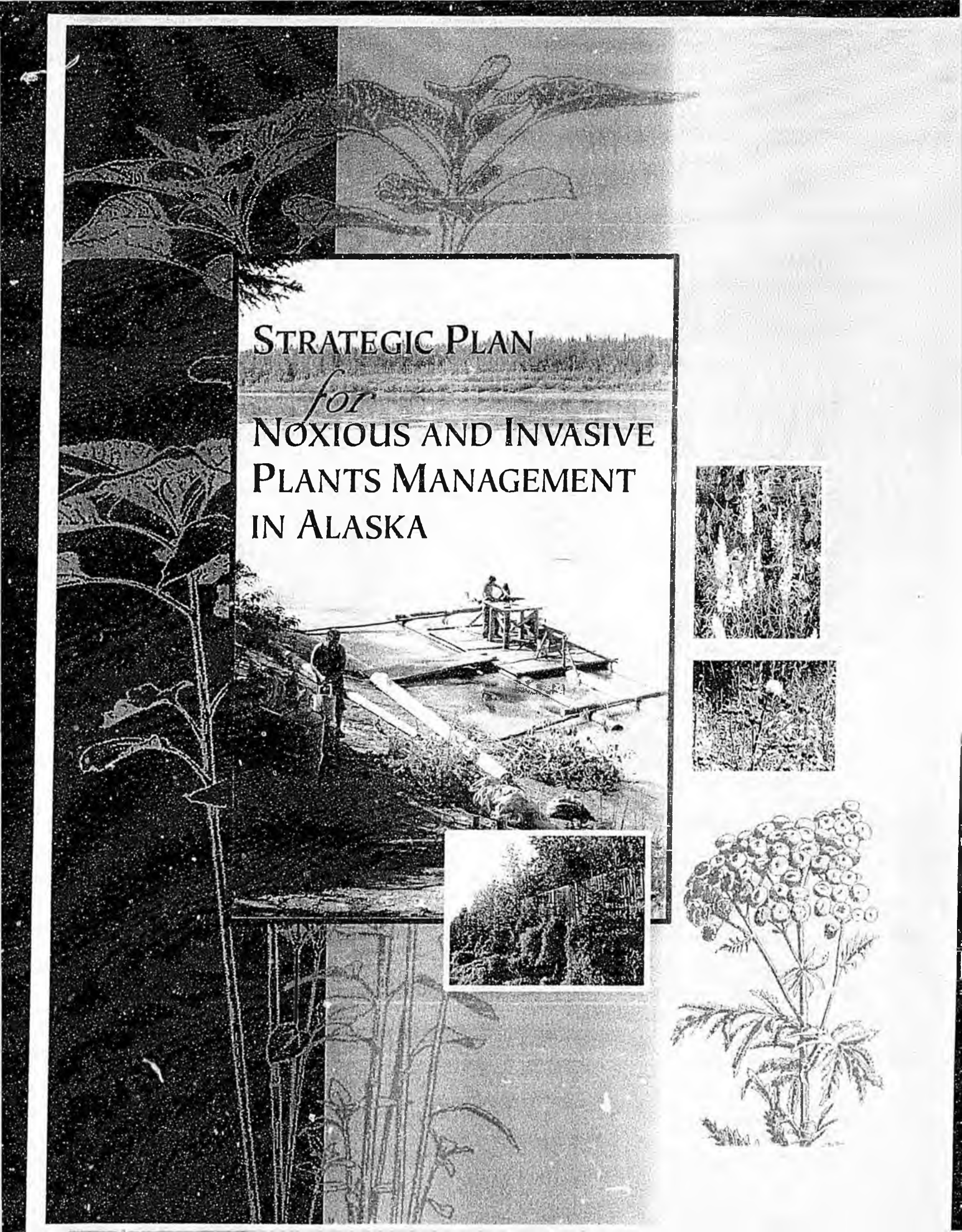
The sponsor has made some minor changes to the bill as requested, and is ready to present them to the committee today.

We have Pete Fellman from Rep. Harris' office to present those to us today.

- Next Meeting:

Will be Friday, April 12th, 2002

- Adjourn Meeting:Note Time: \_\_\_\_\_



STRATEGIC PLAN  
*for*  
NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE  
PLANTS MANAGEMENT  
IN ALASKA



STRATEGIC PLAN  
FOR  
NOXIOUS AND  
INVASIVE PLANTS MANAGEMENT  
IN ALASKA

*"Prevention is the best tool"*

December 2001

Written and compiled by:  
Michele Hébert, Land Resources Agent,  
Cooperative Extension Service (CES),  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

---

*"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens  
can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."*

*- Margaret Mead*

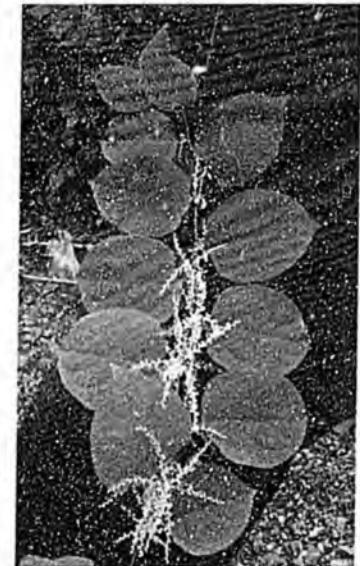
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This document has been developed with the cooperation and assistance of many individuals, organizations and agencies. We would like to thank all who donated their time and expertise in reviewing and contributing to the document. We would especially like to thank the following individuals from the Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska: Philip Kaspari and Marta Mueller of the Cooperative Extension Service (CES), Ruth Gronquist and Jeanie Cole of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Elaine Gross of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Steve Sparrow of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Glen Franklin, Ed Arobia and Charles Knight of the Alaska Division of Agriculture, Christy Everitt of the US Army Corp of Engineers, Ann Rippy of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Mary Gleason and Joni Scharfenberg of the Fairbanks Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Jeff Durham of the Salcha-Delta SWCD, Beth Schulz, Michael Shephard and Bradley Kriekhaus of the USDA Forest Service, Christina Jewitt of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and Fred Sorensen of CES. We would also especially like to thank Debbie Tindell and Deborah Koons of the CES for their assistance with typing, layout and editing.

## Acknowledgments



*Japanese Knotweed is reported to have been in Sitka in the early 1940's, and quite likely well before that time.*

*—Photo by Bradley J. Kriekhaus  
USDA/FS*

*Large stand of Japanese knotweed intermixed with salmonberries next to small alluvial fan near the old herring reduction plant in Deep Cove on southern Baranof.*

*—Photo by Michael Shephard  
USDA/FS*

## **Statement of Endorsement and Support for the Establishment of the Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management**

On June 15, 2000, a group of individuals from agencies and private groups were invited by the Cooperative Extension Service to meet and look for solutions in controlling noxious weeds in the interior of Alaska. After sharing what had been done in the past, the group agreed that a statewide effort was needed. The group decided to establish the statewide Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (CNIPM). A memorandum of agreement was developed (see appendix for MOU). CNIPM is an informal group made up of individuals representing agencies and organizations statewide. Committee membership is based on interest, availability for meetings and willingness to work towards the goal of the committee. There are no formal membership requirements; anyone statewide may participate. The goal of this committee is to launch and coordinate a process for the development of a strategic plan to manage noxious and invasive plants in Alaska. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was developed to establish CNIPM and to secure agency and organizational support. Representatives of both private and public sectors have submitted letters of endorsement and MOU signatures.



As of January 2002 the following MOU signatures or letters of support for the establishment of the Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management had been received. There is still the opportunity to sign the MOU, which is included in the appendix. Please call Michele Hébert at 907-474-2423 if you would like additional information on becoming a signatory.

### Federal Agencies

US Department of Agriculture, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Christina Jewett, Plant Health Director, Alaska  
US Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, Anthony Nakazawa, Director  
US Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, Chad B. Padgett, State Executive Director  
US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Jacqueline Myers, Acting Regional Forester  
US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Clark Bell, State Conservationist  
US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Francis Cherry, State Director  
US Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife, David Allen, Regional Director  
US Department of Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, Page Spencer, Environmental Specialist, Exotic Plant Coordinator  
US Department of Interior, U.S.G.S., Alaska Biological Science Center, William Seitz, Director

### State Agencies

Alaska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Doug Witte, Executive Director  
Anchorage Soil and Water Conservation District, Larry Traw, Chair  
Fairbanks Soil and Water Conservation District, Maribeth Crick, Chair  
Homer Soil and Water Conservation District, Shirley Schollenberg, District Representative  
Kenny Lake Soil and Water Conservation District, John Wenger, Chair  
Palmer Soil and Water Conservation District, Wayne Bouwen, Chair  
Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation District, Cl. Carlson, Chair  
Upper Susitna Soil and Water Conservation District, Pat Wilson, Secretary  
Wasilla Soil and Water Conservation District, Meg Burgett, Chair  
Natural Resources Conservation District Board, Art Weiner, Natural Resources Manager  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, Robert Wells, Director  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Jeff Jahnke, State Forester  
Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Joseph L. Perkins, Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Dick Barrett, Pesticide Program Manager  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, DEH, Janice Adair, Director  
Alaska Railroad Corporation, Ernie Piper, Vice President Environmental Health and Safety  
University of Alaska Fairbanks, Marshall Lind, Chancellor  
University of Alaska Fairbanks, College of Rural Alaska, Ralph Gabrielli, Executive Dean  
University of Alaska Fairbanks, Cooperative Extension Service, Anthony Nakazawa, Director  
University of Alaska Fairbanks, Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station, Allen Mitchell, Acting Director

### Private Entities

Alaska Farm Bureau, Robert Franklin, President  
The Nature Conservancy in Alaska, David Banks, Acting State Director  
Alaska Dog Musers Association, Lloyd Lowry, President

### Local Entities

Fairbanks North Star Borough, Ronda Boyles, Mayor  
Kenai Peninsula Borough, Robert L. Bright, Director  
Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Jill Parson, Land Management Officer  
Sitka City and Borough, A. E. Zimmer, Administrator

## Introduction



*"Yellow toadflax (Limnaria) spreads by seeds and creeping roots. Some noxious weeds with beautiful flowers are spread by gardeners that do not understand the hazards."*

— Photo by Marta Mueller

The goal of the Strategic Plan is twofold: (1) to heighten the awareness among all citizens of the degradation that can be brought to Alaska lands and waters by the spread of non-native invasive plants; and (2) to bring about greater statewide coordination, cooperation and action that will halt the introduction and spread of such plants and restore infested lands and waters to a healthy and productive condition.

The goals and actions outlined in this plan provide a structure that, if supported and advanced through individual or cooperative efforts, will further the effective management of noxious and invasive plant species across all lands and jurisdictions of the state of Alaska. The participants in this strategic plan recognize that through the development of a statewide coordinated and cooperative approach to noxious and invasive plants management, they can more effectively advance the actions necessary to achieve both the strategic goals and actions and organizational responsibilities.

The Alaska Strategic Plan addresses five broad issues critical to building a strong and successful statewide management program. These issues were identified and discussed at the February 1, 2001 Strategic Planning Workshop in Fairbanks.

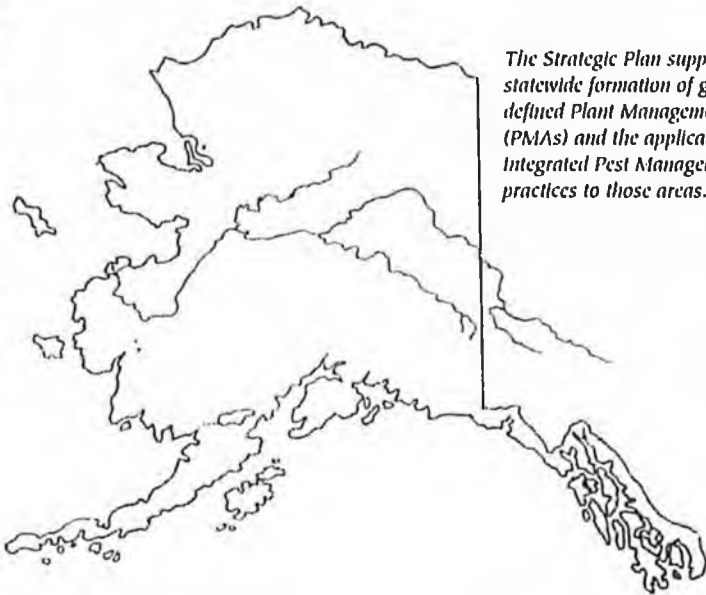
- I. Coordination: Leadership, Partnerships and Cooperation
- II. Education: Awareness, Understanding and Participation
- III. Inventory and Monitor: Database Management and Mapping
- IV. Research: Biological Impacts, Economic Impacts and Management Options
- V. Management: Least Cost, Most Effective and Acceptable Management Options

Action items have been described for each issue. These provide guidelines for developing an implementation plan. A short implementation plan will be developed annually taking into consideration available resources and identified priorities. CNIPM is made up of individuals representing agencies and organizations statewide. The Cooperative Extension Service is chairing this committee. Committee membership is based on interest, availability for meetings and willingness to work towards the goal of the committee. There are no formal membership requirements. The goal of this committee is to launch and coordinate a process for the development of a strategic plan and to manage noxious and invasive plants in Alaska.



Alaska statutes prohibit the sale of feeds that contain noxious weeds.

—Photo by Kavelina Torres



The Strategic Plan supports the statewide formation of geographically defined Plant Management Areas (PMAs) and the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices to those areas.

CNIPM will seek funding to implement and keep track of the implementation process. Some of the action items in this plan are in the process or have already been implemented. How quickly all desired activities will commence will be determined by the level of participation and financial support.

