Leg. Finance - Finance Comte File
HB 8 cont., 8am., 10, HCR 13

s (1971-72)

8879

Economic returns resulting from activities of the Aberdeen Plant Materials Center as shown in sections 1, 2, and 3 of this report, are estimated averages for the period 1950-1968, inclusive.

1. Seed Production (from production and distribution records at PMC).

A. Foundation Seed and District Seed Increase.

Plant Use	Found-ation	Seed inc.: 3 harvests	SEED VALUE $ Found.	DSI	Total	Potential Conservation Seedings
	lbs.	lbs.				acres
Forage, dryland or short season irrig.	20,808	8,603,950	31,212	5,299,550	5,330,762	954,282
Forage - irrigated	6,778	2,483,700	10,167	1,451,295	1,461,462	247,770
Forage - saline soils	2,251	963,600	3,376	597,540	600,916	81,892
Green manure	869	464,400	1,334	236,500	239,834	28,125
Cover crops	97	75,000	145	75,000	75,145	14,300
Soil stabilization	1,967	297,000	3,147	297,000	300,147	29,700
TOTAL	32,790	12,887,650	49,185	7,958,885	8,008,266	1,356,069
Ave. (19 year)	1,725	678,297	2,588	418,889	421,488	71,372

B. Seed Increases Used in Field Plantings or Allocated to Other PMC's.

Plant Use	SEED DISTRIBUTED (lbs) FP's lbs.	Other lbs.	Total lbs.	Seed* Value $	Conservation Seedings acres
Forage, dryland or short season	54,490	91,857	146,347	90,735	22,596
Forage - irrigated	1,674	12,085	13,759	8,530	2,365
Forage - saline soil	3,750	15,524	19,274	11,950	2,710
Cover crop	1,559	3,232	4,791	2,970	800
Green manure	2,779	1,781	4,560	2,827	580
Soil stabilization	11,645	10,282	22,127	13,719	1,155
TOTAL	76,097	134,751	210,858	130,732	30,208
Ave. (19 year)	4,005	7,092	11,098	6,880	1,590

* Seed price = average of DSI production, Table 1A, or 62 cents/lb.-

C. Estimated Total and Average Annual Value of Grass and Legume Seed Resulting from PMC Activities. 19-year average.

Seed Source	Total Value	Average Yearly Value
Foundation (PMC)	$ 49,185	$ 2,588
District Seed Increases	7,958,885	418,889
Field Planting (PMC)	130,732	6,880
	$8,138,802	$428,357

2. Estimated Annual Return From Conservation Seedings Resulting From Seed Produced by or as a Result of PMC Activities.

Plant Use[1]	Total Seed - lbs	Equiv. acres	Ave. stand x life acres	Increased return $/acre	Total returns $	Average Annual return $[2] 19 yr.
Forage						
Dryland and short season	6,771,105	976,600	14,652,000	8.00[3]	117,216,000	6,169,260
Irrig. cropland	2,504,237	250,100	1,000,400	40.00[4]	40,016,000	2,106,105
Saline soils	985,125	84,600	846,000	60.00[5]	50,760,000	2,671,580
Cover crop	79,660	15,100	226,500	3.00[6]	679,500	35,760
Green manure	470,080	28,700	43,050	3.75[7]	161,438	8,500
Soil stabilization	321,094	38,650	777,000	3.00[8]	2,331,000	122,680
TOTAL	13,131,301	1,394,150	17,544,950	-	211,163,938	-
Ave. (19 year)	691,120	73,376	923,418	$6.20	$11,113,890	11,113,890

1/ Seedings made for the control of erosion, for beautification, for recreation, and for wildlife are not included for lack of data.

2/ Assuming one-fourth of the seedings failed due to climate, culture, or management, the average estimated annual return from conservation seedings would be $8,335,420.

3/ Increased return per acre estimated at 40 lbs. beef at .20 cents/lb. or an increase in grazing capacity from 7-10 acres/aum to 1 acre/aum.

4/ Increased return per acre estimated at 2 tons hay/acre at $20.00/ton.

5/ Increased return per acre estimated at 3 tons hay/acre at $20.00/ton.

6/ Increased return estimated to equal value of 2 cultivations for weed control.

7/ Increased returns estimated to equal 5 bushels of wheat per acre at $1.50/acre (2 year period) or $3.75 per acre/year.

8/ Increased returns from soil stabilization are estimated to equal $3.00 per acre/year for weed control.

5. Improved techniques for seedling establishment and plant-soil-climate correlations have been developed and/or introduced by the Aberdeen PMC. It is estimated that these techniques have insured the success of at least 25% of the seeded acreage that would have otherwise failed and required re-seeding. The annual returns from the use of improved seedling establishment techniques would be: 73,376 acres (average acres seeded annually) x 25% x $5.00/acre or $91,720.

The total annual returns from seed activities and from improved techniques introduced by the Aberdeen PMC are listed as follows:

Activity	Average Annual Return
Average value of Foundation seed	$2,590
Average value of District Seed Increase	$416,690
Average value of Field Planting Inc.	$6,600
Average value from Conservation Seedings	$6,335,420
Average value from improved techniques	$91,720
TOTAL	$6,855,500

Annual monetary returns from Plant Materials Center activities as summarized under item 3 preceding were estimated from seed distribution records on file at the Aberdeen PMC. A second estimate, based on SCS-99 reports from work units within the area served by the Aberdeen Plant Materials Center and including seed values as shown under 1C above, is probably more representative of the economic returns because values are related to acreages of applied practices.

4. Conservation Seedings Applied Annually Using Species and Techniques Introduced by Plant Materials Center Activities (Data from SCS-99 Reports)

Land Treatment	So. Idaho acres	No. Nevada acres	No. Utah acres	Total acres	Increased return/ac. [1]	Estimated annual return
Green manure & cover crops	34,417	275	1,100	35,792	$ 3.75	$ 134,22
Critical area plantings inc. highway & diversions	10,000	1,300	2,000	13,300	3.00	39,90
Pasture & hayland	21,000	5,981	2,078	29,059	30.00 [2]	871,77
Range seeding	20,500	19,115	15,400	55,015	8.00	440,12
Rotation hay & pasture	110,561	-	6,700	117,261	40.00	4,690,44
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	$6,176,45

1/ See Table 2

2/ Available data does not segregate irrigated from non-irrigated. It is estimate that 75% of the acreage is irrigated, the balance non-irrigated; and that ave- [illegible] and [illegible]

Table 4 above lists acreages of the listed practices that are applied each year. Most vegetative practices remain productive for 2 to many years to provide economic returns each of their productive years.

Table 5 summarizes annual returns by acreages of applied conservation practices reported as on the land in SCS-99 Reports from work units within the area served by the Aberdeen PMC. Acreages as shown for Nevada are estimated with the exception of Range Seeding.

5. Conservation Seedings on the Land Resulting from PMC Activities in Southern Idaho, Northern Nevada, and Northern Utah.

Land Treatment[1]	So. Idaho	No. Nevada	No. Utah	Total	Increased return/ac.	Estimated annual return
Green manure and cover crop	102,800	1,000	13,200	117,000	$ 3.75	$ 438,750
Critical area plantings inc. highways & diversions	77,000	2,400	24,000	103,400	3.00	310,200
Pasture & hayland	200,000	50,000	106,800	356,800	30.00	10,704,000
Seed rangelands	496,750[2]	875,000[2]	263,000[2]	1,634,750	8.00	13,078,000
Rotation hay & pasture	450,000	71,000	173,000	694,000	40.00	27,760,000
						$52,290,950
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	

[1]/Soil bank and conservation reserve seedings omitted.

[2]/Private land only - an additional 1,000,000 + acres have been seeded by land management agencies, and a good percentage of the seedings have involved species and/or techniques introduced by the PMC.

Total annual economic returns as estimated by tables 4 and 5 plus seed value from 1C above are as follows:

Table 4 - Conservation seedings made each year	$ 6,176,450
Table 5 - Returns from all seedings on land	52,290,950
Item 1C - Value of seed	428,350
Total estimated annual returns	$58,895,750

The estimated annual monetary return of $56,695,750 seems quite high. Reducing the acreages of conservation seedings involved in the estimate is not realistic as they were, with few exceptions, taken from SCS-99 Reports. Reducing estimated returns per acre, particularly for range, pasture and hayland, and rotation hay and pasture, would effectively reduce the estimated total; however, a reduction of 50% would leave the per acre returns questionably low.

Preparing an estimate of this nature is made extremely difficult through the involvement of multiple factors including species, plant adaptation, and techniques for seedling establishment, culture, and management. The success of any seeding is dependent upon the employment of each of the factors, yet the influence of the PMC may have involved less than all of the factors. The estimates as made assumed PMC influence if one or more of the factors used in the establishment or maintenance of the practice was a direct result of PMC activities. Factoring the benefits on the basis of assumed participation would reduce the estimated total returns; however, knowledge to do this is not available and the results would be equally questionable.

Each of the two estimates show annual monetary returns far in excess of annual expenditures for the PMC.

Horace Hansen

cc: H. W. Miller
A. Swanson
C. W. Cleary

CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

"WHERE PROBLEMS ARE CONSIDERED OPPORTUNITIES"

NEWSLETTER

APRIL, 1967

RAY RIANDA
President

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

CONTRIBUTION OF PLANT MATERIALS CENTER'S DEVELOPMENTS TO CALIFORNIA'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY FROM INCREASED GRAZING

IMPROVED PLANTS	ACRES SEEDED OR TREATED TO DATE	INCREASED ANNUAL RETURN TO CALIF. AGRIC. ECONOMY FROM GRAZING ALONE*
ALKAR Wheatgrass	160,000	$1,344,000
GREENAR Wheatgrass	80,000	672,000
TOPAR Wheatgrass	160,000	864,000
CUCAMONGA Bromo	5,000	18,750*
BLANDO Bromo	500,000	1,276,000*
Akaroa Orchardgrass	200,000	1,777,000
Blue Fescue	150,000	5,608,000
WIMMERA (L) Ryegrass	100,000	63,500*
Hardinggrass	150,000	1,107,000
LANA Vetch	300,000	6,231,000*
IMPROVED CULTURE		
Methods for Improving Pasture Production on Saline-Alkali Land	30,000	3,398,400
1-Point Range Improvement Program for Annual Range (Reseeding-Fertilization-Management)	250,000	2,500,000
Proper time of Seeding in Continental Climatic Zone	400,000	1,000,000
TOTAL ANNUAL INCREASE TO ECONOMY FROM GRAZING		$27,734,650

*BLANDO, CUCAMONGA, WIMMERA 62 and LANA Vetch are also used extensively for emergency seedings on brushburns (500,000 acres to date), for erosion control, and for cover and green manure crops which are not grazed by domestic livestock. The benefits from these uses, including wildlife habitat improvement, recreation and beautification, are most significant and represent values in addition to those listed above.

