SB

353

SFIN

FILE

SB 353

was referred to the Senate Finance Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move from Committee

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Interim:
600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
(907) 376-3370
(907) 376-3157 Fax

Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
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SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
SENATOR LYDA GREEN, CHAIR

Sponsor Statement
SB 353
"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."

Agriculture in Alaska continues to develop as a significant contributor to the state's economy. As this development continues, three areas of concern have become more important. These include:

• organic crop inspections • feed labeling • control of noxious weeds.

•If the organic label is to be used, Federal organic labeling laws require that an organic food inspector **may not** have a vested interest or participation in growing or processing the foods being certified. 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.

• Alaska is the only state that doesn't enforce a standard for the labeling of animal feed. It is imperative that consumers know what is in the feed produced or mixed within Alaska. The state needs to enforce the national standards (already published and available) for animal feeds.

• Noxious and invasive plants are becoming a significant concern in Alaska. These plant materials are aggressive and have the potential to forever alter and impact native species. Hunting and fishing lands, agricultural production, recreational activities and tourism could be impacted. Several Western states currently have severe infestation of these weeds and spend millions of dollars per year on control measures. Fortunately, Alaska is in a unique position to avoid severe problems while our invasion is still at a manageable level and immediate eradication and prevention efforts can be utilized.

SB 353 speak to these three problems by requiring the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to: • appoint an agriculture program coordinator to oversee management of an organic crop labeling program, • adopt animal feed standards, and • implement the *Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management aggressive* control plan as recommended by and developed in cooperation with federal, state, local and private agencies and groups.

SENATOR LOREN LEMAN, VICE-CHAIR
SENATOR JERRY WARD, SENATOR GARY WILKEN, SENATOR BETTYE DAVIS

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

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 3, 2002
TO: Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Jackie W. Becker, JWB
Assistant Legislative Information Officer

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

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the Senate 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: JWB 2 10

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource **committee name**

committee on SB 353 **bill/subject**, **dated** 4/3/02.

As a member of the Delta Farm Bureau Noxious Weed Committee, I support SB 353 which authorizes the Dept of Natural Resources to add an additional position, which among other duties, would over see the control of invasive species (Noxious Weeds) in the State of Alaska. Noxious Weed, particularly Perennial Sow Thistle and Hemp Nettle cost Brasier Farms several thousand ~~dollars~~ dollars each year to control. Perennial Sow Thistle in the North Star Borough on both public and private property continues by spreads to new area by wind, wildlife and vechicles This position will also help control other invasive pest such as spruce beetles through out our state

Signed: Lynn R. Brasier Jr

Testifier

Brasier Farms

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 483 Delta Jct, AK 99737

Address

907-895-4961

Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on SB 353 **, dated** 4/3/02.
bill/subject

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. Gibson

Testifier

A DELTA FARMER

Representing (Optional)

HC Lo Box 4210 DELTA JUNCTION AK 99737

Address

907-895-4338

Phone No.

FAX-907-895-5481

gipan@wildak.net

TOTAL P.02

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB353, dated 4/3/07.
bill/subject

I support SB353. Alaska needs to address it noxious weed problem before it gets out of hand

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

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 353, dated 4/3/[illegible].
bill/subject

I support SB 353. We need to stop the mining and problems before it takes [illegible]

Signed: Becky [illegible]
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 1572 [illegible] AK 99[illegible]
Address

Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources committee name

committee on SB 353 bill/subject, dated 4/3/02.

I support SB 353

Signed: _____
Testifier

_____
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box
Address

D.F. Alk. 99827
Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 353, dated 4-3-02.
bill/subject

I support SB 353
Doug Gnt

Signed: Douglas Gnt
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 4554 - 99702
Address

488 0980
Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 353, dated 4/3/02.
bill/subject

I support SB 353

C J Carlson

Signed: C. L. Carlson
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 953 Delta Jct
Address

Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 353, **dated** 4/2/12.
bill/subject

I support SB 353

Signed: 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 Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 353 **bill/subject**, **dated** 4/3/02.