The Strategic Plan supports the statewide formation of geographically defined *Plant Management Areas* (PMAs) and the application of *Integrated Pest Management* (IPM) practices to those areas. IPM is a holistic systems approach to pest management. It involves the use of management techniques to limit the impact and spread of the pest. IPM steps include identification of the pest, disruptions of the pest lifecycle and looking for the least toxic to the environment solution. This is a proven method for reducing the ecological, economic and social impacts of noxious invasive plants on the state's human and natural resources.



The Federal Protection Act prohibits the movement of noxious weeds into the state.

—Photo by Michele Hebert

## Background



Nationally, BLM considers weed management an emergency.

—Photo by Sue Steinacher, BLM



Alaska encompasses approximately 365.5 million surface acres. Nearly 64 percent or 234 million acres is federally managed, primarily by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and by the Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The State of Alaska manages approximately 90.1 million acres, primarily state parks and state forest areas.

### Alaska Land Management, 2000

(In Million of Acres <sup>1</sup>)

<b>Total Federal Managed Lands</b>	242.00
Public Domain <sup>2</sup>	61.00
National Parks, Refuges, and Forests	150.50
National Wildlife Refuges	76.50
National Parks Preserves, Monuments	52.00
National Forests and Monuments	22.00
National Conservation and Recreation Areas	2.20
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska	23.00
Military Reserves	1.80
Native Reserves	0.08
Other Withdrawals	2.60
<b>Total State Managed Lands <sup>3</sup></b>	89.50
General State Lands <sup>4</sup>	77.90
Legislatively Designated Areas	11.30
Parks	3.30
Game Refuges, Sanctuaries, Critical Habitat Areas	3.20
Forests	2.20
Other Special Categories	2.60
Mental Health Trust Land	1.00
University of Alaska Lands	0.17
Municipal Lands	0.66
<b>Total Private Managed Lands</b>	40.09
Alaska Native Corporation Lands	37.40
Other Private Lands	2.69
Federal Land Programs	1.80
State Land Programs	0.75
Municipal Land Sales	0.14

1. Acreage figures are not entirely consistent. One difference is that some agencies count submerged lands and others do not. The amounts cited in individual categories don't total exactly 375 million acres, the figure most commonly cited for Alaska.
2. Federal lands managed by BLM. The figure does not include lands selected and approved for transfer to state government and Native corporations.
3. This includes both lands that have been to the state and land that has been tentatively approved for patent. The state has received about 91 million acres so far and will ultimately receive about 104 million.
4. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources oversees these lands.

Noxious and invasive plants are not just weeds or undesirable plants. These are aggressive, introduced plants that compete with native plants for light, water and nutrients. They reduce the biodiversity of plant communities and potentially causing endangerment of native plants. In agricultural settings, they interfere with crop and livestock production, sometimes leading to abandonment of these lands for agricultural purposes. Thriving invaders cause negative economic, aesthetic, recreational and environmental impacts and harm human and animal health. "Invasives are one of the most serious environmental threats of the 21<sup>st</sup> century." (Mooney and Hobbs 2000). They have been given many names: noxious, invasive, exotic, alien, non-indigenous and harmful weeds. Essentially, these non-natives cause harm and do not provide equivalent benefits to society.

Not all non-natives are invasive. At least 4,500 plant species have been introduced to the U.S., but only 15% of these are causing severe harm. Each year that harm totals more than 20 billion dollars worldwide in economic impacts.

Invasive plants have many characteristics that allow them to compete with and often dominate native vegetation. They grow rapidly, mature early and effectively spread seeds that can survive a long time in the soil. Their profuse vegetative reproduction produces dense shade, which along with toxins suppresses the growth of their competitors. Invasive plants often lack predators and can hybridize or cross-pollinate with local plants, compromising the genetic makeup of native species. They easily create monocultures in the under story, preventing the establishment and growth of seedling trees. Some invasive plants even change ecosystems by utilizing large amounts of water and nutrients, altering soil and water resources and increasing fire frequency. Through these and other ways, invasive plants reduce the value of pasture and rangeland for livestock production.

Impacts are not limited to terrestrial systems. Wetlands and waterways are particularly sensitive areas. Aquatic invasive plants can alter water pH, turbidity and light availability, thus damaging fish habitat and impeding fish migration. Aquatic invasives can choke waterways, restricting recreational and transportation corridors.

The magnitude of the problem was brought to the attention of the federal government in 1997 when 500 scientists and resource managers wrote to the Vice President of the United States and requested action on invasive species. Their letter stated, "We are losing the war against invasive exotic species, and their economic impacts are soaring. We simply cannot allow this unacceptable degradation of our Nation's public and agricultural lands to continue."

## The Problem



*Aquatic invasive plants can alter water pH, turbidity and light availability, thus damaging fish habitat and impeding fish migration.*

—Photo by Carrie Supik, NRCS

On February 3, 1999 President Clinton issued Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species. This Order established the National Invasive Species Council, which is directed to provide national leadership and oversight on invasive species. The executive order directs all affected federal agencies to develop action plans to deal with this issue.

This is a big step for the federal government, which in the past inadvertently contributed to the problem by importing and encouraging the use of exotic plants for erosion control and agricultural purposes. Many of these plants were initially prized for their ornamental and conservation properties. Now that the growth potential and consequences of some invasive plants are understood, measures must be taken to undo what was first thought to be beneficial.



Locally produced straw can help to reduce the introduction of new noxious weeds. —CES staff photo

The process of managing noxious plants has already begun in Alaska. Alaska Statutes AS 03.05.010 and AS 44.37 (see appendix) authorize the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture to prevent the importation and spread of pests that are injurious to public interest and for the protection of the agricultural industry. Currently the Department has not been given specific funding for this program and its ability to respond to problems is limited. However the agency has developed a Noxious Weed List (see appendix), which is described in UAF, Cooperative Extension Service Publication FGV-00144.

The Alaska Administrative Code defines noxious weeds as "any species of plant, either annual, biennial, or perennial, reproduced by seed, root, underground stem, or bulblet, which when established is or may become destructive and difficult to control by ordinary means of cultivation or other farm practices."

Alaska is in a unique position to prevent a severe problem with invasive plants. Prevention is much cheaper than control. The time for action is now. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly can reduce management costs. This takes coordinated efforts among many groups. That is the focus of this strategic plan.

Canada thistle (right) produces toxic substances that are released in the soil and inhibit plant growth.

—Photo by Corlene Rose, CES

Canada thistle leaves (far right) have thorns that make removal by pulling a challenge.

—Photo by Marta Mueller, CES



# The 2001 Strategic Plan

## I Coordination: Leadership, Partnerships and Cooperation

### Problem

*The impacts from noxious and invasive plants affect many agencies, organizations and private citizens. Alaska is geographically large with a limited communication network. A limited exchange of information within and between groups can result in a duplication of management efforts. A collaborative effort is needed to effectively manage invasive species and deal with the economic, aesthetic, recreational, environmental and health-related impacts.*

### Actions

Continue to provide the leadership for the implementation of the strategic plan. The strategic plan is a document which list all the ideas presented in a public workshop. It is broad and provides statewide goals. An implementation plan will be developed from this document. CNIPM will oversee the development of the implementation plan. CNIPM consists of representatives from federal, state and public groups. The committee will facilitate and encourage the development of cooperative agreements for sharing skills and resources between agencies and organizations. This could include the sharing of personnel, equipment, computer technology, herbicides, bio-control agents, inventory and monitoring data, educational materials, skills of available experts and technicians, jointly sponsored trainings and informational meetings.

Develop an implementation plan annually based on resources and identified priorities. The annual plan should be developed from the strategic plan with input from working committees and CNIPM.

Develop and review a charter of responsibilities and roles of CNIPM. CNIPM will continue to promote effective coordination with state and federal agency officials and will ensure the effective coordination of a statewide program. The charter, which will be reviewed and adjusted as needed, will establish the responsibilities and role of the committee. Effective and well-coordinated statewide weed management programs will be a primary goal of the committee.



*The first invasive plants workshop was held 2001 in Fairbanks. Over 60 individuals were involved in strategic plan development.*

*—Photo by Ann Rippy, NRCS*

Seek funding to hire a statewide position to implement the priority items from the plan. This individual will work under the direction of CNIPM and recommendations of the executive council. Participants at the February 2001 workshop suggested that the position be placed within the UAF, Cooperative Extension Service. Duties will be identified from the implementation plan and CNIPM.

Review the strategic plan biennially through a public process. The supporters of this plan agree to the continued support of CNIPM.

Organize an annual public workshop and encourage support and partnerships between agencies and organizations. This will provide a forum for public input, strategic planning and educational exchange.

Define Geographically Plant Management Areas (PMAs). Noxious and invasive plants exhibit no respect for land ownership or jurisdictional boundaries. PMAs facilitate work across administrative boundaries through program cooperation and integration. A PMA does not diminish or supersede functions of any government entity such as national forests, weed districts or soil and water conservation districts. Rather, it integrates these entities into a viable weed program. These areas can be used for management, databases, research and predictive purposes.

CNIPM will assist with defining the plant management areas. PMA boundaries could be established by eco-regions, watershed or hydrographic divides, vegetation zones, topography, common plant weed species and land uses. One suggested model is using the boundaries of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Similar units have been widely recognized as citizen-driven models for organizing effective weed management programs at the local level. A local weed control organization brings together all interested and concerned parties in a watershed or geographic area for the purpose of combining expertise, energy and resources to deal with common weed problems. It provides an open forum for the concerns of area citizens, landowners and managers to be considered and dealt with effectively.

Establish formal PMA steering committees representing the land managers for each PMA. After the boundaries of a PMA have been tentatively established, public meetings will be held to help local citizens understand the goals of the PMA. The planning process requires an inventory of plant infestations and development prevention practices, treatment priorities and control strategies.

Develop a contact directory that lists individuals from government agencies, consultants, universities, agricultural organizations, and conservation organizations with particular noxious and invasive plants management expertise and skill. The directory will be made available to individuals and groups as a resource. The first edition of this directory was printed in May 2001 and lists over 75 individuals from across the state.

## II Education: Awareness, Understanding and Participation

### Problem

*Noxious and invasive plants are more than an agricultural problem. There is a need to expand public involvement in the management of invasive plants. Increasing the awareness of the problems associated with noxious and invasive plants can best do this. Invasive plants move beyond disturbed sites into natural settings. The impacted areas include both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Most issues have both a public and private landowner component. Economic impacts concern all commercial interests especially resource development. It is essential that Alaska's lawmakers be informed of the issues associated with noxious and invasive plants to ensure the availability of resources needed for effective management.*

### Actions

Develop an Alaska statewide noxious and invasive plants management website to centralize and coordinate efforts and share information. This site will be linked to participating groups and sources of information. This is a high priority item and very important tool for communication within and between groups.

Identify target audiences. Target audiences include such groups as Master Gardeners, government agencies, tourists, youth, 4-H, Future Farmers of America, commercial growers, hay importers, livestock owners, mushers, construction industry, homeowners, horticultural retail sales, mining, elected officials, universities, military, garden clubs, native plant societies, conservation groups, realtors, hunters, anglers, recreationists, foundation groups and Native corporations and villages. Participation in the process will increase by developing meaningful educational programs specific to the needs of various groups.

Develop or adapt relevant educational materials and programs. Information about related issues, such as threatened and endangered species, water quality and wildfire will be incorporated.

Focus educational programs on IPM practices. This will help garner public support for vegetation-control projects on public lands.

Develop an easy-to-use/carry field identification guide that includes species identification and IPM control options.



*"Responsible back country users can help keep Alaska's remote wilderness areas free of invasive plants by utilizing weed free hay."*

*—Photo by S & K Farm, Alaska*



*Dog building can be a source of invasive plants.*

*—Photo by Sue Steinacher, BLM*

**Develop or identify a video to show the potential damage of invasive plants.** The video would be available for distribution to interested educators as a resource tool during workshops, conferences, etc. There are existing tools already that can be made available.

**Develop and disseminate briefing packages and presentations** for educating national, state and local elected officials. This will be an ongoing process to keep lawmakers updated on current invasive plant status and funding needs. The goal is to encourage congressional representatives and state legislators to support increased budgets for university and agency noxious weed research and technology development.

**The statewide coordinator can serve as contact for educational resources and media programs.** The Cooperative Extension Service is a likely place for this person because of its statewide network of offices and mission to educate the general public on quality of life issues.

# III Inventory and Monitor: ◆ Database Management and Mapping

## Problem

Knowing where noxious and invasive plants are located is important to (1) assess the economic and social impacts; (2) develop effective integrated management plans with specific control actions; (3) generate support and funds for quality programs; and (4) raise public awareness. Invasive species have the potential to decrease biodiversity by out-competing native plants, replacing wildlife forages, changing wildfire patterns, and hybridizing with native plants. Monitoring these processes will be crucial for invasive plant management. There has been little work on identifying and mapping the locations of invasive plants in Alaska. The work that has been done lacks consistency of sampling, recording and database management. Inventory and monitoring methods, as well as data management systems, have varied resulting in questionable comparability or usefulness.

## Actions

Identify or develop a compatible database entry and management protocol. Agencies, industry and others will be encouraged to use this protocol. Existing technology such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS), remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will be used to locate and display noxious and invasive plant data. Currently there is a national drive to develop a compatible and standardized database. Every attempt will be made to use a national model.

Identify or develop an Alaska noxious and invasive plant website to house inventory and monitoring information so it can be shared easily. The website could be managed by the statewide coordinator or a state agency that specializes in data management. Alaska Geospatial Data Clearinghouse, <http://agdc.usgs.gov> currently houses many federal and state datasets. This site is a central location for providing a geospatial framework for monitoring in Alaska.

Collect and compile existing and historical information. Some inventories have already been done in the state. This information needs to be brought together in a central location.