More good news next month, I hope.

Sincerely yours

RAY RIANDA, President

SCS-503 (5-67)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Miller KOK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TO : Steven J. Kortan, Field Representative, West
SCS, RTSC, Portland, Oregon

DATE: April 2, 1968

FROM : Orlo W. Krauter, State Conservationist
SCS, Spokane, Washington

SUBJECT: PLANT MATERIALS - Monetary Value of Plant Materials Developments
TSC Advisory PM-PO-1, March 6, 1968

The Plant Materials Center, Pullman, has prepared the attached summary, which was requested in TSC Advisory PM-PO-1.

Orlo W Krauter

Attach.

cc:
D. S. Douglas, Washington, D.C. w/attach.
H. W. Miller, Portland w/attach.
Adm. Services Div., Washington, D.C. w/attach.

Economic Returns in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho Resulting from Activities of the Pullman, Washington USDA SCS Plant Material Center

I. Annual seed increase by seed growers in the Pullman Plant Material Center Zone of improved grasses developed as a result of development work by the Plant Material Center

Named Variety	Lbs. of Seed Grown Annually	Annual Retail $ Value
Wheatgrasses		
✓ALKAR tall	10,000	$ 4,300
WHITMAR beardless	20,000	20,000
✓GREENAR intermediate	20,000	12,000
✓P-27 Siberian	15,000	9,000
✓TOPAR pubescent	20,000	10,000
SODAR streambank	25,000	25,000
PRIMAR slender	5,000	1,700
✓Amur intermediate	25,000	12,000
Bromegrass		
✓MANCHAR	160,000	75,000
Orchardgrasses		
S-143	10,000	5,000
✓LATAR	25,000	15,000
Bluegrasses		
SHERMAN big bluegrass	25,000	15,000
Newport Kentucky bluegrass	350,000	315,000
DRAYLAR	5,000	4,000
COUGAR	17,000	20,000
DURAR hard fescue	30,000	28,000
TOTALS	740,000	$ 508,300

Steven J. Kortan, Field Representative, West, WRTSC, SCS, Portland, Oregon

April 15, 1968

A. J. Webber, State Conservationist, SCS, Portland, Oregon

PM - Monetary Value of Plant Materials Developments

Attached are copies of estimated annual values of plant materials developments.

These were prepared by the Plant Materials Specialists and Center Managers. The one for the Corvallis PMC covers both Washington and Oregon. The one for the Pullman PMC is for Eastern Oregon only.

A. J. Webber

Attachments

cc w/att:
D. S. Douglas, SCS, Washington, D. C.
Adm. Services Div., SCS, Washington, D. C.
H. W. Miller, RTSC, SCS, Portland

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. L. Oleson, SCS, Portland DATE: March 18, 1968

FROM : W. H. Billings and S. L. Swanson, SCS, Corvallis W H Billings

SUBJECT: INFORMATION - Monetary Value of Plant Materials Developments

The following is given in answer to your request on Kortan's memo of March 6, 1968:

Contribution of Plant Materials Centers to Western Oregon and Western Washington's Agricultural Economy

Improved Plants		Acres	Annual Return
Cascade Birdsfoot trefoil	- Oregon	3,000	30,000
	- Wash.	10,000	100,000
Latar orchardgrass	- Oregon	15,000	225,000
	Wash.	50,000	750,000
Lana vetch	Oregon	1,000	10,000
Hardinggrass			7,400
Improved Culture	Wash.		168,000
	Oregon		286,000
			1,576,400

Sand Dune Stabilization — several million

(a) Beautification
(b) Increased wildlife Use
(c) Recreation Use increased
(d) Lowered Road maintenance
(e) Increased Use of Port facilities
(f) Lower shipping channel maintenance costs
(g) Reduced damage & costs for property owners

Economic Returns in Eastern Oregon
Resulting from Activities of the Pullman, Washington
USDA SCS Plant Material Center

I. Annual seed increase by seed growers in Eastern Oregon of improved grasses developed as a result of development work by the Plant Material Center

Named Variety	Lbs. of Seed Grown Annually	Annual Retail $ Value
Wheatgrasses		
ALKAR tall	7,000	$ 3,000
WHITMAR beardless	10,000	10,000
GREENAR intermediate	5,000	3,000
P-27 siberian	5,000	3,000
TOPAR pubescent	10,000	5,000
Siberian wheatgrass	20,000	10,000
Bromegrass		
MANCHAR	20,000	6,000
Orchardgrasses		
S-143	2,000	1,000
LATAR	10,000	6,000
Bluegrasses		
SHERMAN big bluegrass	5,000	3,000
Newport Kentucky bluegrass	50,000	45,000
DURAR hard fescue	10,000	10,000
TOTALS	154,000	$105,000

Economic Returns in Eastern Oregon
Resulting from Activities of the Pullman, Washington
USDA SCS Plant Material Center

II. Use of improved varieties with the exceptions of Newport bluegrass, a turf variety. Most of the improved grasses are used on farms and ranches in Oregon. Conservatively each variety is from 10% to 100% more productive than those which were replaced. Using normal seeding rates and average production figures and a price of $20 a ton for dry feed, values are as follows:

Species	Acres Seeded Annually	Tons Per Acre Production	Increase Factor Percent	Annual Value
ALKAR tall wheatgrass	1,000	3	100	$ 60,000
WHITMAR beardless	1,500	1.5	10	4,500
GREENAR intermediate	1,000	2	20	8,000
TOPAR pubescent	2,000	2	15	12,000
Siberian wheatgrass	4,000	1	10	8,000
MANCHAR smooth bromegrass	4,000	2	10	16,000
SHERMAN big bluegrass	1,000	1.5	20	6,000
S-143 Orchardgrass	500	2	10	2,000
LATAR orchardgrass	2,000	2	15	12,000
DURAR hard fescue	1,000	1	10	2,000
			TOTAL	$130,500

Since the life of each planting averages 5 years or more, net increased income from each years planting is $652,500 or over $6 million for plantings of the last 10 years.

Economic Returns in Eastern Oregon
Resulting from Activities of the Pullman, Washington
USDA SCS Plant Material Center

III. Work on outlying stations, Net Annual Increased Returns.

Union, Oregon - with Eastern Oregon Livestock Experiment Station

1. Palatability studies determining which of many grasses were most acceptable to sheep. Resulting in increased efficiency in seeded irrigated pastures $ 10,000

2. Grass legume mixture and grass adaptation studies resulted in use of more productive grasses like ALKAR tall wheatgrass for saline alkali soils $30,000
LATAR orchardgrass in hay and pasture mixtures 20,000

3. Seeding cutover and burned-over timber areas following results obtained at the Hall ranch studies $ 10,000

Pendleton, Oregon - Dryland Field Station

1. Grass-legume mixtures, Green manure, and adaptation studies determing proper species for various sites and conservation uses $ 10,000

2. Seed production studies 2,000

Condon, Oregon

1. Adaptation and production data on new grasses and legumes $ 2,000

Moro, Oregon - Sherman Branch Experiment Station

1. Adaptation, production and fertilizer studies on grasses and legumes, which showed proper use and management $ 5,000

2. Range studies of dryland grasses and grass mixtures including domestication of a big bluegrass named SHERMAN $ 10,000

3. Adaptation of trees and shrubs for windbreaks, wildlife and beautification plantings in dryland eastern Oregon. It is estimated that each windbreak or shelterbelt planting adds 500 to 1,000 to a farms value $ 10,000

Hood River and The Dalles, Oregon with the Tree Fruit Experiment Station

1. Cover crops for dryland and irrigated orchards. The applied results of many years of cooperative work prevent soil losses and result in savings by eliminating cultivation and weed control where permanent cover crops are used $20,000

Squaw Butte Experiment Station and Crooked River National Grasslands

1. Cooperative work in rangeland seedings have resulted in use of better adapted and more productive grasses $ 10,000

TOTAL $139,000

Recapitulation of Increased Economic Returns		One Year	10 Years
I.	Seed Increase	$105,000	$1,050,000
II.	Use of improved varieties	130,500	6,525,000
III.	Results from Cooperative work on Outlying Stations	139,000	1,390,000
	GRAND TOTAL	$374,500	$8,960,000

USDA - SCS
Pullman, Washington
March 11, 1968

Increased Economic Returns Attributed to LATAR Orchardgrass

An Improved Variety Developed by the USDA-SCS Plant Materials Center,
Pullman, Washington in cooperation with
The Washington State Research and Extension Center

LATAR orchardgrass was developed from a foreign plant introduction. It was named, released, and registered as an improved variety in 1958. It is a late maturing, leafy, low lignin content, productive variety, 10 per cent more digestible than common orchardgrass. It is now in production and use to the extent of 500,000 pounds of seed annually.