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 Senate Resources **committee name**

committee on SB 353 **bill/subject**, **dated** 4/3/02.

I support bill SB 353

Rex Wrigley

Signed: Rex WRigley
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

HC62 Box 5790 Delta Jct.
Address

Phone No.

Amendment #3
Sen. Leman
adopted

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

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

* **Sec. 13.** Sections 1 and 8 of this Act take effect ~~July 1, 2002.~~ January 1, 2003

adopted 4/30/02

22-LS1663\J
Cook
4/15/02

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 353( )

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

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

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

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

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

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

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

AS 03.58.015.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

4/30/2002 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 353
Amendment	CS "J"
Motion	adopt as working draft
Motion by	Ward
Objection by	Olson
Removed	
Second Objection by	

Committee Member	Y	***Vote***	N
Senator Ward	✓		
Senator Wilken	✓		
Senator Austerman	✓		
Senator Green	✓		
Senator Hoffman	✓		
Senator Leman	✓		
Senator Olson	✓		
Co-Chair Donley	✓		
Co-Chair Kelly	✓		
Tally			
Yea	9		
Nay	0		
Absent			
MOTION	PASS		

Amend #1
Sen. Leman
adopted - RESCINDED

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

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

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

Sec. 14. Section 8 of this Act takes effect January 1, 2003.

Amendment #2
Sen. Leman
Withdrawn

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

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

* **Sec. 13.** Sections 1 ~~and 8~~ 2 through 7 of this Act take effect July 1, 2002.

Sec. 14. Sections 1 and 8 of this Act take effect January 1, 2003

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

Acknowledgments

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 Shephardand Bradley Krieckhaus 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.

Japanese Knotweed is reported to have been in Sitka in the early 1940's, and quite likely well before that time.
—Photo by Bradley I. Krieckhaus USDAFSI

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 USDS 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, Chuck 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 Seltz, 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 Mushers 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

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

"Yellow toadflax (linnaria) spreads by seeds and creeping roots. Some noxious weeds with beautiful flower are spread by gardeners that do not understand the hazards."
— Photo by Marta Mueller

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 coordinated 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

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.

Nationally, BLM considers weed management an emergency.
—Photo by Sue Steinacher, BLM

Alaska Land Management, 2000

(In Million of Acres [1])

Total Federal Managed Lands	242.00
Public Domain [2]	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
Total State Managed Lands [3]	89.50
General State Lands [4]	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
Total Private Managed Lands	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.

Modified from Hull and Leask, 2000

The Problem

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 21st 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 the : and other ways, invasive plants reduce the value of pasture and rangeland for livestock production.

Aquatic invasive plants can alter water pH, turbidity and light availability, thus damaging fish habitat and impeding fish migration.
—Photo by Carrie Supik, NRCS

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."

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

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.

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

—Photo by Ann Rippy, NRCS

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.

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 bedding can be a source of invasive plants.
—Photo by Sue Stemacher, 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.

Perennial sowthistle is a prohibited noxious weed in the state of Alaska.
—Photo by Marla Mueller, CES

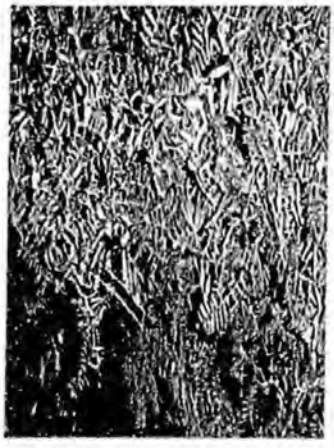
Identify or develop an Alaska noxious and invasive plant website to house inventory and monitoring information so it can be shared easily. The website could be managed by the statewide coordinator or a state agency that specializes in data management. Alaska Geospatial Data Clearinghouse, http://agdc.usgs.gov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

Vicia cracca is still green and producing flowers and seeds while native plants are dormant.
—Photo by Michael Rasy, CES

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.