Coordinate information with Canada with which Alaska shares a long common boundary. Share inventory list, restricted list and information on management.



*Perennial sowthistle is a prohibited noxious weed in the state of Alaska.*

—Photo by Marta Mueller, CES



*Victoria cracca is still green and producing flowers and seeds while native plants are dormant.*

—Photo by Michael Rasy, CES

Encourage agencies to enter inventory and monitoring data into the website. This information will allow us to calculate the total number of acres infested with each invasive plant on the state list and determine the rate of spread for each plant by comparing inventories from year to year. Locations can include natural land, disturbed sites, agricultural settings, transportation corridors and the horticultural facilities.



*Close up of Tufted Vetch on Mugo planting.*

*—Photo by Beth Shultz, USDAFS*

**Identify the most critical species for monitoring.** Scientists, agricultural producers and land managers will be asked to identify the most critical species or locations so that limited inventory dollars can target those species with the highest potential for spread and habitat degradation.

**Develop a reward system to encourage private citizens to report invasive plant infestations.** The information provided will be investigated for accuracy and included in the inventory database. The herbarium and photos on the UAF Web are good in assisting with this process.

**Develop and publish a list of resource professionals who can assist with the identification of species for accuracy of information.** This should also include a system for housing specimens of identified and collected noxious and invasive plants.

**Develop a monitoring protocol for evaluating effectiveness of the strategy to include control treatments, educational programs, and research projects.** Evaluation tools need to be developed for accountability and effectiveness.

*White sweet clover often lines roads and blocks view of oncoming traffic on road bends.*

*—Photo by Janet Jorgeson, USFWS*



# IV. Research: Biological Impacts, Economic Impacts and Management Options

## Problem

Research is needed in many areas including risk and impact assessment, control options and effectiveness and ecosystem restoration. Control methods that work in other parts of North America may be less effective in Alaska or may have undesirable results because of environmental factors specific to Alaska. Also, Alaskans are resistant to the use of chemical control methods. There is a need to identify which species have the greatest potential for establishment and spread in Alaska. The relationship of invasive plants to wildfire is not completely understood. Lastly the cost and impact of invasive plants within Alaska's unique conditions need to be determined. Understanding the fundamental principles governing plant population dynamics is essential to manage plant populations effectively. Application of these principals will contribute to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability.

## Actions

Identify and prioritize research needs for funding. Agencies, universities and scientific, agricultural, horticultural, and recreational groups will be involved in identifying research needs. CNIPM will take the lead in developing the process for getting input. Research focus areas could include restoration, enhancement and protection of fish and wildlife habitats, native salmonoid populations, or watershed functions. Research institutions will be encouraged to initiate studies that are applicable to best management practices.

Research studies should address plant ecological, physiological, or genetic processes that affect population success, population sustainability, ability to compete and/or invasiveness. These studies should aim to characterize and understand plant population dynamics between populations in agricultural settings (including crop lands, forests, and rangelands), wild lands or lands of conservation significance. For instance, understanding the reproductive potential of individuals and populations, and understanding genetic characteristics associated with range expansion and adaptation to novel environments that are found here in Alaska.

Develop a technical reference manual for Alaska on noxious and invasive plant management options. Known and potential invaders should be included in this manual. Identification, management practices and eradication methods for each species will be included. Local statewide conditions will be considered.



*"There is a great need for Alaska specific herbicide research."*  
—CES staff photo



*"Noxious and invasive plants often cover large areas and require mechanized herbicide control measures."*  
—CES staff photo

Adapt and develop predictive models such as the Montana INVADERS database (see appendix, websites) and other tools that can be used at the local level to: (1) assess the vulnerability of specific habitats and areas to approaching invasive plants; and (2) assess general population trends and potential expansion for invasive species.

Develop tools and recommendations for assessing the invasiveness of incoming plant materials. Research should be conducted on new-plant material brought in by plant hunters, gardeners and the horticultural industry.



*"Disturbed soils, such as gravel pits and construction areas, provide excellent opportunities for noxious weeds and invasive plants to establish and flourish."*

*—CES staff photo*

Conduct a statewide economic assessment to identify the costs associated with noxious and invasive plants. The economic assessment will evaluate agricultural, recreational, aesthetic, environmental and health related costs. The economic assessment can then be used to inform and help persuade the public and legislature to support and fund noxious and invasive plant management and statewide educational programs. It will help all Alaska citizens and lawmakers understand the threats posed by noxious and invasive plants and the need for sufficient resources to slow and stop their spread.

# Management: Least Cost, Most Effective and Acceptable Management

## Problem

*The vastness of Alaska makes a single management system impractical. Alaska imports agricultural products such as hay, reclamation plants and seeds. These materials can be a potential source for invasive and noxious plant introduction. Recreational animals and vehicles transport seeds to backcountry wilderness areas. Alaska statutes regarding importation of agricultural products and weed control are in place, but enforcement is limited due to budgetary and personnel constraints. A large segment of the public is unaware of the impact of noxious and invasive plants, and there are few local plans in place for invasive plant management. Consequently, there is little public interest and pressure on land managers and control authorities to enforce weed laws.*

*Alaska's size and its multiple land managers and owners create a challenge for coordinated management. Weed management requires an integrated approach, which adds an additional element. Many Alaskans have a negative attitude regarding chemical weed control. This reduces management options. Alaska is in a unique situation where many invasive plants have yet to be introduced or are just starting to show up. Preventing the introduction and eradication of newly arrived noxious weeds is always cheaper and are critical elements of noxious and invasive plant management. Advanced planning is critical for permitting but can slow the process for weed management.*



*"Well-managed Alaska-grown forage crops lessen the need for imported feed, which is potentially contaminated with new noxious weed seeds."  
—CES staff photo*

## Actions

**Review and if needed revise the prohibited and restricted species list in Alaska.** This needs to be done continually with input from professionals. Currently there are two state statutes (law) and one regulation (implementation rule) that pertain to the management of noxious and invasive plants. Regulation and control of plant pests is authorized under Title 3 of the Alaska State Statutes. Regulations relating to noxious weed control are found in Title 11 Chapter 34 of the Alaska Administrative Code. (See appendix concerning State Law and Regulations.) Methods need to be defined for adding invasive plants to the prohibited and restricted species list. Methods could include the development of risk assessment guidelines and the petitioning process.



*"Farmers have traditionally been on the frontline of controlling noxious and invasive plants to minimize their negative economic impacts."  
—CES staff photo*

**Develop a species priority list.** Noxious and invasive plants are threats to agricultural and ecological systems. Prioritizing these can help managers make decisions on spending funds. There are also new pest that have a high potential for introduction. Professionals and the public need educational materials to help them identify new pests entering the state.

Review and streamline the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation permitting process for pesticide usage on public lands by public agencies. The process of permitting pesticides for state use needs to be looked at and revised as needed. There may be examples within other western states. The establishment of general permitting for different geographic zones may be one tool to streamline the process.

Identify existing or develop guidelines for revegetation. This is a complex decision, which could include not replanting a site and allowing native vegetation to become established naturally.



*"Birds can be an important vector in the spread of noxious and invasive plants."*

*—Photo by Marta Mueller*

Another guideline could encourage the use of native species and certified weed-free seed if available for reclamation and revegetation projects. The biggest developers and users of seed in the State is the Department of Transportation. The quantity of native seed for all projects is not currently available. Alternative and noninvasive species must be known. There may be a need for consistency within and between agencies in the contract specifications. Issues related to revegetation in Alaska can be found in "Native Plant Revegetation Manual for Denali National Park and Preserve" by Densmore, R.V., M.E. Vander Meer and N.G. Dunkle. USGS/BRD/ITR-2000-0006. 42pgs.

Develop recommendations for the movement of potentially contaminated equipment into and across the state. Weeds are often brought in on vehicles, and used farm and construction equipment. There may be a need for equipment-cleaning stations at borders and centers of distribution. (See appendix on statute 11 ACC 34.180. TREATMENT OF APPLIANCES.)



*"Invasive plants are commonly found along roadsides and transportation corridors."*

*—Photo by S&K Farms, Alaska*

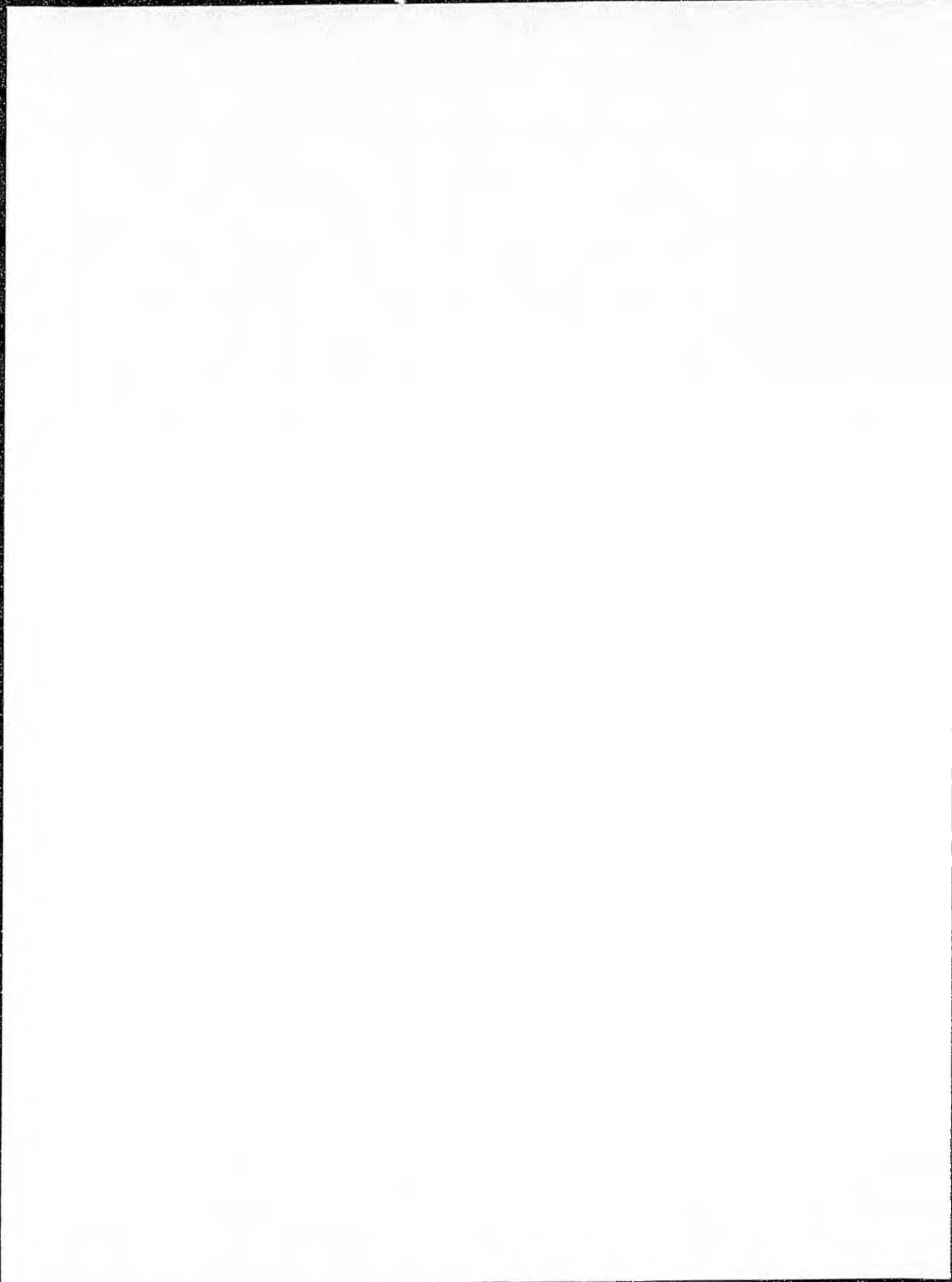
Develop guidelines for the certification of hay, feed and bedding being imported to or transported within Alaska to prevent the introduction of weeds, particularly into park or public lands. Guidelines exist within the Bureau of Land Management. These are currently not being implemented in the state.

Develop comprehensive cost-share programs to encourage landowners, local officials, and weed managers to develop and implement quality programs. IPM methods will be used to treat noxious and invasive plants. It will be important to document successes and failures of control efforts and share this information widely so that cost-effective treatments can be developed for each species.

**PMA steering committees will provide awards and recognition for weed professionals, non-profit groups, industries, and landowners as incentives to build and maintain effective weed management programs.**

**Make available guidelines for controlling the 10 least wanted plants in Alaska.** Guidelines need to be in a language easily understood and useful to the general public as well as professionals.

**Develop an early detection and rapid response system for Alaska.** It will focus on cooperative management and communication processes that will facilitate the early detection and quick eradication of new outbreaks of weeds. An early rapid response system will make interagency resources available for treating and eradicating newly discovered weeds within one year of detection. Regular communication with other states and countries will identify newly discovered or expanding weed species that pose the greatest risk for expansion into Alaska.



# Appendices

## **Memorandum of Understanding for the Establishment, Endorsement and Support of the Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (CNIPM)**

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), developed in 2000, is made and entered into by and among the signatory parties including but not limited to federal, state, and private agencies and organizations.

### **I. Purpose**

The purpose of this committee, the Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management, (hereafter known as the CNIPM) is to work for the statewide management of noxious, weeds and invasive plant species in Alaska.

The signatory parties propose to work together within the scope of their respective authorities toward achieving sustainable, healthy ecosystems that meet the needs of society, including but not limited to agriculture, recreation and wildlife habitat conservation.

Additionally, all agencies seek to supply the public with knowledge and skills, good land stewardship practices, awareness of noxious and invasive plant issues and adaptive management programs.