Conservatively 500,000 pounds of LATAR would seed 100,000 acres. Where adapted and managed pasture forage production would be conservatively 3 tons per acre, or 300,000 tons. LATAR has been proven as productive and 10 per cent more digestible than any other orchardgrass variety. If sold for hay at $25 per ton --

300,000 tons
$25 per ton
$7,500,000 total value
10% increase in digestibility
$750,000
x5 (or 5-year life of planting)
$3,750,000 = increased value of one year's seed crop of LATAR orchardgrass,

or from the value of beef produced --

300,000 tons
200 lbs. beef per ton of forage
60,000,000 lbs. of beef
20¢ per lb.
$12,000,000
10% increase digestibility
1,200,000 annually
x5 year life of planting
$6,000,000 = increased returns from LATAR,1 seed crop.

USDA-SCS
Pullman, Wash.
March 12, 1968

SCS-803 (3-66)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TO : Steven J. Kortan, Director (Field Representative) April 29, 1968
RTSC, SCS, Portland, Oregon

FROM : Einar L. Roget, State Conservationist
SCS, Albuquerque, New Mexico

SUBJECT: PM - Reports - Monetary Values of Plant Materials Development

The attached information is supplied in response to your request in TSC Advisory PM-PO-1, dated March 6, 1968.

We hope this is the type of information that you desire and that it will serve a very worthwhile purpose in furthering the program of the Los Lunas Plant Materials Center.

If more information is needed, please advise us.

Attachment

cc:
D. S. Douglas, SCS, Washington, D. C.
H. W. Miller, RTSC, Portland, Oregon
Frederick A. Mark, State Conservationist, Denver, Colorado

The Los Lunas Plant Materials Center was established in 1957 and is operated by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service under a basic agreement that the Soil Conservation Service provide funds and technical assistance for its operation. It serves Soil Conservation Districts in Colorado and New Mexico by assembling, testing and releasing superior plants to meet their needs for better conservation plant materials.

Prior to establishment of the Los Lunas Center, district needs were met by the Albuquerque SCS Nursery which was in existence from 1935 to 1953.

Contribution of Plant Materials Center's Developments to Colorado's and New Mexico's Agricultural Economy

Improved Plants	On the Land (Acres) Irrigated Pasture	Dryland Pasture	Increased Annual Return from Grazing
Grazing			
Nordan Crested Wheatgrass	1,186,700	10,000	$ 2,623,400
✓ Jose Tall Wheatgrass	5,500	9,800	256,000 –
✓ Largo Tall Wheatgrass	40,800	103,200	2,661,600 –
✓ Alkar Tall Wheatgrass	5,000	6,900	182,500 –
✓ Amur Intermediate Wheatgrass	159,200	40,900	1,340,900 –
✓ Greenar Intermediate Whtgr.	9,800	5,500	157,100 –
✓ Luna Pubescent Wheatgrass	95,000	5,400	325,000 –
✓ Topar Pubescent Wheatgrass	8,000	2,100	68,500 –
Garrison Creeping Foxtail	5,000	5,150	138,750
Elida Sand Bluestem	17,000	250	40,250
Pastura Little Bluestem	6,900		13,800
Vaughn Sideoats Grana	250,000		400,000
Lovington Blue Grana	73,400		146,800
✓ Manchar Bromegrass	70,300	106,500	2,803,100 –
Sandia Orchardgrass	10,000	102,700	2,587,500
✓ Latar Orchardgrass	5,000	24,000	610,000 –
Weeping Lovegrass	33,000	400	76,000
✓ Lehman Lovegrass	2,300		4,600 –
✓ Sand Lovegrass	152,000		304,000 –
Goar or Alta Fescue	45,000	57,000	1,515,000
Grenville Switchgrass	107,300	31,200	994,600
Llano Indiangrass	58,000	5,400	251,060
	2,345,200	516,400	$17,500,460
Commercial Seed Production			
(Improved Varieties)	2,958	1,980	$ 547,220

In addition to the above benefits, the annual economy of the two states has been increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars through the Plant Materials program, by:

1. Developing improved methods of seedling establishment on wind erosive soils in eastern Colorado and eastern New Mexico by techniques of seeding in prepared protective cover.

2. Determining the proper time to plant both warm season and cool season species in 15 major land resource areas.

3. Developing and promoting techniques and plants for converting alkaline-saline land to high producing irrigated pasture and cropland.

4. Developing methods for increasing the probability of success in critical area seedings, particularly in highway rights-of-way stabilization and earth structure seedings.

5. Contributing to the development of the vegetative section of Soil and Water Conservation District technical guides.

6. Testing and developing plants and techniques of use and establishment for windbreaks, wildlife habitat improvement, recreation plantings and natural landscaping, the aesthetic value of which is tremendous but difficult to measure in dollars.

Improved varieties of plants for conservation uses which have been developed by the Los Lunas Plant Materials Center and the former Albuquerque SCS Nursery and released cooperatively through the Agricultural Experiment Stations are:

Vaughn sideoats grama
Amur intermediate wheatgrass
Sandia orchardgrass
Largo tall wheatgrass
Luna pubescent wheatgrass
Pastura little bluestem
Grenville switchgrass
Llano Indiangrass
Elida sand bluestem
Lovington blue grama
Jose tall wheatgrass

Promising new plants in the final stage of testing include:

C-30 western wheatgrass
NM-715 mountain mahogany (a selected browse species)
C-42 Indian ricegrass
NM-199 spike muhly
NM-808 valley cottonwood (selected as a fast-growing tree for shade and landscaping)

The Los Lunas Plant Materials Center cooperates with:

Agricultural Experiment Stations and their Universities in Colorado and New Mexico
New Mexico State Highway Commission
New Mexico State Game Department
New Mexico Crop Improvement Association and the Colorado Seed Growers Association
Bureau of Land Management
Agricultural Research Service
U. S. Forest Service
Other State and Federal agencies and committees

SCS-803 (5-67)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
440 Alexander Young Bldg.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

TO : H. W. Miller, Regional Plant Materials Specialist, WRTSC, SCS, Portland, Oregon

DATE: August 16, 1968

FROM : Fred Haughton, State Conservationist

SUBJECT: PM - Monetary Value of Plant Materials Development in Hawaii

The following is a summary of estimated annual value of Plant Materials developments to the State of Hawaii:

	Acres Seeded or Treated To Date	Estimated Increased Annual Return to Hawaii Agriculture
IMPROVED PASTURE VARIETIES:		
Desmodium intortum	1,000	$ 65,000
Guineagrass	100	1,000
Green panic	300	3,000
Buffelgrass (BN-9852 & Molokai)	200	1,000
IMPROVED PRACTICES:		
Improved cover crops for vegetable and flower growers	500	$ 10,000

In addition to the above, mention should be made of the contribution made to the State through trials and studies to find suitable plant materials for eroded lands. It is difficult to place a monetary value on this phase of the program. This is especially true since much of this work is now beginning to show results. Mention should also be made of the cooperation with the various branches of the Armed Forces by supplying certain plant materials for use in revegetation work in Vietnam.

Fred Haughton

cc: D. N. Palmer
Earl Lewis

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

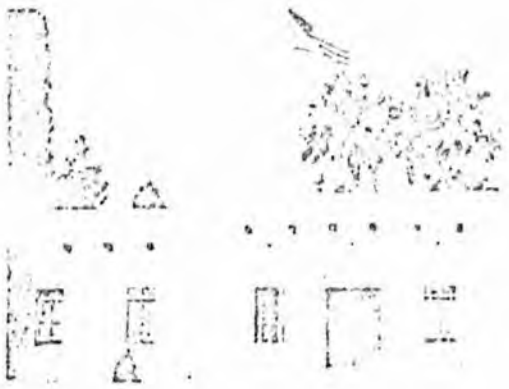
NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY, 1969

SPECIAL EDITION

THE PLANT MATERIALS PROGRAM IN ARIZONA

The Tucson Plant Materials Center since 1941 has been assembling, testing, and releasing superior plants, cultural practices and management techniques for conservation work in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. The value of the work carried out has been great in terms of conservation and to the economy of the three states. The Arizona Association of S.&W.C. Dis. was instrumental in securing funds for rehabilitation of the Center in 1964.



SCS Tucson Plant Materials Center Headquarters, shown at right, also houses the SCS Work Unit Office assisting the Pima Soil Conservation District.

CONTRIBUTION OF PLANT MATERIALS CENTERS DEVELOPMENTS TO ARIZONA'S, NEVADA'S, AND UTAH'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.

Improved Plants	On the Land (acres)		Increased Annual Return from Grazing
Range and Dryland Pasture			
Vikar Wheatgrass	6,000		$ 12,600
Greenar Wheatgrass	37,000		77,700
Luna Wheatgrass	10,000		21,000
Fuar Wheatgrass	30,000		63,000
P-27 Siberian Wheatgrass	15,000		31,500
Whitmar Wheatgrass	2,000		4,200
Nordan Wheatgrass	665,200		1,396,920
Lehmann Lovegrass	93,320		195,970
Boer Lovegrass	23,330		48,990
Weeping Lovegrass	46,660		97,980
A-130 Blue Panicgrass	69,990		146,980
		Total Range	$ 2,096,840
Irrigated Pasture			
[illegible] Wheatgrass	29,500		1,475,000
Crested Wheatgrass	50,100		2,655,300
[illegible] Ryegrass	70,200		3,989,400
[illegible]	54,000		2,700,000
[illegible] Ranchgrass	14,700		735,000
Clover & Trefoil	5,900		472,000
		Total Pasture	$12,015,000
Improved Cattle & Seed Production			
Pitting for water conservation and seedling establishment	100,000		125,000
Methods for improving pasture production on saline-alkali land	40,000		2,000,000
Seed production of improved species	1,190	(Feed from range)	61,900
	Total Annual Increase to Economy		$14,201,740

BETTER PLANTS FOR THE FUTURE THROUGH SCDs

Getting new, improved plant materials into commercial production and use in Soil Conservation Districts is a major objective of the Tucson Plant Materials Center. It is a long road for a new plant collected locally or introduced from foreign countries to proceed into common use in the field. Initially, these new plants are grown on plots several in comparison with common plants (seed) that can be purchased commercially. If a plant looks good in its initial test, it is then increased in a small block for further testing on a larger scale.