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.

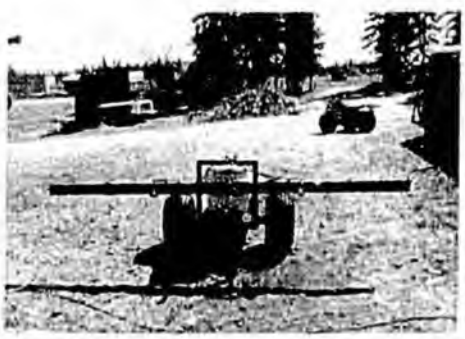
Actions

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.

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

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 rage 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.



"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 materials 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. 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.

"Birds can be an important vector in the spread of noxious and invasive plants."
—Photo by Marla Mueller

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 statue 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 with in 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 focuses 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.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 *(Meliotus 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

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 un 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(b0, 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 AAC 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 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 tetrahit*);
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 (*Luppula 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/ppq/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.umt.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://plants.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/

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_mgt.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

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

Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia
nh/invinfo.htm http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/invinfo.htm

Native Piant 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

National Strategic for the Management of Invasive Plants Publication
http://bluegoose.arw.r9.fws.gov/FICMNEWFiles/NatlWeedStrategyTOC.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/alien/

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

2nd 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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ALASKA STATE AGENCIES

Department of Corrections
Boyd, Robert

Department of Fish and Game
Bosworth, Robert, Ph.D.
Brownlee, Kevin
Jacobs, Laura
Klein, Joe
Mouw, Jason, G.
Piorkowski, Robert, Ph.D.
Schempf, Janet Hall

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Agriculture
Arobio, Ed
Franklin, Glen, D.
Knight, Charles, Ph.D.
Warner, Doug
Wells, Robert
Division of Mining
freys, Justin.
Division of Forestry
Graham, Jeff
See, John, W
Plant Material Center
Moore, Nancy
Wright, Stoney

Department of Transportation
Adler, Clint P.E.
Corrigan, Missy
Gerke, Eric
Mazzitello, John, R.

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Kemonosh, Karolann

Department of Environmental Health
Lombardi, Rosemarie

Soil and Water Cons. Districts
Ala, Abby
Crawford, Julie
Durham, Jeffrey
Kingsbury, Alan
McClure, Michele
Poindexter, Al
Scharfenberg, Joni
Schollenberg, Shirley
Wilson, Pat
Witte, Doug

Alaska State Parks
Lee, Mike

Municipality of Anchorage
Robb, William, R.

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

US Department of the Interior

BLM
Billingsley, Linda
Blank, Debbie
Cole, Jeanie
Gronquist, Ruth
Jandt,Randi
Meyers, Randy

US FWS
Gross, Elaine
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
Jewett, Christina

ARS
Ianson, David

NRCS
Gleason, Mary
Leonetti, Crystal
Michaud, Mitch
Rippy, Ann

US Forest Service
Boughton, Jerry
DeVelice, Robert, L.
Krieckhaus, Brad
Schulz, Beth
Shephard, Michael
Stensvold, Mary

US Department of Defense
Lipyanic, Deb
Mason, Jeff
Walsh, Kerry

US Army Corps of Engineers
Everett, Christy

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS /INDIVIDUALS

Baldwin, Dick
Brasier, Lyall
Bundy, Lynn
Clay, Jerry
DePriest, Tiny
Miller. Susan
Purviance. Michael, C.
Scorup, Peter, C.
Turner, Keith
Ward, Bill & Marcia

Alaska Biological Research Inc.
Jorgenson, Torre
Schlentner, Sharon

Alyeska 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 was to keeping interested parities 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.

Michele Hébert, Land Resources Agent CES/UAF

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Expertise/Experience: BS Metallurgical Engineeering; 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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Phone: 907-373-7923 Fax: 907-373-7192
Email: aacd@mtaonline.net

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

Check one: ❑ ADDITION ❑ DELETIONS ❑ CORRECTIONS

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____

EXPERTISE/EXPERIENCE: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SIGNATURE: _____

APR-29-2002 11:33

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance **committee name**

committee on SB 353 **bill/subject**, **dated** 4-29-02.