### **II. Charter for CNIPM**

CNIPM will coordinate the identification of noxious and invasive plant species and the mapping of those species for use by supporting parties.

The committee will make available yearly progress reports on the status of the noxious and invasive plant problem to committee signatories.

### **III. Duties of CNIPM**

1. Share the scientific and technical expertise of participating agencies related to noxious and invasive plant management.
2. Encourage agency employees to work collaboratively to enhance their resource management capabilities and advance the state of knowledge of noxious and invasive plant species.
3. Coordinate and execute the drafting of a statewide strategic plan for the management of noxious and invasive plant species.

### **IV. It Is Mutually Agreed And Understood by Signatory Agencies That:**

1. Specific work projects or activities which involve the transfer of funds, services, or property between the parties to this MOU will require the execution of separate agreements or contracts, contingent upon the availability of funds as appropri-

ated by the Alaska State Legislature, United States Congress, or applicable units. Each subsequent agreement or arrangement involving the transfer of funds, services, or property among the parties to this MOU must comply with all applicable statutes and regulations, including those statutes and regulations applicable to procurement activities, and must be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority.

2. This MOU in no way restricts signatory parties from participating in similar activities or arrangements with other public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals.

3. Nothing in this MOU shall obligate signatory parties to expend appropriations or to enter into any contracts or other obligations.

4. The committee coordinator and principal contact for this agreement is:

Michele Hébert, Land Resources Agent  
Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska Fairbanks  
P.O. Box 758155  
Fairbanks AK 99775-8155  
Telephone (907) 474-2423, Fax (907) 474-6885,  
E-mail ffmah@uaf.edu

5. Unless terminated under the terms of paragraph 6 below, this MOU will remain in full force and in effect; the MOU will be subject to review annually.

6. This MOU may be modified or amended upon written request of any party and the concurrence of the others. Any party may be removed from this MOU upon written notice to the other parties.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Agency Overview and Involvement**

In Alaska, as elsewhere in the United States, land managers have been working on weed issues for many years. Unfortunately, most groups were working alone while the problems were getting worse. This is a problem where cooperation, collaboration and coordination can make the difference. Many federal and state agencies have legal responsibilities for the management of noxious and invasive plants. Understanding who is responsible for what helps us all do a better job in utilizing resources statewide.

### **Alaska Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD)**

Soil and Water Conservation Districts cover 100% of all privately owned land in Alaska. Their locally led planning efforts, with input from landowners and resource user groups, provide direction for numerous State and Federal programs. SWCDs focus on agricultural producers and the associated natural resource concerns, including noxious and invasive plants. The Salcha-Delta SWCD worked with the DNR Division of Agriculture and the USDA Farm Service Agency during a recent land sale auction to make potential buyers aware of the noxious weed problems and the responsibility of the landowner to control them. The Fairbanks SWCD has a broad category weed control cost-share program for residents in its district. SWCD also work with private landowners, through the USDA NRCS, on conservation farm plans, cost-share pest management programs, field research trials, EQIP educational grants and habitat improvement.

### **Alaska Department of Fish and Game**

Invasive species pose a major threat to Alaska's native flora and fauna. Invasive species can harm native species of fish, wildlife, and plants resulting in ecosystem disruptions that could cause severe economic impacts to the people of Alaska. It is in the best interest of Alaska and Alaskans that both purposeful and unintentional introduction of invasive species not be tolerated. Accordingly, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will take actions to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species. A department invasive species prevention and response pilot program has already begun. ADF&G is in the process of developing an invasive species plan. Specific invasive species program responsibilities would include strategic planning, prevention, monitoring, screening, incident response and information/education.

### **Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture**

Within Alaska, the responsibility for the management of noxious and invasive plants resides within the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Commissioner of DNR has delegated this responsibility to the Division of Agriculture. While the authorities provided to the Commissioner of DNR to control noxious and invasive plants are broad, restricted funding and staff have limited Division of Agriculture control activities to specific and critical agricultural concerns. Examples include working with farmers to control wild oats in grain crops, assisting farmers and farm groups in the control of on-farm infestations of Canadian and Sow Thistle, requiring certified seed, and ad hoc inspections of agricultural commodities entering Alaska to prevent weed importation. The Division of Agriculture is seeking additional funding so that its efforts can meet the needs of the growing problem of noxious and invasive plants in Alaska.

### **US Army Corps of Engineers**

The Corps of Engineers has a number of research programs focused on Invasive species. The Aquatic Plant Control Research Program (APCRP) has provided effective, economical, and environmentally compatible technologies for identifying, assessing and managing aquatic plant problems for more than 30 years. The Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station is producing a set of CD-ROMs. The first CD provides detailed information on the identification, geographic distribution, and recommended control methods relating to 61 invasive terrestrial plants occurring on Defense lands. The second CD, subject to the availability of funding, will provide similar management information for the worst 100 noxious plant species on Defense's lands.

### **US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) APHIS is responsible for keeping foreign agricultural pests and diseases from entering the United States. More specifically, under the provisions of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) program is responsible for preventing the entry of federally listed noxious weeds from foreign countries. To protect US agriculture from pests, PPQ has officers stationed at international airport terminals, seaports, and border stations across the country. PPQ officers serve as the first line of defense. Where noxious weed species become established, PPQ works cooperatively with other agencies to detect and limit the weed infestations and when feasible, initiate control or herbicide eradication programs. One new approach that PPQ is pursuing is regulating noxious weeds not only in agricultural areas but in natural areas as well. A list of the federal noxious weeds is on the APHIS website ([.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/weedhome.html](http://www.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/weedhome.html) <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/weedhome.html>). Any person may petition the Secretary of Agriculture to add or remove a plant species from this list.

### **USDA Cooperative Extension Service (CES)**

CES is the public service outreach arm of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Its mission is to interpret and extend relevant research-based knowledge and to solve the problems and meet the challenges that face the people of Alaska. It has a 20-year Integrated Pest Management program. IPM provides education and consultation to Alaskans on alternative, least toxic pest control. Over the last 10 years CES has had a noxious weed program. Personnel have been working on identification, mapping, providing control information, publications, information booths, television programs, information articles, statewide meeting and educational classes.

### **USDA Forest Service (FS)**

Three branches of the Forest Service (FS) have responsibilities for different aspects of noxious weeds: Research, State and Private Forestry (S&PF), and the National Forest System (NFS). Research develops biological controls and conducts inventories and monitoring on all forested lands in the nation. The Forest Health Protection unit within S&PF provides technical support and assistance through Integrated Pest Management programs. In the near future, there may be more opportunities to fund weed control projects on non-Forest Service lands. NFS has the responsibility to prevent, control and eradicate noxious weeds in National Forests and Grasslands.

In Alaska, FS weed inventory and control programs are young. The first formal weed surveys were conducted in 1997 and continued through 1998 and 1999. Efforts were initiated in 1999 to control tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobea*) in the

Ketchikan area and eradicate white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) along the Stikine River. In southeast Alaska, rivers are major conduits for invasive weeds. Thus far, all efforts have been non-chemical.

#### **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

NRCS is a federal agency with primary responsibility to provide technical resource management assistance on private land. NRCS will provide assistance through education and outreach and direct on-site visits with landowners and managers. Funding for pest management may be available through cost-share programs. NRCS field offices staff are qualified to develop pest management plans with individual clients. The focus of these plans will be to help landowners make pest management decisions that have the least potential for negative environmental impacts. Information on invasive plants provided through the PLANTS website (<http://plants.usda.gov>) includes plant identification and control. NRCS Plant Material Centers play a role in research through plant screening for potential invasiveness and usefulness for conservation. Plant Materials Centers are involved in state certified seed programs. Locally, NRCS works cooperatively with the state operated Alaska Plant Materials Center. NRCS works closely with Soil and Water Conservation Districts to provide services tailored to the needs of individual communities. In Alaska there has been a strong educational program developed jointly with the Cooperative Extension Service and Soil and Water Conservation Districts. State fair educational displays, pamphlets and educational workshops have been funded since 1989.

#### **US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

In Alaska BLM manages 86,400,000 acres of land for multiple uses including mining and recreation. The potential for weed introduction through these land uses includes the contamination of seed used in reclamation of mining and other disturbances, transfer by vehicles, and feed and straw infested with weed seed. Alaska Statewide Land Management Standards for BLM include guidelines for the prevention of introduction and spread of noxious weeds and specifically stipulate that only certified weed-free hay will be permitted on BLM land in Alaska. Floristic Inventories on BLM lands have targeted rare and sensitive plants, though not specifically invasive plants. BLM will begin noxious and invasive plant surveys in 2002.

Nationally, BLM considers weed management an emergency. BLM recognizes that invasive plants are one of the greatest obstacles to maintaining healthy ecosystems. Two plans help BLM direct weed management at the national level: "Pulling Together: a National Strategy for Invasive Plant Management" and "Partners Against Weeds: An action plan for the Bureau of Land Management." The plans emphasize prevention, control and education. Partnerships are key in both plans. BLM's National Weed Team is working on standardizing its national database and protocols for inventory and monitoring weeds. Protocols will probably follow those developed by the North American Weed Association. Weed management is a funding priority for BLM.

#### **US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)**

Activities to prevent and control invasive plant and animal species that severely impact the lands and waters of the United States, including resources managed within the National Wildlife Refuge System, have become a priority for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as we expand our efforts to conserve and protect our nation's native fish and wildlife habitats. The term INVASIVE SPECIES is defined by the Presidential Executive order 13112. Sometimes known as "exotic-invasive" or "alien-invasive" species, these invasive plants and animals cause vast ecological

and economic damage, and sometimes impact human health. They have gained a foothold on public and private lands throughout the nation and in other parts of the world. These species range across almost every ecosystem of the country from the mountains to the sea...including islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Caribbean. The national program on invasive plants can be viewed at <http://Invasives.fws.gov/>.

#### **US National Park Service (NPS)**

The National Park Service is required by law to keep the parks as unaltered by human activities as possible. As early as 1933, National Park Service policy recognized the harmful effects of nonnative plants and animals. Today, the National Park Service has a strong and clear policy on managing nonnative species in the park. The concepts of integrated pest management and adaptive management underlie National Park Service nonnative plant management policies and this strategy. Integrated pest management is a proven approach to managing pest problems, including invasive nonnative plants. Inside park boundaries, park managers are instituting integrated pest management techniques to control the spread of nonnative plant species while causing minimal impact on the environment. As part of that program, the National Park Service is testing mechanical, chemical, and cultural management methods and biological control techniques. NPS strategic plan can be viewed at [http://www.nature.nps.gov/wv/strat\\_pl.htm](http://www.nature.nps.gov/wv/strat_pl.htm).

In Alaska, NPS is conducting a system-wide survey for non-native plant populations. These surveys are focusing on areas of human ground disturbance where non-native plants are most likely to occur and spread. The greatest risks of non-native plant invasion in NPS park units are due to historic human disturbance, ongoing development, and global climate changes. The documentation of results includes ecological characteristics of each species, likelihood of spread and recommended management actions for control.

#### **US Department of Transportation (DOT)**

Transportation systems facilitate the spread of species outside their natural range, both domestically and internationally. DOT strives to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in keeping with the National Strategic Plan by participating on interagency committees, increasing research, training personnel and encouraging innovative designs. In Alaska DOT has certified seed and hay requirements and is developing standards for seeding with native plants.

# Alaska Statutes on Noxious Weeds

## Title 03. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

### Chapter 03.05. POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

#### Sec. 03.05.010. Powers and duties of commissioner of natural resources.

- (a) the commissioner of natural resources shall
  - (5) regulate and control the entry into the state and the transportation, sale, or use inside the state of plants, seeds, vegetables, shell eggs, fruits and berries, nursery stock, animal feeds, remedies and mineral supplements, fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals in order to prevent the spread of pests, diseases, or toxic substances injurious to the public interest, and to protect the agricultural industry against fraud, deception, and misrepresentation; In this connection the commissioner may require registration, inspection, and testing, and establish procedures and fees; and
- (b) To carry out the requirements of this title, the commissioner of natural resources may issue orders, regulations, quarantines, and embargoes relating to
  - (1) examination and inspection of premises containing products, articles, and commodities carrying pests;
  - (2) establishment of quarantines for eradication of pests;

#### 11 AAC 34.045. DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR

##### Statute text

- (a) The duty of enforcing this chapter and of carrying out its provisions and requirements is vested in the director. The duties and authority of the director include the following:
  - (1) to sample, inspect, make analyses of, and test any agricultural or vegetable seed held, transported, sold, offered, or exposed for sale within the state for planting purposes, at the time, place, and to the extent the director finds necessary to determine whether the seed is in compliance with this chapter;
  - (2) to sample, inspect, make analyses of any tree, shrub, or flower seed held, transported, sold, offered, or exposed for sale within the state for planting purposes, at the time, place, and the extent as the director may find necessary to determine whether the seed is in compliance with this chapter;
  - (3) to issue and enforce a written stop sale order or to issue a violation notice, whichever the director determines applicable, to the possessor or owner of any lot of agricultural, vegetable, tree, shrub, or flower seed which is found to be in violation of this chapter; and
  - (4) to prohibit the further sale, processing, or movement of seed, except on approval of the director, until evidence is obtained that shows that the requirements of this chapter have been

complied with and a release from the stop sale order has been issued for the seed.