These larger plantings are made at the Center and in problem areas which are called Field Evaluation Plantings. There are four active sites at the present -- at the Babbit Ranch near Flagstaff; Henderson Ranch, Dewey; Roy Holland's Rancho Bacatal, and on the Santa Rita Forest and Range Experimental Station. After a plant is tested on a field evaluation planting site, it is again increased and larger field-size plantings are made for the ultimate test of the new plant. This is where the Soil Conservation District plays so important a role. Field-size plantings are made on SCD cooperators' farms and ranches where actual animal use is evaluated. Plants that continue to prove their superiority then are certified and cooperatively released with the University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, the Arizona Crop Improvement Association, and the SCS. Foundation quality seed is made available through Soil Conservation Districts for District seed increase plantings. Seed production offers SCD cooperators good economic benefits.

Ben Mathews District Seed Increase planting of newly released SONORA Black Grama.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM REFLECTS CHANGE IN EMPHASIS

Because the SCD programs are changing to meet modern day needs, the Tucson PMC long-range program has also shifted emphasis to present needs. Better plants and establishment methods for the range is still most important, but increased emphasis is being given new improved plant materials for bank stabilization, irrigated pasture improvement, wildlife habitat and food, beautification (rural and urban) and pollution control. These new programs broaden the scope of the type of plant materials tested which will include shrubs and trees. One newly approved project will evaluate grasses, legumes, forbs, and shrubs for ground cover on steep sloping fills and cut banks. This project has wide application ranging from dam slopes to highway banks. The basic problem of erosion on these areas has contributed to the silt deposition, air pollution, and costly maintenance of these structures.

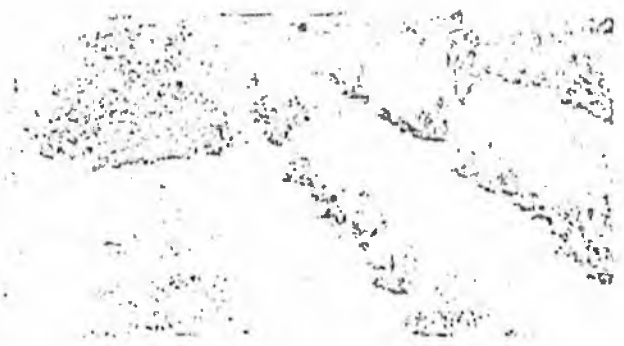


Photo above shows PMC evaluation of different sources of Four-wing salt bush (Chamiza) for range, wildlife, and beautification uses.

ARIZONA STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ARE NOW HISTORY -- AT PHOENIX AND ATLANTA

Both conventions set records. We will give some highlights in future Newsletters. Next Annual Arizona State Convention is already tentatively scheduled for January 8, 9, 1970.

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
6710 North 10th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85013

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Fred Abbott
Bill Stalling

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

COPIES: ___THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST
___THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
___THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
___THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT
___RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Subject HB 8 SB
requested by House Resource Committee
referred to Dale Wallington date of request 2/11/71
completion date requested date received

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	$105,000	$ 120,000	$150,000
200 TRAVEL	1,000	1,500	2,000
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	10,000	20,000	30,000
400 COMMODITIES	12,000	15,000	21,000
500 EQUIPMENT	135,000	5,000	5,000
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES	280,000	---	---
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE			
TOTAL	$643,000	$ 161,500	$207,000
FUNDING DETAIL			
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	$ ---	$?	$?
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS	643,000	161,500	207,000
Man Months	60	72	96
Permanent Positions	4	5	6
Temporary Positions	4	4	4

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Capital requirements: The minimum capital needs to establish these centers may be listed as follows:

Land (at least 40 acres in each location)	$ 40,000
Buildings	
Office and greenhouse (each location)	110,000
Seed processing facilities (one location)	50,000
Seed storage (each location)	20,000
Cold storage (each location)	50,000
Equipment storage (each location)	10,000
Equipment:	
Irrigation (each location)	15,000
Tractor, 2-way plot, cultivators, disc, harrow cultipacker, drill, seeders, sprayer, swather combine, transplantor, fertilizer, spreader, pickup truck, fork lift, small-plot equipment, potato harvester, hand tools - Total Machinery estimated	120,000
TOTAL FOR TWO LOCATIONS	$415,000

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

COPIES: ___THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST
___THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
___THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
___THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT
___RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Subject _____ HB _____ _____ SB _____
requested by _____
referred to _____ date of request _____
completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY	FY	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	$	$	$
200 TRAVEL			
300 CONTRACTU SERVICES			
400 COMMODITIES			
500 EQUIPMENT			
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE			
TOTAL	$	$	$
FUNDING DETAIL			
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	$	$	$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS			
Man Months			
Permanent Positions			
Temporary Positions			

FISCAL ANALYSIS Continued - Page 3

Annual operational expense would be as follows:

Professional personnel (one at each location)	$ 30,000
Sub-professional assistants (two at each location)	40,000
Part-time labor (two to four at each location)	
Clerical (1/2) at each location)	5,000
Contractual professional	10,000
Utilities, maintenance	40,000
Supplies	12,000
Travel	1,000
	$158,000

DATE 2/13/71 SIGNATURE Hale Washington

NAME & TITLE Legal Counsel

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
PALMER RESEARCH CENTER
PALMER, ALASKA 99645

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

February 9, 1972

Legislative Finance
Room 407
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sirs:

The University has been asked to prepare a fiscal note on House Bill 8. It should be noted that it is the Department of Natural Resources, presumeably the Division of Agriculture, which is charged in the bill with the responsibility for establishing and operating the Plant Materials Center. Since we of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences would be working in very close conjunction with such a Center, we are very happy to have the opportunity to comment on this bill, and to provide our best estimates of cost and program development.

There are both short term and long term returns to this type of program, and in our analysis, we have tended to emphasize the short term and de-emphasize the long term returns. The costs for the early years of operation are based almost entirely on agronomic materials for farm, conservation, and revegetation use since we have the most experience at the Institute in these fields. I am sure, however, that the Center would rapidly become involved in other types of plant materials such as forestry plants, woody species for ornamentals and conservation purposes, and possibly fruit species and disease-free planting stocks. Other agencies of the state government might very well wish to participate directly in the program since highways, airports, and other disturbed sites need hardy native materials for revegatation and soil stablization.

One of the values I hope we will see from this program would be the establishment of a "gene bank" of native species which might not only be useful in themselves but which might be of value in breeding work

throughout the world. It would be difficult to put a dollar value on this type of return.

Attached is the fiscal note requested including a narrative summary of the program as we envision it could and should develop in the few years.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Logsdon

Charles E. Logsdon
Associate Director

CEL/mg

Encl:

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST
Bill Identification: H/B 8
Title: Plant Materials Center
Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/1/72
Return Date Requested: 2/15/72
Agency: Environmental Conservation Program:

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected:
A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

	OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	4.5	43	51.5	71	76.5	88.5
200	TRAVEL	2	2	2	2	2	2
300	CONTRACTUAL	1	3.5	5	10	15	25
400	COMMODITIES	0.5	6	7	7	8	9
500	EQUIPMENT	14	46	5	5	6	5
600	LAND & STRUCTURES	72	426.25	0	0	0	0
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	94.0	526.75	70.5	95	107.5	129.5

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	94.0	526.75	68.5	71	77.5	84.5
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	17	20	20
OTHER	0	0	2	7	10	25

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1 / 0	3 / 2	3 / 2	4 / 3	4 / 3	5 / 3
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	3.5 / 0	36 / 5	36 / 12	48 / 16	48 / 16	60 / 12

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
100 - See Program summary
300 - " " "
600 - FY72 land (80 acres @ $500/acre), land clearing & initial preparation @ $150/acre and irrigation @ 20,000.
F73 - Buildings:

Office 400 square ft. @ $45/ft^2	$18000
Greenhouse 1500 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	77500
Seed Processing 2400 ft^2 @ $65/ft^2	156000
Seed Storage 1600 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	72000
Equipment Storage 1800 ft^2 @ $10/ft^2	18000
Cold Storage 550 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	24750

IV. ATTACHMENTS
Seed processing and handling equip (integral part of building) 60,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Fiscal year 1972

These figures presuppose that the program would be implemented in time to hire the administrator of the Center for approximately 3 1/2 months. This man would be a professional agronomist with a Masters degree, and we would hope a competent individual could be obtained for $15,000 per annum. The other costs reflect a program for the fiscal year of land acquistion, plant design, preliminary archetectural work, and acqusition of land preparation equipment.

Fiscal year 1973

Costs shown envision a program of plant construction, program development, and land preparation and planting during the spring of 1973. With luck, construction should be completed and a complete program for the Center begun. Two additional permanent personnel would be hired this year: a subprofessional assistant at 10,000 per year, and a clerk-technician at 8000 per year. The assistant should be experienced both in field scale farm operations and in small plot technique. Since there would not be a full time clerical need at this time, the clerk would also assist with seed testing and preparation for planting as well as record keeping. Two parttime employees at $3.00 per hour each would assist with the field work. The additional field equipment would be acquired during this year.

Fiscal year 1974

The Center should be in full operation for the full year for the first time. The personnel would remain the same except that parttime help would be required for a longer period of time. It is anticipated that there should be some return from sales during this year. We have purposely kept the sales estimates modest since it cannot be estimated at this time exactly what kinds of materials might be in demand that might be supplied. Costs for personal services also reflect a minimum increase at the rate of approximately $500 per year per permanent employee with staff benefits based on 17% for permanent employees and 6% for parttime employees.

Fiscal year 1975

The jump in personal services reflects an anticipated desire on the part of the federal government to participate in the program. You will also note that costs for contractual increases during this year. This is based on the supposition that the farming community will become involved in seed production on a scale larger that can be handled within the Center with Center personnel. We have purposely tried to maintain funding from the general fund at as constant a level as possible in order that the benefits from the Center will radiate out into the community rather than having the Center become a substitute for commercial seed production. One additional parttime employee has been listed for a four months period.