Alaska has an unique opportunity relative to the Lower 48 states in not having to spend the millions of dollars annually which many Western states are for control efforts of noxious & invasive weeds.

Alaska's isolation has limited widespread infestations of noxious & invasive plants, but this is changing with the increased tourism & importation of plant materials and livestock feeds.

A position with in Ak. Div. of Ag. enforcing current state statutes & regulations would benefit through prevention efforts rather than the high monitory costs & possible loss of native habitat if noxious / invasive plants are allowed to become established & spread unchecked.

Signed: P. Likens

Testifier

UAF / CES

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 349 Delta 99737

Address

895-4215

Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance **committee name**

committee on SB 353 **bill/subject**, **dated** Feb. 29, 2002.

~~Respect~~ Alaska has an exploding Noxious + Invasive Plant problem. These invasives are invading areas from the pan handle to the slope. They will destroy our state's scenic beauty & result in impairments to agriculture, tourism, recreation + wild life.

It is vitally important that action is taken now to control these devastating invaders.

Signed: _____ JEFF DURHAM
Testifier

Salena/Delta Soil + Water Consv. Dist.
Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance **committee name**

committee on SB 353 **bill/subject**, **dated** Feb. 29, 2002.

~~Respect~~ Alaska has an exploding Noxious & Invasive Plant problem. These invasives are invading areas from the pan handle to the slope. They will destroy our state's scenic beauty & result in impairments to agriculture, tourism, recreation & wildlife.

It is vitally important that action is taken now to control these devastating invaders.

Signed: JEFF DURHAM

Testifier

Salcha/Delta Soil & Water Consv. Dist.

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.

SITE: DELTA JCT LIO

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

DATE: May 1, 2002

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Phil Kaspari	[illegible] questions	CES	SB 353
Peter Fellman	Rep. Harris's Aide available to answer questions	Rep Harris	SB 353
Jeff Durham	Available to ans. Questions	Soil/Water Conservation District	SB 353

SITE: DELTA JCT LIO	SUBJECT OF MEETING:
COMMITTEE: Senate Finance	UPDATE #: 1
DATE: May 1, 2002	

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Phil Kaspari	Available to answer questions	CES	SB 353 -

SITE: DELTA JCT LIO

COMMITTEE: Senate Finance

DATE: April 30, 2002

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

SB 353

UPDATE #: Copy 1

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
✓ Peter Fellman	Rep. Harris Aide		Y - SB 353
Phil Kaspari	To Answer Questions Only		SB 353

SITE: MAT-LIO

COMMITTEE: SFIN

DATE: 04-17-02

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

SB 353

UPDATE#: not heard on 4/17/02

PLEASE SIGN IN

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WAN TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Rob Wells		**Div of Ag**	**Answer ?**
Email address:			**SB 353**
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

SITE: **OFFNETS**

COMMITTEE: SFIN

DATE:

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

SB 353

this bill was not heard on 4/17/02

UPDATE #:

PLEASE SIGN IN

PLEASE PRINT: NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
River Bean		AK Organic Assoc.	Y-SB353

SITE: MAT-LIO

SUBJECT OF MEETING: SB353

COMMITTEE: SFIN

UPDATE#: Final Stat

DATE: 04-29-02

PLEASE SIGN IN

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Rob Wells		**Div Ag**	**Answer ? SB 353**
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			

SITE: DELTA JCT LIO	SUBJECT OF MEETING: SB 353 Ag Program Coordinator/Animal Feed
COMMITTEE: Senate Finance	UPDATE #: Copy 1
DATE: April 29, 2002	

PRINT YOUR NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING & ZIP)	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY? Y or N
Phil Kaspari	On line to answer questions	UAF/Cooperative Extension Service	Y-SB 353
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			
Email address:			