- (b) When seed is denied further sale, processing, or movement under (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section, the owner or processor of the seed has the right to appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction in the locality in which the seeds were found in violation, asking for a judgment as to the justification of the order and for the discharge of the seed from the order prohibiting the sale, processing, or movement, in accordance with the finding of the court.
- (c) The provisions of (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section do not limit the right of the director to proceed as authorized by other sections of this chapter.
- (d) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the director of his authorized agents

#### **11 AAC 34.075. PROHIBITED ACTS**

##### Statute text

- (a) No person may sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or transport for use in planting in the state any agricultural or vegetable seed that
  - (3) contains any prohibited noxious weed seed, except as allowed in (g) of this section;
  - (4) contains any restricted noxious weed seed in excess of the permissible tolerance per pound established in 11 AAC 34.020(b), except as allowed in (g) of this section;
- (f) No person may plant in this state any agricultural, vegetable, tree, shrub, or flower seed containing any prohibited noxious weeds listed in 11 AAC 34.020(a) or any restricted noxious weeds in excess of the maximum allowable tolerances listed in 11 AAC 34.020(b), except as provided in 11 AAC 34.030, without express written approval of the director, or as provided in (g) of this section.
- (g) No person may use, sell, offer, expose for sale, give away, or transport for feeding, seeding, or mulching purposes any seed or grain screenings containing any prohibited noxious weed seed listed in 11 AAC 34.020(a) or any restricted noxious weeds in excess of the maximum allowable tolerances listed in 11 AAC 34.020(b), except as provided in 11 AAC 34.030, and except that the director may allow sale or transport of screenings

#### **11 AAC 34.077. WEED SEEDS IN SHIPMENT**

##### Statute text

Whenever anything brought into a part of the state from another part of the state or from any other state or foreign country is found to be infested with the seed of any prohibited noxious weed, the director will notify the owner or bailee of the shipment to return it to the point of shipment within 48 hours, and the owner or bailee of the shipment shall return it. If the director determines that the seeds can be destroyed by treatment, the shipment may, at the option and expense of the owner or bailee, be treated under the supervision of the director, and may be released after treatment.

#### **11 ACC 34.105. QUARANTINE OFFICERS**

Statute text

- (a) The director is an enforcing officer of all laws, rules and regulations relative to the prevention of the introduction into, or the spread within the state of pests.

#### **11 ACC 34.125. INSPECTION STATIONS**

Statute text

To prevent the introduction into, or the spread within this state, of pests, the director may maintain at such places within this state as he deems necessary quarantine inspection stations for the purposes of inspecting all conveyances, which might carry plants or other things, which are or are liable to be infested or infected with pests.

#### **11 ACC 34.140. NEW PESTS**

Statute text

Upon information received by the director of the existence of any pest not generally distributed within this state he shall thoroughly investigate the existence and probability of the spread thereof. He may also establish, maintain and enforce quarantine and such other regulations as are in his opinion necessary to circumscribe and exterminate or prevent the spread of such pest. The director may disinfect, or take such other action with reference to, any plants or things infested or infected with, or which in his opinion may have been discretion shall seem necessary.

#### **11 ACC 34.170. DESTRUCTION OR TREATMENT OF PESTS**

Statute text

When any shipment of plants brought into this state is found infested or infected or there is reasonable cause to presume that it may be so infested or infected with any pest, the shipment shall be immediately destroyed by, or the such pest may be exterminated by treatment or processing prescribed by the director, and if it is determined by the inspecting officer that the nature of the pest is such that no damage can be caused to agriculture in this state through such treatment or processing, or procedure incidental thereto. In such case, the shipment may be so treated or processed at the expense of the owner or bailee in the manner, and within the time specified by the inspecting officer, under his supervision, and if so treated or processed, upon determination by the enforcing officer that the pest has been exterminated, the shipment may be released.

#### **11 ACC 34.180. TREATMENT OF APPLIANCES**

Statute text

- (a) To prevent the dissemination of pests through the agency of appliances, the director will, in his discretion, publish a list of pests that can be carried that way and designating the appropriate treatment for appliances.

- (b) No person may ship or move any used appliances until he furnishes to the director proof satisfactory to the director that the appliances have not been exposed to infestation or infection by any pests, or that the appliances have been treated immediately before shipment or movement in the manner designated by the director.

#### 11 AAC 34.020. PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED NOXIOUS WEEDS

##### Statute text

- (a) The following are prohibited noxious weeds:
- Bindweed, field (*Convolvulus arvensis*);
  - Fieldcress, Austrian (*Rorippa austriaca*);
  - Galensoga (*Galensoga parviflora*);
  - Hempnettle (*Galeopsis tetrahif*);
  - Horsenettle (*Solanum carolinense*);
  - Knapweed, Russian (*Centaurea repens*);
  - Lettuce, blue-flowering (*Lactuca pulchella*);
  - Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*);
  - Sowthistle, perennial (*Sonchus arvensis*);
  - Spurge, leafy (*Euphorbia esula*);
  - Thistle, Canada (*Cirsium arvense*);
  - Whitetops and its varieties (*Cardaria drabe*, *C. pubescens*, *Lepidium latifolium*).
- (b) The following are restricted noxious weeds, with their maximum allowable tolerances:
- Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), 90 seeds per pound;
  - Blue burr (*Lappula echinata*), 18 seeds per pound;
  - Mustard (*Brassica kaber, juncea*), 36 seeds per pound;
  - Oats, wild (*Avena fatua*), 7 seeds per pound;
  - Plantain, buckhorn (*Plantago sp.*), 90 seeds per pound;
  - Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), 27 seeds per pound;
  
  - Toadflax, yellow (*Linaria vulgaris*), 1 seed per pound;
  - Vetch, tufted (*Vicia cracca*), 2 seeds per pound;
  - Wild Buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*), 2 seeds per pound

#### 11 AAC 34.030 WEED SEED AS AGRICULTURAL SEED

The following seeds, when occurring incidentally in agricultural and vegetable seeds, are classed as weed seeds, except when sold alone or as a specific constituent of a definite seed mixture:

- Black Medic (*Medicago lupulina*);
- Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*);
- Dandelion (*Taraxacum species*);
- Lupine (*Lupinus species*);
- Pigweed (*Amaranthus species*);
- Radish (*Raphanus sativus*);
- Rape (*Brassica campestris and napus*);
- Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*);
- Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*);
- Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*)

## Article 4 General Provisions

### Sec. 400. Definitions.

#### 11 AAC 34.400. DEFINITIONS

##### Statute text

The terms used in this chapter are construed to conform insofar as possible with the terms used in the Federal Seed Act (1 U.S.C. 1551 et seq.) and the regulations issued under that Act. Unless the context indicates otherwise, in this chapter.

- (1) "advertisement" means representation other than on labels, disseminated in any manner or by any means relating to seed within the scope of these regulations;
- (2) "agricultural seeds" means the seeds of all domesticated grasses and cereals, and of all legumes and other plants grown as turf, cover crops, forage crops, fiber crops or field crops and mixtures of the seeds;
- (3) "appliance" means box, tray, container, ladder, tent, vehicle, implement, or any other article which is or may be used in connection with the planting, growing, harvesting, handling, or transportation of an agricultural commodity;
- (4) "bailee" means a person who, by warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or other document of title, acknowledges possession of goods and contracts to deliver them;
- (5) "certified", as applied to bulblets, tubers, or horticultural plants or to agricultural, vegetable, tree, shrub, flower, or cereal grain seed, means inspected and labeled by and in accordance with the standards and rules and regulations of the official certification agency or in accordance with similar standards established by a similar authority in another state, country, or territory;
- (6) "certified seed potatoes" means potatoes used for planting a crop, that have been officially certified as "foundation seed" or "certified seed" by an authorized inspector, in a manner approved by the director, or, in the case of seed imported into the state, meets the certification standards of the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies;
- (8) "director" means the director of the division of agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, or the director's authorized agent;
- (13) "noxious weed" means any species of plants, either annual, biennial, or perennial, reproduced by seed, root, underground stem, or bulblet, which when established is or may become destructive and difficult to control by ordinary means of cultivation or other farm practices; or seed of such weeds that is considered commercially inseparable from agricultural or vegetable seed;
- (18) "pest" means a form of animal life, plant life, or infectious, transmissible, or contagious disease of plants, that is or is liable to be dangerous or detrimental to the agricultural industry of the state;

(21) "restricted noxious weed seed" means the seed of weeds which are very objectionable in fields, lawns, and gardens of this state, but which can be controlled by good cultural practices;

(25) "weed seed" means a restricted noxious weed seed and any seed not included in the definition of agricultural seed when it occurs incidentally in agricultural or vegetable seeds.

## Websites

APHIS noxious weed site

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppa/weeds/weedhome.html>

Aquatic Plant Management Society, Inc.

LINK "http://www.apms.org" <http://www.apms.org>

ARS USDA Invader Database system

[http://Invader.dbs.umd.edu/Noxious\\_Weeds/state\\_query.asp](http://Invader.dbs.umd.edu/Noxious_Weeds/state_query.asp)

Biology and Management of Noxious Range land Weeds Oregon State

<http://www.osu.orst.edu/dept/press/BioManagementWeed.html>

BLM Weed management website

<http://www-a.blm.gov/weeds/>

<http://www.blm.gov/education/weed/weed.html>

Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants University of Florida

<http://plcnr.ifas.ufl.edu/welcome.html>

EPA Office of Water Invasive Species Program

[http://www.epa.gov/owow/invasive\\_species/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/invasive_species/)

[http://www.epa.gov/owow/invasive\\_species/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/invasive_species/)

Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network

<http://www.cciw.ca/eman-temp/>

Federal Highway Administration DOT Roadside Vegetation Management

[http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/veg\\_mat.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/veg_mat.htm)

Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds s/FICMNEWHomePage.html

<http://refuges.fws.gov/FICMNEWFiles/FICMNEWHomePage.html>

Federal Noxious Weed Act

<http://refuges.fws.gov/FICMNEWFiles/FederalNoxiousWeedAct.html>

Harmful Non-indigenous Species in the United States, publication

[http://www.wws.princeton.edu/~ota/disk1/1993/9325\\_n.html](http://www.wws.princeton.edu/~ota/disk1/1993/9325_n.html)

Invasive Plants and the Nursery Industry

[rown.edu/Research/EnvStudies\\_Theses/full9900/mhall/IPlants/IPlants\\_Frames.html](http://www.brown.edu/Research/EnvStudies_Theses/full9900/mhall/IPlants/IPlants_Frames.html)

[http://www.brown.edu/Research/EnvStudies\\_Theses/full9900/mhall/](http://www.brown.edu/Research/EnvStudies_Theses/full9900/mhall/IPlants/IPlants_Frames.html)

[IPlants/IPlants\\_Frames.html](http://www.brown.edu/Research/EnvStudies_Theses/full9900/mhall/IPlants/IPlants_Frames.html)

Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia

[nh/invinfo.htm http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/invinfo.htm](http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/invinfo.htm)

Native Plant Conservation Initiative's Web Site  
<http://www.nps.gov/plants/>

National Invasive Species Council  
<http://invasivespecies.gov/>

National Parks Strategic Plan for Managing Invasive Nonnatives  
[http://www.nature.nps.gov/wv/strat\\_pl.htm](http://www.nature.nps.gov/wv/strat_pl.htm)

National Strategic for the Management of Invasive Plants Publication  
<http://blueoase.arw.r9.fws.gov/FICMNEWFiles/NatWeedStrategyTOC.html>

North American Weed Management Association  
<http://www.nawma.org/>

NRCS Plants Database  
<http://plants.usda.gov/>

The Nature Conservancy  
<http://nature.org/>  
<http://www.tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/news/051899.html>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Invasive Species Program  
<http://invasives.fws.gov/>

University of Montana Invaders database system  
<http://invader.dbs.umt.edu/>

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board  
<http://www.wa.gov/agr/weedboard/>

Weeds Gone Wild - Plant Conservation Alliance  
<http://www.nps.gov/plants/allen/>

Weed Science Society of America  
www.wssa.net" <http://www.wssa.net>

Weed Science University of Illinois  
RLINK <http://ext.agn.uiuc.edu/extension/wsp.html>  
<http://ext.agn.uiuc.edu/extension/wsp.html>

Western Society of Weed Science  
<http://www.wsweedscience.org>

Contact Directory of Individuals  
Interested in Noxious  
and Invasive Plants  
Management in Alaska

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

Sponsored by

The Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (CNIPM)  
A Local, State and Federal Cooperative Effort

January 2002

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## LISTING OF INDIVIDUALS BY ORGANIZATIONS

### **ALASKA STATE AGENCIES**

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#### **Department of Fish and Game**

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Brownlee, Kevin

Jacobs, Laura

Klein, Joe

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Piorkowski, Robert, Ph.D.

Schempf, Janet Hall

#### **Department of Natural Resources**

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##### *Division of Mining*

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##### *Division of Forestry*

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##### *Plant Material Center*

Moore, Nancy

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#### **Department of Transportation**

Adler, Clint P.E.

Corrigan, Missy

Gerke, Eric

Mazzitello, John, R.

#### **Alaska Railroad Corporation**

Kemonosh, Karolann

#### **Department of Environmental Health**

Lombardi, Rosemarie

#### **Soil and Water Cons. Districts**

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Crawford, Julie

Durham, Jeffrey

Kingsbury, Alan

McClure, Michele

Poindexter, Al

Scharfenberg, Joni

Schollenberg, Shirley

Wilson, Pat

Witte, Doug

#### **Alaska State Parks**

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#### **Municipality of Anchorage**

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#### **Fairbanks North Star Borough**

Leone, David N.

#### **University of Alaska**

Begna, Sultan, Ph.D.

Boggs, Keith

Gay, Peter, Ph.D.

Holloway, Pat, Ph.D.

Leary, Patricia M.

Leiner, Roseann, Ph.D.

Lipkin, Rob

McBeath, Jenifer Huang, Ph.D.

Sparrow, Stephen

Tande, Jerry

Viereck, Les

##### *Herbarium*

Batten, Alan

##### *Cooperative Extension Service*

Gorman, Bob

Hébert, Michele

Jahns, Tom, Ph.D.