Fiscal year 1976

Personal services remains constant except for possible increases in salaries and wages to these individuals. The increase in contractual anticipates an increase in returns, not in the year of the contracts, but in succeeding years. The increase in equipment expenditures anticipates need for some replacement by this time. The increase in federal funding would indicate additional support for the federa man projected in fiscal 1975.

Fiscal year 1977

An additional assistant is proposed at this time since the program should have developed at this point to where the administrator's job would consist mostly of supervision of contracts, supervision of personnel, and program developemnt with other agencies of the state and federal government such as the State forestry people, the State highway people, the State airport people, pipeline projects concerning revegetation, and others. Many of these agencies could come into the program at a much earlier stage, of course.

RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

02-519 (REV 8/78)

Committee Report

S E N A T E

_____
Date

Mr. President:

The Committee on _____ has had _____ under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

☒ recommends it do pass

☐ recommends it do not pass

☐ recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

☐ recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass

☐ (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee

☐ reports it back without recommendation

☐ (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____
CHAIRMAN

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Offered: 2/17/72
Referred: Rules

IN THE HOUSE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 8

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a plant materials center; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 03 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 65. PLANT MATERIALS CENTER.

Sec. 03.65.010. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT MATERIALS CENTER. The Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, shall establish and maintain a plant materials center.

Sec. 03.65.020. PURPOSE OF CENTER. The objectives of the plant materials center, in cooperation with the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, are to

(1) assemble, evaluate, select and increase plant materials needed in soil and water conservation, agriculture and industry, and maintain genetic purity of these materials;

(2) increase promising plant materials for field scale testing;

(3) test the promising materials in field plantings on sites that represent soil and climatic conditions not found at the center;

(4) maintain and provide for increase of basic seed stocks of plant materials for agricultural and conservation interests;

(5) make seed and plant materials available (for a fee if necessary) in such a manner as to avoid monopolistic control of basic

stocks of these materials and encourage the development of a seed industry;

(6) support but not duplicate activities carried on by state or federally funded research programs in the state;

(7) prepare, publish and disseminate a summary report on all studies as they are completed.

Sec. 03.65.030. CENTER SITE, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT. The department shall obtain a site, either by donation, lease, or purchase, and erect suitable buildings on the site, if they are needed for the use of the plant materials center. The department shall also acquire the agricultural land, scientific instruments and equipment necessary to carry on the work of the center.

Sec. 03.65.040. PERSONNEL. The department shall ensure that competent professional, secretarial, and sub-professional personnel necessary to carry on the work of the center are employed. The administrator of the plant materials center is a joint appointment between the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sec. 03.65.050. DEPARTMENT TO COOPERATE. The department shall cooperate with the Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the United States Soil Conservation service by a formal memorandum of understanding and may cooperate with any department or agency of federal, state or local government, research organization, or other organization concerned with conservation or agriculture.

Sec. 03.65.060. REPORTS TO LEGISLATURE. The department shall make a detailed report of the operation of the center to the legislature annually. The report shall include a statement of all receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 03.65.070. ACCEPTANCE OF ASSISTANCE. The department may

request, accept and receive from federal, state and nongovernment sources financial and other aid and assistance, including personnel and equipment, for the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of the center.

Sec. 03.65.080. PAYMENTS AND VOUCHERS. Appropriations made by the state for the construction, maintenance and operation of the center shall be expended upon vouchers approved by the department in the manner prescribed by it.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.

IN THE HOUSE BY KERTTULA

HOUSE BILL NO. 9

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a plant materials center in the Matanuska Valley; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 03 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 65. PLANT MATERIALS CENTER.

Sec. 03.65.010. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT MATERIALS CENTER. The Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, shall establish and maintain a plant materials center in the Matanuska Valley.

Sec. 03.65.020. PURPOSE OF CENTER. (a) The objectives of the plant materials center, in cooperation with the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, are to

(1) assemble, evaluate, select and increase plant materials needed in soil and water conservation, agriculture and industry, and maintain genetic purity of these materials;

(2) increase promising plant materials for field scale testing;

(3) test the promising materials in field plantings on sites that represent soil and climatic conditions not found at the center;

(4) maintain and provide for increase of basic seed stocks of plant materials for agricultural and conservation interests;

(5) make seed and plant materials available (for a fee if necessary) in such a manner as to avoid monopolistic control of basic

stocks of these materials and encourage the development of a seed industry;

(6) support but not duplicate activities carried on by state or federally funded research programs in the state;

(7) prepare, publish and disseminate a summary report on all studies as they are completed.

Sec. 03.65.030. CENTER SITE, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT. The department shall obtain a site, either by donation, lease, or purchase, and erect suitable buildings on the site, if they are needed for the use of the plant materials center. The department shall also acquire the agricultural land, scientific instruments and equipment necessary to carry on the work of the center.

Sec. 03.65.040. PERSONNEL. The department shall ensure that competent professional, secretarial, and sub-professional personnel necessary to carry on the work of the center are employed. The administrator of the plant materials center is a joint appointment between the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station.

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* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without approval.

02-4C

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Honorable John Butrovich
Chairman, Senate Finance
Alaska State Senate

DATE: April 24, 1972

FILE NO: 00-3077

SUBJECT: CS for House Bill No. 8

FROM: B. A. Campbell
Commissioner
Department of Highways

It is our understanding that CSHB #8 is presently before the Senate Finance Committee. We offer the following comments to aid you in your deliberation.

The Department of Highways has long recognized the need for the establishment of a central source of plant material suitable for revegetating construction areas in Alaska. We have, and will continue, a program of erosion control, soil stabilization and beautification along our rights-of-way. A plant materials center could provide technical assistance on erosion and water control problems through testing and production of various forms of vegetation that are needed for our highway program.

Successful techniques of growing and planting hardy perennial vegetation which will provide stabilization, conservation and beauty, and which are adapted to the erratic and varied conditions in Alaska, either are not perfected or not available, or are limited strictly to the warmer climatic areas.

We envision that through the plant materials center, available plant materials will be assembled, screened and evaluated and tested. The center, because of the nature of its program, will be in a good position to encourage commercial and plant producers to supply needed plant material stocks.

One of the major deterants in our beautification and erosion programs is the lack of suitable plant stocks to fulfill our need.

It would appear that HB #8 is certainly a long step forward in meeting Alaska's need in this area. We will be pleased to appear before your committee at hearings if you desire.

Ps

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST
Bill Identification: H/B 8
Title: Plant materials center
Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/1/72
Return Date Requested: 2/15/72
Agency: Environmental Conservation Program:

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected:
A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

	OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	4.5	43	51.5	71	76.5	88.5
200	TRAVEL	2	2	2	2	2	2
300	CONTRACTUAL	1	3.5	5	10	15	25
400	COMMODITIES	0.5	6	7	7	8	9
500	EQUIPMENT	14	46	5	5	6	5
600	LAND & STRUCTURES	72	426.25	0	0	0	0
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	94.0	526.75	70.5	95	107.5	129.5

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	94.0	526.75	68.5	71	77.5	84.5
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	17	20	20
OTHER	0	0	2	7	10	25

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1 / 0	3 / 2	3 / 2	4 / 3	4 / 3	5 / 3
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	3.5 / 0	36 / 5	36 / 12	48 / 16	48 / 16	60 / 12

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
100 - See Program summary
300 - " " "
600 - FY72 land (80 acres @ $500/acre), land clearing & initial preparation @ $150/acre and irrigation @ 20,000.
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Equipment Storage 1800 ft^2 @ $10/ft^2	18000
Cold Storage 550 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	24750
Seed processing and handling equip (integral part of building)	60,000

IV. ATTACHMENTS

ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

An economic evaluation of benefits derived from the operation of USDA Soil Conservation Service Plant Materials Centers was conducted in 1968. The results were startling even to the economists who made the study.

The sum of the increased annual return from seven plant materials centers that service the Western states is conservatively estimated at sixty million dollars. SCS allocation of funds to each P.M. center is approximately forty to fifty thousand dollars per year, but less than one half million dollars in total.

Studies of economic benefits from P.M. centers were made at Pullman, Washington; Corvallis, Oregon; Los Lunas, New Mexico; Tucson, Arizona; Aberdeen, Idaho; Pleasanton, California; and on the Island of Hawaii.

The following table shows figures which have been documented in detailed analysis from each of the centers. The average annual returns attributed to the plant materials produced by these centers reflect their operation for about the past twenty years.

P. M. CENTER	Average annual return
Corvallis, Oregon	$ 1,576,400
Tucson, Arizona	16,848,900
Hawaii	80,000
Los Lunas, New Mexico	18,047,700
Pleasanton, California	27,734,700
Pullman, Washington	6,508,300
Aberdeen, Idaho	52,291,000
Total Average annual return	$123,095,000 1/

(Approximately 1/2 of estimated benefits - $60,000,000) 2/

1/ Annual return includes increased returns from grazing, seed production, green manure, cover crops and soil stabilization.

2/ To provide a conservative estimate of annual returns documented estimates have been reduced by half.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF A

PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

FOR

THE STATE OF ALASKA

Information is provided herein on the needs, staffing, operation, and budget of an Alaskan Plant Materials Center with branches in the Matanuska Valley and Tanana Valley. This center would service the agricultural, conservation, gardening, landscaping, and research needs of Alaska. It would provide seed and vegetative propagating material for seed producers and where necessary to dairymen, truck gardeners, and others requiring the material, as well as provide a natural extension of and support for the agricultural research program.

JUSTIFICATION

Research on plant materials for Alaska has taken on a new dimension. There is a sudden need for large amounts of materials adapted to a whole cross section of the different climatic areas of mainland Alaska. This goes far beyond the agricultural needs of Alaska. Plants must be established on large acreages involving severe sites and non agricultural areas. The current, urgent demands for the pipeline route, new roads, construction sites, etc., are only the beginning of what appears to be a growing need in unresearched areas of Alaska. At the same time, attention to matters more purely agricultural must not be diminished; rather it should be increased.