Kaspari, Phil  
Michelbrink, Hunter  
Mueller, Marta  
Riley, Julie  
Rose, Corlene  
Sorensen, Fred  
Wheeler, Bob, Ph.D.

### **FEDERAL AGENCIES**

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##### BLM

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Gronquist, Ruth  
Jandt, Randi  
Meyers, Randy

##### US FWS

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DeLapp, John  
Jorgenson, Janet  
Roy, Michael  
Sonnevil, Gary  
Wertz, Tara

##### US NPS

Spencer, Page

##### US Geological Survey

Densmore, Roseann, Ph.D.

#### **US Department of Agriculture**

##### APHS

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##### ARS

Ianson, David

##### NRCS

Gleason, Mary  
Leonetti, Crystal  
Michaud, Mitch  
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##### US Forest Service

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DeVelice, Robert, L.  
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##### US Department of Defense

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Everett, Christy

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### **ORGANIZATIONS /INDIVIDUALS**

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Bundy, Lynn  
Clay, Jerry  
DePriest, Tiny  
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Scorup, Peter, C.  
Turner, Keith  
Ward, Bill & Marcia

##### Alaska Biological Research Inc.

Jorgenson, Torre  
Schlentner, Sharon

##### Alveska Pipeline

Girard, Cathy  
Schaefer, Hillary

##### The Nature Conservancy

Keys, Sandra

### **CANADA**

Bennet, Bruce

## INTRODUCTIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This directory was put together as a resource, listing individuals from government agencies, universities, agricultural organizations, farmers and other private citizens and organizations with particular noxious and invasive plants management interest, expertise and skill. The directory will be made available to individuals and groups as a resource for organizing technical and assistance in solving management issues. It is also a way to keeping interested parties and individuals informed of the activities and issues in Management of Noxious and Invasive Plants in Alaska.

Included is everyone who took time to complete a form, so the directory represents a self-selected group, rather than a comprehensive list of all interested individuals. If you would like to be added to this directory, please fill out the form at the back of this directory and mail or fax it to Michele Hébert, Land Resources Agent for the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service.

The goals of the directory are to heighten the awareness among all citizens of the degradation that can be brought to Alaska lands and waters by the explosive spread of non-native invasive plants and to bring about greater statewide coordination, cooperation and action that will successfully halt the introduction and spread of such plants and restore infested lands and waters to a healthy and productive condition.

Many of the individuals listed, participated in the Alaska Strategic Planning Workshop on February 2, 2001, for the Management of Noxious and Invasive Plants. The outcome of that workshop was a draft strategic management plan for Alaska. The goals and actions outlined in the plan provide a structure that, if supported and advanced through individual or cooperative efforts, will further the effective management of noxious and invasive plant species across all lands and jurisdictions of the state of Alaska. The participants in this strategic plan recognize that through the development of a statewide coordinated and cooperative approach to noxious and invasive plants management, they can more effectively advance the actions necessary to achieve both the strategic goals and actions and respective individual and organizational responsibilities.

The directory is a project of the Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (CNIPM). The main goal of this committee is to launch and coordinate a process for the development of a strategic plan to manage noxious and invasive plants in Alaska. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been developed to establish CNIPM and to secure agency and organizational support.

CNIPM wishes to thank all those who assisted in compiling this directory.

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**Adler, Clint P.E.**

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tions within Alaska; plant identification.

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Phone: 907-257-2783 Fax: 907-257-2789  
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Expertise/Experience: Worked on biological weed control  
for seven years in Montana. I currently do vegetation  
classification, develop plant range maps, and study rare  
plants in Alaska.

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**Brasier, Lyall**

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and plant research; landscape consultant.

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
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**Clay, Jerry**

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Engineering; familiarity with soil and rock types all  
across Alaska, including trace elements by area; have  
a listing of various forbs and trace elements they  
need to grow and tend to concentrate; soil and plant  
material trace mineral analysis.

**Cole, Jeanie**

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US Interior Dept. BLM  
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eradication projects in Nevada.

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revegetation of riparian areas; botanical surveys for  
baseline data and monitoring projects for fish and  
wildlife habitat; teach basic botany and forestry to  
middle school kids.

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western U.S.

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**DePriest, Tiny RM**

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producer.

**DeVelice, Robert L.**

Forest Ecologist  
US Forest Service, Chugach National Forest  
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Expertise/Experience: Ph.D., Biology, New Mexico State Univ., 1983; Masters of Science, Agronomy, New Mexico State Univ. 1979; B.S. Forestry, Univ. of Montana, 1976. Over 20 years of experience in Alaska, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and New Zealand in community ecology, conservation biology, statistical analysis, and vegetation dynamics modeling.

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US Interior Dept. Geological Survey  
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Expertise/Experience: MS Botany; Ph.D. Botany; plant ecology and restoration ecology; 25 years work in Alaska on plant ecology and revegetation.

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US Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch  
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AK DNR Division of Agriculture  
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**Gorman, Bob**

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**Graham, Jeff, Ph.D.**

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AK DNR Division of Forestry  
101 Airport Road  
Palmer, AK 99645  
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Expertise/Experience: BS, MS and Ph.D. in Forest Science specializing in reforestation; research in herbicide science in Alaska; 10 years w/Division of Forestry; private forest landowner consulting; public and professional workshops for Forestry.

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Wildlife Biologist  
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**Ianson, David C.**

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**Ireys, Justin**

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Expertise/ Experience: BS Fisheries Science; MS Biology; aquatic biologist with some years spent doing revegetation research; aquatic biology and ecology of fresh water systems.

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**Jandt, Randi**

Fire Ecologist  
BLM Alaska Fire Service  
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Expertise/Experience: Wildlife biologist, habitat work, fire and fireline rehabilitation

**Jewett, Christina**

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Expertise/ Experience: Federal regulations; exclusion (into US); teaching K-12; entomology; pesticide regulation.

**Jorgenson, Torre**

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Expertise/Experience: Plant ecology; soil science; geomorphology; permafrost studies; GIS and mapping; ecological land surveys; TES surveys; land rehabilitation; wetland survey and restoration; response of ecosystems to climatic change.

**Jorgenson, Janet**

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Expertise/Experience: Committee member of Alaska Farm Bureau; Delta Chapter's Noxious Weed Program; agricultural producer with experience applying agricultural chemicals; makes herbicide or alternative weed control recommendations as CES agent.

**Kemenosh, Karolann**

Environmental Specialist  
Alaska Railroad Corporation  
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**Keys, Sandra**

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Anchorage, AK 99501  
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Agricultural Inspector  
AK DNR Division of Agriculture  
3700 Airport Way  
Fairbanks, AK 99709  
Phone: 907-451-2780  
Fax: 907-451-2751  
Email: charles\_knight@dnr.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: Agronomist

**Kriekhaus, Brad**

Biological Technician - Botany  
USDA Forest Service  
204 Siginaka Way  
Sitka, AK 99835  
Phone: 907-747-4242  
Fax: 907-747-4331  
Email: bkriekhaus@fs.fed.us  
Expertise/Experience: Plant identification; working on Japanese knotweed eradication in Southeast AK

**Leary, Patricia M.**

Grounds Supervisor  
University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA)  
3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
Phone: 907-786-6999  
Fax: 907-786-6989

**Lee, Mike**

Camp Facility Manager  
4717 Harvard Circle  
Fairbanks, AK 99709  
Phone: 907-474-0194  
Expertise/Experience: Biology minor; retired park ranger and superintendent for AK State Parks.

**Leiner, Roseann, Ph.D.**

Horticulture/Extension Specialist  
Palmer Research Center UAF  
533 E. Fireweed Ave.  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: 907-746-9466  
Fax: 907-746-2677  
Email: pfrml@uaa.alaska.edu  
Expertise/Experience: Vegetable and crops.

**Leone, David**

Special Assistant to the Mayor  
Fairbanks North Star Borough FNSB  
PO BOX 71267  
Fairbanks, AK 99707  
Phone: 907-459-1302  
Fax: 907-459-1102  
Email: dleone@co.fairbanks.ak.us

**Leonetti, Crystal**

Soil Conservationist  
USDA Natural Resource Cons. Sv. Svc.  
1700 E. Bogard Rd., Ste. 203  
Wasilla, AK 99654  
Phone: 907-373-6492  
Fax: 907-373-7192  
Email: cpoindex@ak.usda.gov  
Expertise/Experience: Work with farmers who need to be aware of weed concerns.

**Lipkin, Rob**

Botanist  
AK Natural Heritage Program, UAA  
707 A. Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: 907-257-2785  
Email: anrl@uaa.alaska.edu  
Expertise/Experience: Botanist; Plant surveys.

**Lipyanc, Deb. M.**

USARAK ITAM Staff  
Public Works  
3015 Montgomery Road #6500  
Attn: APVR-WPW-EN (Lipyanc)  
Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-6500  
Phone: 907-353-6702  
Fax: 907-353-9867  
Email: lipyanc@wainwright.army.mil  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Forestry; ITAM/NR manager at FWA; Vegetation sampling, inventory and monitoring; TES and leafy spurge work; revegetation military lands.

**Lombardi, Rosemarie**

Environmental Specialist  
Department of Environmental Health  
Pesticide Program  
500 S. Alaska Street  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: 907-745-3236  
Fax: 907-745-8125  
Email: rosemarie\_Lombardi@envircon.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: Federal and state pesticide regulations; pesticide permits.

**Mason, Jeff**

Natural Resource Personnel  
Fort Greely  
PO Box 362  
Delta Junction, AK 99737  
Email: jeffrey.mason@wainwright.army.mil  
Expertise/Experience: Vegetation sampling; inventory and monitoring; revegetation military lands.

**Mazzitello, John R.**

Coordinator  
ADOT & PF NR Environmental  
2301 Peger Road  
Fairbanks, AK 99709  
Phone: 907-451-2238  
Fax: 907-451-5103  
Email: John\_Mazzitello@dot.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Civil and Environmental Engineering; 12 credits toward MS in Environmental Engineering; 6 years Air Force in Environmental and Construction Management; 1 year w/ADEC.

**McBeath, Jenifer Huang, Ph.D.**

Plant Pathologist  
AFES UAF  
Fairbanks, AK 99775-7200  
Phone: 907-474-7431  
Fax: 907-474-6099  
Email: ffjhm@uaf.edu  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Plant Pathology and Entomology; MS and Ph.D. in plant pathology; plant pathology and biological control; plant diseases survey and detection; teaching and research.

**McClure, Michele**

District Coordinator  
Wasilla Soil and Water Cons. District  
1700 E. Bogard Rd. Suite 200  
Wasilla, AK 99654  
Phone: 907-373-6495 Ext. 112  
Fax: 907-373-7192  
Email: district@pobox.alaska.net

**Meyers, Randy Ms.**

Natural Resource Specialist  
Bureau of Land Management  
P. O. Box 1049  
Kotzebue, AK 99752  
Phone: 907-442-3430  
Fax: 907-442-2720  
Email: Randy\_Meyers@ak.blm.gov  
Expertise/Experience: B.S. in environmental science; M.S. in botany; vegetation inventory and monitoring.

**Michaud, Mitch**

Forester  
USDA/NRCS  
PO Box 800  
Kenai, AK 99611  
Phone: 907-283-8732 ext. 105  
Fax: 907-283-9667  
Email: mitch.michaud@ak.usda.gov  
Expertise/Experience: Forest management; 1-1/2 years w/ADOT.. Background on East Coast where invasive plants are everywhere; restoration/herbicide use.

**Michelbrink, Hunter**

Land Resource Agent  
Cooperative Extension Service  
809 S. Chugach  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: 907-745-3360  
Fax: 907-745-5479  
Email: nnhjm@uaf.edu  
Expertise/Experience: Background on East Coast where invasive plants are everywhere; restoration/herbicide use.

**Miller, Susan**

18722 Guillemot Circle  
Anchorage, AK  
Phone: 907-345-4444  
Fax: 907-345-4444  
Email: The Garden Gate  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Horticulture; 21 years greenhouse industry and gardening in Anchorage.

**Moore, Nancy**

Agronomist II  
Plant Material Center  
PO Box 399  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: 907-745-4469  
Fax: 907-746-1568  
Email: nancy\_moore@dnr.ak.state.us  
Expertise/Experience: Botanist; revegetation specialist.

**Mouw, Jason**

Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game  
333 Raspberry Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99518  
Phone: 907-267-2100  
Fax: 907-267-2422  
Email: Jason\_mouw@fishgame.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: Floodplain plant ecology

**Mueller, Marta**

Integrated Pest Management Technician  
Cooperative Extension Service UAF  
PO Box 758155  
Fairbanks, AK 99775  
Phone: 907-474-2428  
Fax: 907-474-6885  
Email: ftmrm@uaf.edu  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Biology; 3 years as pest scout in interior Alaska; graduate student in UAF Dept. of Biology and Wildlife.

**Piorkowski, Robert, Ph.D.**

Scientific Program Manager  
Alaska Dept. Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 25226  
Juneau, AK 99802  
Phone: 907-456-6107  
Fax: 907-456-2604  
Email: Bob\_Piorkowski@fishgame.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: Department lead on invasive aquatic plants.

**Poindexter, Al**

Supervisor on Board  
Homer Soil and Water Conservation District  
Box 400 Lake Street  
Homer, AK 99603  
Phone: 907-235-8177 ext. 5 Fax: 907-235-2364  
Email: hswcd@xyz.net

**Purviance, Michael C.**

PO Box 1656  
Delta Junction, AK 99737  
Phone: 907-895-2076 Fax: 907-895-2076  
Email: mikepurv@wildak.net  
Expertise/Experience: Farm manager;  
pesticide applicator license.