This increase in demand for research is compounded by a further increase resulting from the development of materials adapted for use in Alaska. With the development of new materials there arises the necessity to maintain and increase the material for propagation and distribution. Under current conditions, the relatively under-developed state of Alaska's agricultural industry has placed much of this burden upon the research staff and facilities. Consequently, and ironically, the occurrence of research successes in bringing

forth materials that may be applied in Alaskan agriculture, landscaping, or revegetation results in a diversion of the research effort to maintain the stock. But current staffing and facilities are insufficient to conduct an adequate research program and thus cannot also fulfill the role of a plant materials center.

The critical need for additional means to propagate and increase agricultural materials developed for use in Alaska is being demonstrated every year. The available supply of a superior forage grass developed by the Alaska Experiment Station has failed to meet demand and its adoption by farmers has thus been delayed. Two other Alaskan developed grasses that could be used both in turf and revegetative seedings are in short supply. A large immediate market for these two grasses has been lost because of insufficient means for increasing and processing seed. Likewise, original stocks of cabbage varieties that have been enthusiastically received are becoming depleted. Certain fruit varieties have been given only very limited distribution.

Many of the materials being used in Alaska today must be considered "stop gap" materials. They have been developed and adapted for use in more temperate regions, and the seed is produced in more temperate regions. Under this system there is no selection pressure for material better adapted to our northern latitudes.

Work with several species introduced into Alaska has shown that a program of selection over a number of years can yield a product better adapted to Alaska than the original introduction. Of course, the material must be grown in Alaska for this kind of a program to be effective, and the foundation material of the improved variety should be propagated in Alaska so that selection pressure may operate to maintain the adaptive characteristics.

Experimental data on winter survival from work conducted at the Alaska Experiment Station illustrates convincingly the need to further the work on northern-adapted plants:

North to south adaptation of species	Following winter of:	Percent winter survival
Sweetclover:		
Alaska ecotype	1965-66	98
Arctic (Canada)	1965-66	51
Spanish (U. S.)	1965-66	0
Timothy:		
Engmo (Norway)	1965-66	100
Climax (Canada)	1965-66	12
Clair (Ohio)	1965-66	3
Red fescue:		
Arctared (Alaska)	1961-62	84
Olds (Canada)	1961-62	2
Ranier (U. S.)	1961-62	1

Programs employing native species offer a real potential for application in many situations in Alaska. Comparisons of a number of native varieties with introduced varieties have demonstrated the distinct superiority of the native material in winterhardiness and some have proven to be high producers. Their employment in agriculture is promising, and their use in severe situations where other materials have little chance of success needs a thorough testing. It is most likely that the long-run rehabilitation of scars in the Arctic and other tundra situations will require native materials.

The considerable variation within species throughout their ranges in Alaska represents a tremendous reservoir of germplasm for research. The support afforded by a plant materials center would enable more extensive and meaningful collections from this reservoir throughout the different climatic regions and a more comprehensive testing program. As the program grows, the problem of maintaining stocks for testing and of increasing selections for

possible use also grows. A continuing, intensified research program will be needed to adequately assess the potential of our native species.

Our native flora also needs investigating in ornamental research. The importation of plant materials, particularly as bedding plants, represents a constant danger with regard to plant pests. With the further development of means for propagating vegetables and ornamentals in Alaska the danger of importing unwanted pests and disease organisms will be lessened. It is vital to the potential of some aspects of Alaskan agriculture that the state remain free of organisms that plague agriculture in other areas. Alaskan farmers are in an advantageous position in that they need not apply many of the sprays required in other areas. This advantage could be lost with continued importation of large amounts of material into Alaska.

A viable agricultural industry in Alaska must have available to it an adequate supply of agronomic and horticultural materials adapted to our northern latitude conditions. And a healthy agriculture is necessary for the improvement of Alaska's living conditions and the proper servicing of its developmental needs.

Each year brings an increasing flow of requests from many sources in Alaska for plant materials to establish protective cover on denuded sites and for techniques of establishment. Only when Alaskan agriculture is sufficiently broadened and strengthened will these demands be effectively met. A plant materials center would be invaluable in complementing the research program and helping to firm the basis for agriculture by maintaining and increasing appropriate plant materials and providing needed seed processing facilities.

Following are the types of materials that could be handled in a plant materials center and some of their possible uses.

Grasses and Legumes:
- Harvested forages
- Pasture
- Revegetation of roadsides, construction sites, pipeline routes, airfields, power line right-of-ways, water courses, etc.
- Seed for export

Grasses:
- Turf
- Golf courses and other recreation sites
- Seed for export

Small Grains:
- Cereal for livestock feed
- Forage
- Cereal for possible milling & brewing

Vegetables:
- Truck gardens
- Home gardens
- Seed for possible export
- Greenhouse growers

Herbaceous Ornamentals:
- Home landscaping
- Institutional landscaping
- Greenhouse growers
- Cut flower growers for local and export markets
- Revegetation

Woody Ornamentals:
- Home landscaping
- Institutional landscaping

Small Fruits:
- Commercial growers
- Seed for export
- Home gardens

FACILITIES AND OPERATION

It is proposed that the PLANT MATERIALS CENTER consist of two sites, one in the Matanuska Valley and one in the Tanana Valley, in order to service adequately the different climatic regions and agricultural areas of Alaska.

Each site should have sufficient land to allow for field scale operations for testing and seed increase of a number of different types of crops in addition to areas for maintenance of plant stock for future seed production or

vegetative propagation. Each site should have a full set of farm equipment for handling both grasses and grains and row crop material. It would be desirable, but not absolutely necessary, for each site to have seed processing facilities. If only one site had these facilities it would be necessary to transport uncleaned seed from one location to the other for processing. It would be desirable to have seed drying facilities at each location. Each site would require adequate rodent-proof seed storage. Each site would require sufficient working space to be able to keep seed lots separate and thus maintain purity.

Since there is no intent in the establishment of this center to compete with farmers in the production of seed, the operation of the center will be confined to maintenance of basic seed stocks and their increase to the level necessary for the encouragement of the industry. As commercial seed enterprises reach the stage of development where they can enter the seed market with a quality product, the efforts of the center will be reduced accordingly. As growers become qualified in the special techniques of seed production, contracts for seed production will be developed with individual farmers. The branches of the plant materials center will, by demonstration, serve as training centers for growers. Likewise, the seed processing equipment at the center will be made available for custom work to seed growers in the area. When seed processing reaches the stage of commercial feasibility, the equipment of the center will be restricted in use to the needs of the center itself.

Plant and seed collections throughout the state and from other high latitude countries will be evaluated for their specific adaptation to Alaska's climates and Alaska's needs. Those plant materials with good climatic adaptation and apparent usefulness for Alaska will be further increased for larger scale testing. Techniques of culture and seed production will be evaluated

during this period. New plant materials arising through the Experiment Station plant breeding and selection programs will be included also. Materials which should be released to the seed growers will be increased to the extent that adequate supplies will be available for all who desire to undertake seed production. This may be accomplished at the center or through contracts with individuals who have shown the interest and ability to produce foundation seed. Vegetatively propagated materials such as landscape plants, small fruits, etc., will be increased to a point where they may be turned over to commercial nurseries throughout the state for further increase and distribution to the general public.

Capital requirements: The minimum capital needs to establish these centers may be listed as follows:

Land (at least 40 acres in each location)	$ 40,000
Buildings	
Office and greenhouse (each location)	110,000
Seed processing facilities (one location)	50,000
Seed storage (each location)	20,000
Cold storage (each location)	50,000
Equipment storage (each location)	10,000
Equipment:	
Irrigation (each location)	15,000
Tractor, 2-way plow, cultivators, disc, harrow cultipacker, drill, seeders, sprayer, swather, combine, transplantor, fertilizer spreader, pickup truck, fork lift, small-plot equipment, potato harvester, hand tools - Total machinery estimated	$ 120,000
TOTAL FOR TWO LOCATIONS	$ 415,000

The total capital cost could be reduced by at least $160,000 if two farms presently held by the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund were to be utilized for the purpose of these centers.

The Len Melton farm in the Meadow Lakes area near Pittman is west of the Matanuska Valley wind area. It is primarily Homestead Silt Loam varying in depth from quite shallow to about 2 feet and is generally undulating. It borders on lake water at two locations which makes irrigation practical. It has one large steel building approximately 40' X 80' with concrete floor plus some smaller buildings for an estimated real estate value of $80,000.

In the Tanana Valley the loan fund holds a farm in the Badger Road area once owned by Ralph Gadbury. This relatively level farm with about 70 acres cleared borders 360 acres of University land, mostly in timber. It also borders the Chena slough and has a water table high enough to make either well or surface irrigation feasible. This property has a large free stall barn (probably 7,000 sq. ft.) with a 16 foot ceiling plus other less adequate structures. The value of this property is estimated at $80,000. The replacement cost of these two properties and their improvements would be in excess of $200,000.

Both of these properties would provide adequate land resources for a propagation center as described and have enough building and cleared land resources to initiate a program. This approach may also provide a considerable saving over starting a center in an area that had not been cleared and had no existing buildings. It would certainly provide a saving in the time needed to get a seed increase program underway, which seems vital at present.

Annual operational expense would be as follows:

Professional personnel (one at each location)	$30,000
Sub-professional assistants (two at each location)	40,000

Part-time labor (two to four at each location)	20,000
Clerical (1/2 at each location)	5,000
Contractual professional	10,000
Utilities, maintenance	40,000
Supplies	12,000
Travel	1,000
	$ 158,000

SUMMARY

A plant materials center would constitute a vehicle whereby the state could initiate supplies of adapted material to the area. It would be state operated but invite cooperation and support of federal funds such as those that may become available through the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. They operate 18 Plant Materials Centers in other areas of the United States.