**Riley, Julie**

Horticulture Agent  
Cooperative Extension Service UAF  
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd., #118  
Anchorage, AK 99508-4143  
Phone: 907-786-6300 Fax: 907-786-6312  
Email: aljar@uaa.alaska.edu  
Expertise/Experience: Weed identification and control  
recommendations; teach weed control practices to  
gardeners and homeowners.

**Rippy, Ann**

Conservation Agronomist  
USDA/NRCS  
590 University Ave., Suite B  
Fairbanks, AK 99709  
Phone: 907-479-2657 ext. 106 Fax: 907-479-6998  
Email: arippy@nrsc.usda.gov  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Agronomy; MS in Natural  
Resources Management/ Agronomy; 15 years as soil  
conservationist/ conservation agronomist; technical  
support for field office staff on agronomy concerns  
including nutrient and pest management.

**Robb, William R.**

Horticulturist  
Municipality of Anchorage  
Parks & Recreation Division  
PO Box 196650  
Anchorage, AK  
Phone: 907-343-4716  
Fax: 907-249-7640  
Email: robbwr@ci.anchorage.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Horticulture plus grad work;  
research and extension in horticulture using nutrient  
culture and radioactive isotope tracing; controlled  
environmental growth using nutrient culture and grasses  
to remove toxins; 20 years as Anchorage's municipal  
horticulturist; registered consulting arborist; certified  
arborist.

**Rose, Corlene**

IPM Program Manager  
Cooperative Extension Service UAF  
2221 E Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 118  
Anchorage, AK 99508-4140  
Phone: 907-786-6316  
Fax: 907-786-6312  
Email: alaska.edu ancr@uaa.alaska.edu  
Website: <http://www.uaa.edu/coop.ext>  
Expertise/Experience: Integrated pest management,  
educational outreach, multimedia production.

**Roy, Michael**

Invasive Species Coordinator  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 E. Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Phone: 907-786-3925 Fax: 907-786-3350  
Email: Michael\_roy@fws.gov  
Expertise/Experience: Access to FWS subject matter  
experts.

**Schaefer, Hillary**

Field Environment Generalist  
Alyeska Pipeline  
615 Bidwell Ave.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Phone: 907-450-7682 Fax: 907-450-5534  
Email: SchaeferH@alyeska-pipeline.com  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Environmental Health-  
epidemiology, toxicology, industrial hygiene; work for  
Alyeska ensuring environmental compliance; leading  
revegetation/stream channel restoration projects along  
TAP.

**Scharfenberg, Joni**

Project Coordinator  
Fairbanks Soil & Water Conservation Dst.  
590 University Ave., Ste B  
Fairbanks, AK 99709  
Phone: 907-479-1213  
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Email: fswcd@mosquionet.com  
Expertise/Experience: Farmer

**Schempf, Janet Hall**

Alaska Coastal Management Coordinator  
AK Dept. of Fish & Game  
Habitat & Restoration Division  
PO Box 25526  
Juneau, AK 99802-5526  
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Email: janet\_schempf@fishgame.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: Fish & wildlife life history and  
habitat research; land and water permitting; land manage-  
ment planning; wetlands delineation and restoration.

**Schlentner, Sharon**

Biologist  
Alaska Biological Research Inc.  
PO Box 80410  
Fairbanks, AK 99708  
Phone: 907-455-6777 Fax: 907-455-6781  
Email: sschlentner@abrinc.com  
Expertise/Experience: 5 years in environmental research working primarily on plants and soils studies including ecological land surveys and land rehabilitation; 10 years research in agriculture studies of tillage, weed control, plant pathology and nitrogen cycling in Fairbanks and Delta area.

**Schollenberg, Shirley**

District Manager  
Homer Soil & Water Conservation District  
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**Schulz, Beth**

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US Forest Service  
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Phone: 907-743-9424 Fax: 907-743-9482  
Email: bschulz@fs.fed.us  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Botany; MS in Natural Resource Management; Vegetation inventory and monitoring; IMP consultation.

**Scorup, Peter C.**

Senior Environmental Scientist  
Northern Native Seeds  
PO Box 775  
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Email: pjscorup@mtaonline.net

**See, John W.**

Alaska Urban & Community Forestry Program Coord.  
DNR - Division of Forestry  
550 W. Seventh Ave., Suite 1450  
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**Shephard, Michael**

Vegetation Ecologist  
USDA Forest Service  
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Email: mshephard@fs.fed.us  
Expertise/Experience: Weed surveys in SE AK, working on Japanese knotweed eradication project.

**Sonnevil, Gary M**

Project Leader  
US Interior Dept. Fish & Wildlife Service  
PO BOX 1670  
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Phone: 907-262-9863  
Fax: 907-262-7145  
Email: gary\_sonnevil@fws.gov  
AK Regional Aquatic Nuisance Species Coord.  
Expertise/Experience: Fisheries biologist

**Sorensen, Fred**

IPM Coordinator  
Cooperative Extension Service UAF  
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd., #118  
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Phone: 907-786-6311  
Fax: 907-786-6312  
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Expertise/Experience: IPM; teach master gardening; train IPM technicians.

**Sparrow, Stephen**

Professor of Agronomy  
SALRM UAF  
PO Box 757200  
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Fax: 907-474-6184  
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Expertise/Experience: Soil science; agronomy.

**Spencer, Page**

Ecologist  
US Interior Dept. National Park Service  
2525 Gambell Street  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Phone: 907-257-2625  
Fax: 907-257-2448  
Email: Page\_Spencer@nps.gov  
Expertise/Experience: Ecology; lots of AK field time with good understanding of native communities.

**Stensvold, Mary**

Regional Botanist, Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service  
204 Siginaka Way  
Sitka, Alaska 99835  
Phone: 907-747-6671  
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Email: mstenvold@fs.fed.us or stensvol@iastate.edu  
Expertise/Experience: MS in Botany, current emphasis on rare plants, ferns, weed issues, revegetation with native plants, and gardening with native vascular plants and bryophytes.

**Tande, Jerry**

Vegetation Ecologist  
Alaska Natural Heritage Program, UAA  
707 "A" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: 907-257-2787 Fax: 907-257-2789  
Email: angft@uaa.alaska.edu  
Expertise/Experience: Vegetation mapping, classification and description; vegetation monitoring; plant taxonomy and inventory; landscape ecology; vegetation history.

**Turner, Keith**

Landscaper  
1536 Valarian Street  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
Phone: 907-274-6917  
Expertise/Experience: 3 years experience landscaping; master gardener.

**Viereck, Les**

Affiliate Professor of Forest Ecology  
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Boreal Ecology Coop. Research Unit  
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**Walsh, Kerry**

LCTA Coordinator  
Center for Ecological Mgt. of Military Lands  
PO Box 35090  
Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-0090  
Phone: 907-353-1174 Fax: 907-353-1253  
Email: walshke@wainwright.army.mil  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Biology; Natural Resources Management; MS in progress; currently working with large database to assess land condition of Fort Wainwright lands.

**Ward, Bill & Marcia**

Owners, Ward Farms  
PO Box 1987  
Delta Junction, AK 99737  
Phone: 907-895-5415 Fax: 907-895-5416  
Expertise/Experience: Private landowner and user; hay and livestock production.

**Warner, Doug**

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1800 Glenn Highway, Suite 12  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: 907-761-3861 Fax: 907-745-7112  
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Expertise/Experience: State plant regulatory official.

**Wells, Robert**

Director  
AK DNR Division of Agriculture  
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Palmer, AK 99645-6736  
Phone: 907-761-3867 Fax: 907-745-7112  
Email: Robert\_Wells@dnr.state.ak.us  
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Expertise/Experience: BA in Economics; Director, Division of Agriculture 10/97-present; Owner, L&R Greenhouses.

**Wertz, Tara**

US Fish and Wildlife Service, NAES  
101 12<sup>th</sup> Ave., Rm 110  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
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Email: Tara\_Wertz@fws.gov  
Expertise/Experience: Big game habitat improvement, noxious weed management, upland habitat restoration.

**Wheeler, Bob Ph.D.**

Forestry Specialist  
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**Wilson, Pat**

Board Member, Upper Susitna SWCD  
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Expertise/Experience: Gardener since 1972.

**Witte, Doug**

Executive Director  
Alaska Association of Conservation Districts  
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**Wright, Stoney**

Manager  
Plant Material Center  
HC 04 Box 7440  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: 907-745-4469 Fax: 907-746-1568  
Email: Stoney\_Wright@dnr.state.ak.us  
Expertise/Experience: BS in Range Sciences; MED in Adult Education; revegetation and land reclamation.

## COMMENTS • OVERSIGHTS • CORRECTIONS • DELETIONS

We realize that in some cases, there may be oversights in this edition of the Contact Directory for the Management of Noxious and Invasive Plants. We hope to correct any errors in subsequent editions. Additions, deletions, or corrections would be appreciated. Please use this sheet for your comments and mail or fax form to:

Michele Hébert, Land Resources Agent  
Cooperative Extension Service  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
PO BOX 756180  
FAIRBANKS, AK 99775-6180  
Fax 907-474-6885  
Email [ffmah@uaf.edu](mailto:ffmah@uaf.edu)

Check one:       ADDITION       DELETIONS       CORRECTIONS

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPERTISE/EXPERIENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_



**LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE**

PO Box 1189  
Room 210, Jarvis Office Center  
Delta Jct., AK 99737  
Phone: 895-4236 Fax: 895-5017

**MEMORANDUM**

APR 03 2002

**DATE:** April 3, 2002  
**TO:** House Resources Committee  
**FROM:** Jackie W. Becker, <sup>qwb</sup>  
Assistant Legislative Information Officer

**SUBJECT:** Written Testimony for House Finance Committee hearing.

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the House Resources Committee hearing that was scheduled for 04/03/02.

Copies of this testimony were transmitted by fax on 04/03/02.

Thank you.

Enclosures: <sup>qwb</sup> 9



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource

committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

April 3, 2002

Alaska State Legislators  
State Capitol (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representatives,

I urge you to support Bills HB432 and SB353 which will establish a position to help prevent wide spread habitat destruction from noxious and invasive plants. The funding of this is vital to Alaska's future.

As a Delta farmer we have spent thousands of dollars on chemicals, time and equipment to try and control and eradicate this problem in our area. It is impossible for a few of us in the area to control this problem without the assistance of the legislators. The plants are aggressive and highly competitive and left unattended they can destroy state and public lands.

The current infestations in Alaska are still at a manageable level where immediate eradication and prevention efforts can dramatically reduce the future financial burden of controlling widespread infestations. Prevention is much cheaper than control. The funding of this position is vital to Alaska's future. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly will greatly reduce the substantial economic loss and ecological damage that puts our agricultural lands at risk and also detrimental to our forests, wilderness areas, parks and recreational sites.

Recreational vehicles, horseback riding can spread this noxious weed at a very high rate.

Signed:

E. L. Hillert

Testifier

A DELTA FARMER

Representing (Optional)

Address

H.C 60 BOX 4210 DELTA JUNCTION AK 99797

Phone No.

907-895-4338

FAX 907-895-5481

gipaw@wildak.net



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02.  
bill/subject committee name

*I support HB 432*

*Rep Wrigley*

Signed:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Testifier

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representing (Optional)

*HC 62 Box 5790 Delta Jct*

Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
committee name  
bill/subject

I support HB 432

Signed:

Scott Schultz (Scott Schultz)

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

HC 62 Box 5440 Delta Jct

Address

Phone No.




# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee name  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject

I support HB 432. Alaska  
needs to address its  
maximus weed problem before it  
gets out of hand.

Signed:

 (Randy Peterson)  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
PO Box 1572 Delta Jct  
Address

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432

CL Carlson

Signed: CL CARLSON  
Testifier

PO Box 953 Delta Jct 99737  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02.  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432. Alaska needs  
to eradicate the noxious weed  
problem.

Signed:

Becky Peterson

Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 1572 Delta Jct, AK 99737

Address

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I Support HB432

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Larsen".

Signed:

Tom Larsen  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 861

Address

D.J. AK 99737

Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HB432, dated 4/3/02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB432. Alaska  
needs to address its noxious weed  
problem before it gets out of hand.

Signed: Jeff Durham  
Testifier  
self  
Representing (Optional)  
PO Box 815 Delta Jet, AK  
Address  
895-2075  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources  
committee on HR 432, dated 4-3-02  
bill/subject committee name

I support HB 432  
Douglas

Signed:

Douglas

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 4554-99702

Address

4880980

Phone No.

To: Beverly L. Masek

**FINAL ADVISORY: Space Is Running Out! Reserve Your Spot Today!**

# ***The 2002 Natural Resources Training Sessions***

***Invasive Species***

***April 22-23, 2002***

***Wildland Fire Management***

***April 24-25, 2002***

**Sheraton Denver West Hotel, Denver, CO**

Dear Natural Resource Professional:

You are invited to explore the latest best practices, lessons learned and cutting edge ideas for managing and developing invasive species and wildland fire programs at the **2002 Natural Resources Training Sessions for Invasive Species and Wildland Fire Management**, being held April 22-25, 2002 in Denver, CO. You will emerge from these training sessions with the strategies, tools and techniques to strengthen the design and implementation of your natural resources programs and policies. Across the nation, the threat of invasive species and wildland fire to our environment and natural resources is growing. The *2002 Natural Resources Training Sessions* are the only national conferences that bring together key "thought leaders", policymakers, leading experts, and veteran program managers to discuss both these critical issues in one setting

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*Identify Performance Measurements for Intermediate & End Outcomes in Both Invasive Species & Wildland Fire Programs*

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*Learn from Experts and Examine Case Studies of Effective Solutions for Every Aspect of Invasive Species and Wildland Fire Management*

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*Find Out the Latest Policies, Legislation, and Regulations at the State, Federal, & International Levels Being Developed to Address the Threats and Management of Invasive Species & Wildland Fire Management*

Natural Resources Training Session – Invasive Species Control and Wildland Fire Management  
Call (703) 519-6270; Fax This Form To: (703) 519-6271;

The Performance Institute, 311 North Washington Street, Suite 200, Alexandria VA 22314

- Yes! I want to register for the Invasive Species Control Conference for \$495
- Yes! I want to register for the Wildland Fire Management Conference for \$495
- Yes! I want to register for both Conferences for a combined total of \$950

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22-LS1428V  
Cook  
4/4/02

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 432( )  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the labeling of animal and poultry feeds and to the agriculture  
2 program coordinator; relating to the sale, offer for sale, representation, and labeling of  
3 food or other agricultural products as organic; relating to the state organic certification  
4 program; and providing for an effective date."

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

6 \* Section 1. AS 03.05.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

7 (7) adopt regulations under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act)  
8 establishing requirements for the labeling of animal and poultry feeds that are  
9 compatible with federal law.

10 \* Sec. 2. AS 03.58.010 is repealed and reenacted to read:

11 Sec. 03.58.010. **Prohibition.** A person may not sell, offer for sale, represent,  
12 or label a raw or processed agricultural product, including ingredients, as "organic"  
13 unless the product has been produced, handled, and certified under 7 U.S.C. 6501 -  
14 6522, as amended, or under the state organic certification program established under

1 AS 03.58.015.

2 \* Sec. 3. AS 03.58 is amended by adding a new section to read:

3 Sec. 03.58.015. State organic certification program. (a) The department  
4 may establish a state organic certification program for producers and handlers of  
5 agricultural products within the state that meets the requirements for approval under 7  
6 U.S.C. 6501 - 6522, as amended.

7 (b) The department may apply under 7 U.S.C. 6514, as amended, for  
8 accreditation as a certifying agent under 7 U.S.C. 6501 - 6522, as amended.

9 \* Sec. 4. AS 03.58.050 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 03.58.050. Regulations. The department may adopt regulations under  
11 AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) to carry out this chapter, including  
12 regulations to establish reasonable fees for services provided by the department  
13 [A REGULATION THAT LISTS AND PERIODICALLY UPDATES  
14 SUBSTANCES UNDER AS 03.58.010(a)].

15 \* Sec. 5. AS 03.58.060(b) is amended to read:

16 (b) If a person violates this chapter or [,] a regulation adopted under this  
17 chapter, [OR AN ORDER ISSUED UNDER (a) OF THIS SECTION,] the person is  
18 liable to the state for

19 (1) [LIABLE TO THE STATE FOR] a civil fine established by the  
20 department by regulation [THAT DOES NOT EXCEED THE TOTAL OF \$1,000]  
21 plus the state's estimated costs of investigating and taking appropriate administrative  
22 and enforcement actions for the violation, including attorney fees;

23 (2) [LIABLE TO THE STATE FOR] an additional civil penalty of  
24 three times the value of the product knowingly sold in violation of this chapter.

25 \* Sec. 6. AS 03.58.060(c) is amended to read:

26 (c) The provisions of this section are in addition to the remedies available  
27 under AS 45.50.471 - 45.50.561 and federal statute and regulation.

28 \* Sec. 7. AS 03.58 is amended by adding a new section to read:

29 Sec. 03.58.065. Applicability. This chapter does not apply to meat, fish, or  
30 poultry.

31 \* Sec. 8. AS 03.60 is amended by adding a new section to read:

1           **Sec. 03.60.006. Agriculture program coordinator.** The commissioner shall  
2 appoint an agriculture program coordinator. The agriculture program coordinator is in  
3 the classified service. The coordinator has the following responsibilities:

4                   (1) to carry out the provisions of AS 03.58 (organic foods);

5                   (2) to facilitate and monitor the production and sale of organic foods in  
6 the state;

7                   (3) to seek funding through grants and cooperative efforts with other  
8 agencies for organic foods programs and weed management programs in the state;

9                   (4) to control and eradicate the spread of obnoxious weeds as required  
10 under AS 44.37.030(5);

11                   (5) to exercise the powers under AS 03.05.010 that relate to the  
12 management of noxious or invasive plant species;

13                   (6) to develop and distribute educational materials focused on  
14 increasing public awareness of problems associated with noxious or invasive plant  
15 species and to help control those species;

16                   (7) to collect and maintain data on noxious and invasive plant species  
17 and to coordinate state, federal, local, and private management efforts;

18                   (8) to assist in developing and supporting plant management areas and  
19 chemical and integrated pest management programs to control noxious and invasive  
20 plant species; and

21                   (9) to enforce the requirements for labeling animal and poultry feeds  
22 adopted under AS 03.05.010(a)(7).

23 \* Sec. 9. AS 03.58.030(b) and AS 03.58.070 are repealed.

24 \* Sec. 10. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
25 read:

26           **TRANSITION: REGULATIONS.** The Department of Natural Resources may  
27 proceed to adopt regulations to implement the changes made by secs. 2 - 7 and 9 of this Act.  
28 The regulations take effect under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act), but not before the  
29 effective date of secs. 2 - 7 and 9 of this Act.

30 \* Sec. 11. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
31 read:

1 REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION. The revisor of statutes is instructed to change the  
2 heading of AS 03.58 from "Sale of Organic Foods" to "Organic Food and Agricultural  
3 Products."

4 \* Sec. 12. Section 10 of this Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

5 \* Sec. 13. Sections 1 and 8 of this Act take effect July 1, 2002.

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB432  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept. Affected: Natural Resources  
 BRU: Agriculture Development  
 Component: Agriculture Development  
 Component Number: 455

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Agriculture Program Coordinator/Animal Feed  
 Sponsor: Rep. Harris  
 Requester: (H) RES

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	61.5	62.4	63.3	64.2	65.1	66.0
Travel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contractual						
Supplies	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	65.0	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.6
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: none

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

One permanent full time Agronomist II program manager position and incidental operating costs will be necessary to implement a program to prevent the importation and spread of plant pests. This position would also establish regulations, implement and continue the organic certification program. Residents statewide will benefit from a successful weed control program in Alaska. The organic certification act recognizes products that have been produced, handled and certified organic under 7U.S.C. 6501 6522 as amended.

Prepared by: Robert Wells  
 Division: Agriculture  
 Approved by: Pat Pourchot  
 Agency: Natural Resources

Phone 907-761-3867  
 Date/Time 4-Apr-02  
 Date 2-Apr-02

**Personal Services New Position Detail**

DRAFT

Department of Natural Resources

Scenario: DNR FY2003 Fiscal Notes - for Positions (2481)  
 Component: Agricultural Development (455)  
 BRU Name: Agricultural Development (139)

PCN	Job Class Title	Time Status	Retire Code	Barg Unit	Location	Salary Sched	Range & Steps	Budgeted Months	Split / Annual Count	Annual Salary	COLA	Premium Pay	Annual Benefits	Total Costs
10-#073	Agronomist II	FT	A	GG	Palmer	2A	18 A	12.0		43,908	926	0	16,671	61,505

**Justification:**

Fiscal Note position for proposed "Organic Food and Agricultural Products" legislation.

**Funding Detail:**

1004	General Fund Receipts	100.00%	61,505
<b>Total Funding:</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>61,505</b>

**Component Summary:**

Total New Positions: 1

Fund Description	Fund Percent	Fund Amount
1004 General Fund Receipts	100.00%	61,505
<b>Total Funding:</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>61,505</b>

Note: If a position is split, an asterisk (\*) will appear in the Split/Count column. If the split position is also counted in the component, two asterisks (\*\*) will appear in this column.

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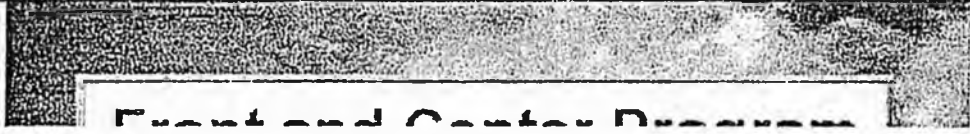
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Article Last Updated:  
Wednesday, April 03, 2002 - 5:00:20 AM MST

## Bill addresses thorny problem of invasive weeds

By VICTORIA NAEGELE  
For the News-Miner

Insidious invaders are making inroads in Alaska while many Alaskans remain ignorant of the dangers posed by the aliens.

That may sound like the plot from a B movie, but University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service officials say it is a lot closer to truth than fiction.

In Fairbanks, some of the "invaders" wear yellow and pop up along South Cushman Street. While passersby may see the 3-foot-tall dandelion-like perennial sow thistle as a nice splash of color along the byway, those who recognize the plant as a noxious weed know there truly is an invader in their midst.

Michele Hebert, land resources agent for the extension service, put together the "Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska" in December. Hebert and others see the sow thistle flourishing in Fairbanks as a snapshot of a growing problem across Alaska.

"Thriving invaders cause negative economic, aesthetic, recreational and environmental impacts and harm human and animal health," Hebert writes in the report.

The problem and a potential attack against it are the subjects of a teleconference 1 p.m. today on House Bill 432.

The bill, introduced by Rep. John Harris, a Valdez Republican whose district includes Delta Junction, would appoint an agriculture program coordinator whose responsibilities would include identification and control of invasive and noxious weeds. It would also regulate labeling of animal and poultry feed, and organic products.

Alaska has largely been isolated from invasive

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species that plague most other areas of the world, according to Phil Kaspari, the extension service district agent for Delta Junction. "But that's changing," Kaspari said.

Importation of feeds, hay and seed, and increased tourism have broken Alaska's isolation, bringing continental U.S. problems to Alaskans' doorsteps.

"Noxious plants worldwide are becoming a huge issue," Kaspari said.

In 1999, President Clinton started the National Invasive Species Council and directed federal agencies to develop plans to deal with the issue. While invasive animal species generally get more notice, plants are dangerously insidious, experts say.

Disturbed lands, like those around road construction, gravel pits and other construction sites, are especially vulnerable. Kaspari said that because state law restricts chemical spraying on public land, weed populations can establish themselves and are difficult to eradicate.

"It's difficult to control these weeds through basic mowing," he said.

When allowed to establish, invasive plants compete with and often dominate native vegetation. Some cross-pollinate with local plants, compromising the genetic makeup of native species. The result is an altered land or water habitat, which can affect the animal populations.

Fairbanks isn't the only area under attack. There are reports of purple loosestrife beginning to choke lakes in Southcentral Alaska. Yellow toadflax, a snapdragon-like invasive, is running amok around Anchorage, Seward, Palmer and Fairbanks. Vicia cracca or tufted vetch is another aggressive invasive plaguing the Interior, Anchorage and areas along the Canadian border.

Perennial sow thistle and Canadian thistle became established in Delta Junction in the early 1980s when animal feed was used as planting seed. Dellana Community Corp. recently spent \$10,000 fighting the problem. Kaspari said the Canada thistle seems to be gone but that perennial sow thistle remains.

"We want to believe we are keeping the perennial sow thistle infestation at bay, but satellite infestations keep cropping up," he said.

Other areas of infestation include Quartz Lake, especially in those areas frequented by recreationalists.

Officials don't always know how an invader arrives.

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Kaspari said the seemingly innocent act of pitching a wilted bouquet purchased in the Lower 48 states or Canada out an RV window in Alaska could introduce a species that will some day choke out the native vegetation.

"They don't have the natural pests to keep them at bay, and some of them have the physical characteristics to be extremely aggressive," Kaspari said. "They can alter the natural habitat and displace the wildlife species."

Part of the problem, Kaspari said, is Alaska's vastness allows an invader to flourish undetected.

The proposed legislation would require the program manager to collect and maintain data on noxious and invasive plant species. But the source of funding remains in question.



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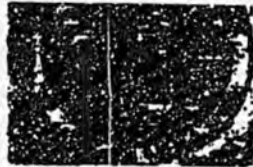
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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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TO:	FROM:
House Resources Committee	Jackie W Becker <i>JWB</i> Delta Junction LIO
COMPANY:	DATE:
Delta Junction LIO	April 3, 2002
FAX NUMBER:	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
907-465-4822	2
PHONE NUMBER:	SENDER'S PHONE NUMBER:
907-465-2679	907-895-4236
RE:	SENDER'S FAX NUMBER:
Written Testimony	907-895-5017

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# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource  
 committee on HB 432, dated 4/3/02  
 bill/subject committee name

April 3, 2002

Alaska State Legislators  
 State Capitol (MS 3100)  
 Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representatives,

I urge you to support Bills HB432 and SB353 which will establish a position to help prevent wide spread habitat destruction from noxious and invasive plants. The funding of this is vital to Alaska's future.

As a Delta farmer we have spent thousands of dollars on chemicals, time and equipment to try and control and eradicate this problem in our area. It is impossible for a few of us in the area to control this problem without the assistance of the legislators. The plants are aggressive and highly competitive and left unattended they can destroy state and public lands.

The current infestations in Alaska are still at a manageable level where immediate eradication and prevention efforts can dramatically reduce the future financial burden of controlling widespread infestations. Prevention is much cheaper than control. The funding of this position is vital to Alaska's future. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly will greatly reduce the substantial economic loss and ecological damage that puts our agricultural lands at risk and also detrimental to our forests, wilderness areas, parks and recreational sites.

Recreational vehicles, horseback riding can spread this noxious weed at a very high rate.

Signed: E. L. Gilbert  
 Testifier  
A DELTA FARMER  
 Representing (Optional)  
 Address H.C 60 BOX 4210 Delta Junction AK 99797  
 Phone No. 907-895-4338 FAX 907-895-5481  
gilbert@alaska.net