Hopefully these centers would help create a viable seed and plant materials industry, make possible adequate revegetation projects, and help save individuals and agencies thousands and possibly millions of dollars presently wasted on plant materials that are totally inadequate for our environment.

The capital improvements needed could be initiated for approximately $415,000 and only 255,000 if farms presently held by the State Revolving Loan Fund were used to develop the centers. An operational budget of $158,000 would be needed with some anticipated income from the sale of plant materials after two years of operation.

LIST OF ATTENDANTS AT THE
AASCSD GRASS AND PLANT MATERIALS MEETING
Held February 28, 1970

Name	Organization
Mr. Tommy Heinrich	Division of Aviation
Mr. George Bernard	Division of Aviation
Mr. Jack R. Morrow	Department of Highways
Mr. George D. Bowen	Department of Highways
Mr. Ray Morgan	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Alan Epps	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Pete Probasco	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Cliff Marcus	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. Art Hawk	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. C. W. Rainwater	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mr. Bill Rabick	W. L. Rabick and Company
Mr. Norman E. Londagin	Department of Highways
Mr. Jack VanZanten	Bureau of Public Roads
Mr. Glenn A Huff	Department of Highways
Mr. John D. Likins	Department of Highways
Mr. Larry S. Gill	Department of Highways
Mr. James W. Matthews	Cooperative Extension Service - U of A
Mr. R. H. Kaven	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Bill Odendahl	U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Ray Clark	U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Mel Mitts	U. S. Forest Service
Mr. Roy Ali	Kenny Lake Subdistrict
Mr. Bill Mitchell	Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station
Mr. Virgil Severns	Cooperative Extension Service
Mr. Bill Sacheck	Division of Lands (State)
Mr. R. K. Alman	Division of Lands (State)
Mr. Roland Snodgrass	Division of Agriculture
Mr. Omar Stratman	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mr. Samuel Rieger	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. Terry Jackson	Corps of Engineers
Mr. Edgar J. Curtis	Corps of Engineers
Mr. Albert C. Hambright	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mr. Howard Butelle	City of Anchorage
Mr. Blaine O. Halliday	Soil Conservation Service
Col. E. L. Hardin, Jr.	Corp of Engineers

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
PALMER RESEARCH CENTER
PALMER, ALASKA 99645

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

February 9, 1972

Legislative Finance
Room 407
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Sirs:

The University has been asked to prepare a fiscal note on House Bill 8. It should be noted that it is the Department of Natural Resources, presumeably the Division of Agriculture, which is charged in the bill with the responsibility for establishing and operating the Plant Materials Center. Since we of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences would be working in very close conjunction with such a Center, we are very happy to have the opportunity to comment on this bill, and to provide our best estimates of cost and program development.

There are both short term and long term returns to this type of program, and in our analysis, we have tended to emphasize the short term and deemphasize the long term returns. The costs for the early years of operation are based almost entirely on agronomic materials for farm, conservation, and revegetation use since we have the most experience at the Institute in these fields. I am sure, however, that the Center would rapidly become involved in other types of plant materials such as forestry plants, woody species for ornamentals and conservation purposes, and possibly fruit species and disease-free planting stocks. Other agencies of the state government might very well wish to participate directly in the program since highways, airports, and other disturbed sites need hardy native materials for revegatation and soil stablization.

One of the values I hope we will see from this program would be the establishment of a "gene bank" of native species which might not only be useful in themselves but which might be of value in breeding work

throughout the world. It would be difficult to put a dollar value on this type of return.

Attached is the fiscal note requested including a narrative summary of the program as we envision it could and should develop in the few years.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Logsdon

Charles E. Logsdon
Associate Director

CEL/mg

Encl:

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST
Bill Identification: HB 2
Title: Plant Materials Center
Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/15/72
Return Date Requested: 2/25/72
Agency: Environmental Conservation Program:

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected:
A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT		FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	4.5	43	51.5	71	76.5	88.5
200	TRAVEL	2	2	2	2	2	2
300	CONTRACTUAL	1	3.5	5	10	15	25
400	COMMODITIES	0.5	6	7	7	8	9
500	EQUIPMENT	14	46	5	5	6	5
600	LAND & STRUCTURES	72	426.25	0	0	0	0
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	94.0	526.75	70.5	95	107.5	129.5

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	94.0	526.75	68.5	71	77.5	84.5
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	17	20	20
OTHER	0	0	2	7	10	25

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	1 / 0	3 / 2	3 / 2	4 / 3	4 / 3	5 / 3
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	13.5 / 0	36 / 5	36 / 12	48 / 16	48 / 16	60 / 12

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
100 - See Program summary
300 - " " "
600 - FY72 land (80 acres @ $500/acre), land clearing & initial preparation @ $150/acre and irrigation @ 20,000.
F73 - Buildings:

Office 400 square ft. @ $45/ft^2	$18000
Greenhouse 1500 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	77500
Seed Processing 2400 ft^2 @ $65/ft^2	156000
Seed Storage 1600 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	72000
Equipment Storage 1800 ft^2 @ $10/ft^2	18000
Cold Storage 550 ft^2 @ $45/ft^2	24750

IV. ATTACHMENTS
Seed processing and handling equip (integral part of building) 60,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Fiscal year 1972

These figures presuppose that the program would be implemented in time to hire the administrator of the Center for approximately 3 1/2 months. This man would be a professional agronomist with a Masters degree, and we would hope a competent individual could be obtained for $15,000 per annum. The other costs reflect a program for the fiscal year of land acquistion, plant design, preliminary archetectural work, and acqusition of land preparation equipment.

Fiscal year 1973

Costs shown envision a program of plant construction, program development, and land preparation and planting during the spring of 1973. With luck, construction should be completed and a complete program for the Center begun. Two additional permanent personnel would be hired this year: a subprofessional assistant at 10,000 per year, and a clerk-technician at 8000 per year. The assistant should be experienced both in field scale farm operations and in small plot technique. Since there would not be a full time clerical need at this time, the clerk would also assist with seed testing and preparation for planting as well as record keeping. Two parttime employees at $3.00 per hour each would assist with the field work. The additional field equipment would be acquired during this year.

Fiscal year 1974

The Center should be in full operation for the full year for the first time. The personnel would remain the same except that parttime help would be required for a longer period of time. It is anticipated that there should be some return from sales during this year. We have purposely kept the sales estimates modest since it cannot be estimated at this time exactly what kinds of materials might be in demand that might be supplied. Costs for personal services also reflect a minimum increase at the rate of approximately $500 per year per permanent employee with staff benefits based on 17% for permanent employees and 6% for parttime employees.

Fiscal year 1975

The jump in personal services reflects an anticipated desire on the part of the federal government to participate in the program. You will also note that costs for contractual increases during this year. This is based on the supposition that the farming community will become involved in seed production on a scale larger that can be handled within the Center with Center personnel. We have purposely tried to maintain funding from the general fund at as constant a level as possible in order that the benefits from the Center will radiate out into the community rather than having the Center become a substitute for commercial seed production. One additional parttime employee has been listed for a four months period.

Fiscal year 1976

Personal services remains constant except for possible increases in salaries and wages to these individuals. The increase in contractual anticipates an increase in returns, not in the year of the contracts, but in succeeding years. The increase in equipment expenditures anticipates need for some replacement by this time. The increase in federal funding would indicate additional support for the federa man projected in fiscal 1975.

Fiscal year 1977

An additional assistant is proposed at this time since the program should have developed at this point to where the administrator's job would consist mostly of supervision of contracts, supervision of personnel, and program developemnt with other agencies of the state and federal government such as the State forestry people, the State highway people, the State airport people, pipeline projects concerning revegetation, and others. Many of these agencies could come into the program at a much earlier stage, of course.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE
Second Session - Seventh State Legislature

I. REQUEST
Bill Identification: HB 8
Title: Plant materials center
Requested by: Legislative Finance Date: 2/1/72
Return Date Requested: 2/15/72
Agency: Nat Resources Program:

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: VII,A,4-Agricultural Development
A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

	OBJECT	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	97.0	100.0	105.0	111.0	117.0
200	TRAVEL	-0-	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
300	CONTRACTUAL	-0-	50.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0
400	COMMODITIES	-0-	12.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
500	EQUIPMENT	-0-	138.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
600	LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	280.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	TOTAL	-0-	578.0	~~172.1~~	~~183.2~~	190.3	197.4

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)
(See Note 2 on reverse)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	578.0	172.1	183.2	190.3	197.4
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-					
OTHER	-0-					

C. POSITIONS:

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6	8 / 6
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30	84 / 30

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)
HB 8, although limited to a plant materials center in the Matanuska Valley, apparently is based on the attachment which proposes a plant materials center with two branches: one in the Matanuska Valley and one in the Tanana Valley.

Reference to preceding fiscal note indicates it was prepared considering two branches. Accordingly, this one is as well. Halve for one location, except for seed processing facility (50,000) of which only one is budgeted.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Proposal for the establishment of a Plant Materials Center for the State of Alaska. (References to Loan Fund properties are no longer applicable as they have been disposed of).

V. DATE: February 4, 1972 PREPARED BY: H. S. Aase

Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

III. ANALYSIS (Continued from front of page)

Personnel requirements:

Professional Personnel (Agronomist @ each location)		30,000
Subprofessional Assts (two at each location)		40,000
Part time labor (two to four at each location)		20,000
Clerical (1/2 at each location)		7,000
	45,000	97,000 /2
Travel:		1,000
Contractual Service:		
Professional contractual		10,000
Utilities, maintenance	20,000	40,000 /2
		50,000
Commodities:	6,000	12,000 /2
Equipment:		
Office Equipment (Desks, chairs, etc)		3,000
Irrigation		15,000 /2
Tractor, 2-way plow, cultivators, disc, harrow, cultipacker, drill, seeders, sprayer, swather, combine, transplantor, fertilizer spreader, pickup truck, fork lift, small-plot equipment, potato harvester, hand tools - Total machinery estimated.	9000	120,000
		138,000
Land and Structures:		
Land (at least 40 acres in each location)		40,000 /2
Buildings		
Office and greenhouse (each location)		110,000 /2
Seed processing facilities (one location)		50,000
Seed storage (each location)		20,000 /2
Cold storage (each location)		50,000 /2
Equipment storage (each location)		10,000 /2
		230,000
TOTAL		578,000
		358,500

NOTES:

1-Personnel costs would be less than indicated during first year dependent upon when full staffing is achieved.

2-Source of Funding: Possibility of federal funds exists but extent is unknown. Income from sale of plant materials after two years of operation is probable.

RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

02-519 (REV 8/78)

"An Act relating to the remuneration of election judges, clerks and counters; and providing for an effective date."

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1/30/71

1-31-71
Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 10 under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

[X] recommends it do pass

[ ] recommends it do not pass

[ ] recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

[ ] recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that CS for _____ do pass

[ ] (and) recommends it be referred to the _____ committee

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____
CHAIRMAN

IN THE HOUSE BY ORBECK

HOUSE BILL NO. 10

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the remuneration of election judges, clerks and counters; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 15.15.380 is amended to read:

Sec. 15.15.380. REMUNERATION OF ELECTION JUDGES, CLERKS AND COUNTERS. The state, through the office of lieutenant governor, shall pay each judge, clerk, and counter $3.50 [$2.50] per hour for time spent at their election duties, including the receiving of instructions.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1972.

FORM SA-1B

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Rep. Chuck Degnan
Alaska State Legislature

DATE : January 20, 1971

FROM: Patty Ann Polley
Election Supervisor
Southeastern

SUBJECT: House Bill 10

Attached is a sheet comparing the amount of money paid to the 1970 election boards and the increase called for in House Bill 10.

Approximately 20 incorporation elections will be held during the fiscal year 1971-1972. Most of these elections will require 3 member election boards and about 15 hours on duty for each member of the boards. Under the current law, the election boards would be paid $2,250.00. If House Bill 10 were enacted into law, the payment to Election Boards would be $3,150.00- an increase of $900.00. The Absentee Canvassing Boards and the State Canvassing Boards are paid at the same rate as the election boards. The 2 canvassing boards would increase the expenditure by $32.00 as several elections are canvassed at the same time.

The number of people on an election board vary in relation to the number of people voting in a precinct. A precinct with under 150 voters has 3 member boards; a precinct with over 150 voters has a 4 member board with the 4th member appointed to relieve the other members, to help during the rush hours and to help in counting the ballots; and a precinct with 250 or more voters may have a 4 member counting board to assist in counting the ballots.

The South Central Election Supervisor found it difficult to obtain people willing to serve on election boards in some precincts. The people felt $2.50 an hour was not enough compensation for the long hours they had to spend at the polls and for the work involved. In the larger precinct the counting of the ballots lasted until the early hours of the morning.

COMPARISON OF HOUSE BILL

	1970 Primary Election	HB 10 Increase	1972 Primary Election
Dist 1	$ 4,259.00	$1,703.00	$5,962.00
Dist 2	1,174.00	470.00	1,644.00
Dist 3	1,847.00	739.00	2,586.00
Dist 4	3,885.00	1,554.00	5,439.00
Dist 5	1,441.00	577.00	2,018.00
Dist 6	1,641.00	656.00	2,297.00
Dist 7	1,628.00	651.00	2,279.00
Dist 8	24,923.00	9,969.00	34,892.00
Dist 9	914.00	365.00	1,279.00
Dist 10	3,200.00	1,280.00	4,480.00
Dist 11	1,375.00	550.00	1,925.00
Dist 12	1,402.00	560.00	1,962.00
Dist 13	2,255.00	902.00	3,157.00
Dist 14	2,868.00	1,147.00	4,015.00
Dist 15	3,972.00	1,588.00	5,560.00
Dist 16	13,265.00	5,306.00	18,571.00
Dist 17	2,490.00	996.00	3,486.00
Dist 18	2,674.00	1,069.00	3,743.00
Dist 19	1,474.00	589.00	2,063.00
Total	$76,687.00	$30,671.00	$107,358.00

10 "O 1970 ELECTIONS

1970 General Election	HB 10 Increase	1972 General Election
$4,428.00	$1,771.00	$6,299.00
1,149.00	460.00	1,609.00
2,002.00	801.00	2,803.00
4,500.00	1,800.00	6,300.00
1,487.00	595.00	2,082.00
1,911.00	764.00	2,675.00
2,022.00	808.00	2,830.00
25,748.00	10,299.00	36,047.00
1,021.00	408.00	1,429.00
3,557.00	1,422.00	4,979.00
1,741.00	696.00	2,437.00
1,631.00	652.00	2,283.00
2,364.00	945.00	3,309.00
3,116.00	1,246.00	4,362.00
4,934.00	1,973.00	6,907.00
13,795.00	5,518.00	19,313.00
2,550.00	1,020.00	3,570.00
2,751.00	1,100.00	3,851.00
1,777.00	710.00	2,487.00
$82,484,00	$32,988.00	$116,193.00

FORM SA-18

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Mr Degnan

TO:
Rep. Chuck Degnan
Alaska State Legislature

DATE : January 20, 1970

FROM:
Patty Ann Polley
Election Supervisor
Southeastern

SUBJECT: House Bill 10

The Statistical Section of the Department of Health and Welfare estimates a 5% increase in the general population by 1972. Since Alaska has a young population, the increase in the voting population is estimated at 7% by 1972.

A 7% increase in the voting population would be approximately 7,800 additional voters, based on 111,734 registered voters as of 12/31/70. If 10 new precincts were established to serve the additional voters, the shown increases would be required.

The amount of money paid to election boards by district is the total amount shown in our vouchers as being paid.

COMPARISON OF HOUSE BILL

	1970 Primary Election	HB 10 Increase	1972 Primary Election
Dist 1	$ 4,259.00	$1,703.00	$5,962.00
Dist 2	1,174.00	470.00	644.00
Dist 3	1,847.00	739.00	2,586.00
Dist 4	3,885.00	1,554.00	5,439.00
Dist 5	1,441.00	577.00	2,018.00
Dist 6	1,641.00	656.00	2,297.00
Dist 7	1,628.00	651.00	2,279.00
Dist 8	24,923.00	9,969.00	34,892.00
Dist 9	914.00	365.00	1,279.00
Dist 10	3,200.00	1,280.00	4,480.00
Dist 11	1,375.00	550.00	1,925.00
Dist 12	1,402.00	560.00	1,962.00
Dist 13	2,255.00	902.00	3,157.00
Dist 14	2,868.00	1,147.00	4,015.00
Dist 15	3,972.00	1,588.00	5,560.00
Dist 16	13,265.00	5,306.00	18,571.00
Dist 17	2,490.00	996.00	3,486.00
Dist 18	2,674.00	1,069.00	3,743.00
Dist 19	1,474.00	589.00	2,063.00
Total	$76,687.00	$30,671.00	$107,358.00

3% increase in voting population:
House Bill 10 2,240.00

$109,598.00

Under current law the increase in voting population would cost: $1,544.00

10 TO 1970 ELECTIONS

1970 General Election	HB 10 Increase	1972 General Election
$4,428.00	$1,771.00	$6,299.00
1,149.00	460.00	1,609.00
2,002.00	801.00	2,803.00
4,500.00	1,800.00	6,300.00
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1,777.00	710.00	2,487.00
$82,484,00	$32,988.00	$116,193.00

2,520.00

$118,713.00

$1,800.00

SAMPLE ELECTION BOARD EXPENSES

Precinct	1970 Voters	Hours Boards Worked
Craig	92	53 1/2 (3 member board)
Ketchikan # 6	316	92 (4 member board & 4 member counting team)
Juneau # 6	198	66 1/2 (4 member board)
Anchorage 22A	589	203 (5 member board & four 4 member counting teams)
Pennock-Gravina	29	43 1/2 (3 member board)

Costs Current Law	Cost HB 10
$133.75	$187.25
220.00	322.00
166.25	232.25
507.50	710.50
108.75	152.25

RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of tha original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

02-519 (REV 8/78)

FISCAL NOTE

FORM 2A-1B

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Rep. Chuck Degnan
Alaska State Legislature

DATE : January 20, 1971

FROM: Patty Ann Polley
Election Supervisor
Southeastern

SUBJECT: House Bill 10

Attached is a sheet comparing the amount of money paid to the 1970 election boards and the increase called for in House Bill 10.

Approximately 20 incorporation elections will be held during the fiscal year 1971-1972. Most of these elections will require 3 member election boards and about 15 hours a duty for each member of the boards. Under the current law, the election boards would be paid $2,250.00. If House Bill 10 were enacted into law, the payment to Election Boards would be $3,150.00- an increase of $900.00.* The Absentee Canvassing Boards and the State Canvassing Boards are paid at the same rate as the election boards. The 2 canvassing boards would increase the expenditure by $32.00 as several elections are canvassed at the same time.

The number of people on an election board vary in relation to the number of people voting in a precinct. A precinct with under 150 voters has 3 member boards; a precinct with over 150 voters has a 4 member board with the 4th member appointed to relieve the other members, to help during the rush hours and to help in counting the ballots; and a precinct with 250 or more voters may have a 4 member counting board to assist in counting the ballots.

The South Central Election Supervisor found it difficult to obtain people willing to serve on election boards in some precincts. The people felt $2.50 an hour was not enough compensation for the long hours they had to spend at the polls and for the work involved. In the larger precinct the counting of the ballots lasted until the early hours of the morning.

* TOTAL INCREASE REQUIRED - Approx #32,000 per election (see attachment)

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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

02-519 (REV 8/78)

INTER-AGENCY ROUTING SLIP

TO: Senate Finance Committee

ATTN: Chairman Butrovich

January 11, 1972

REMARKS:

FROM: Emylou
Secretary of Senate DATE: 1/11/72

Please return to the Secretary all SENATE RESOLUTIONS; SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS; HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS; SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS; and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS except those listed below which amend the Constitutions:

SJR 1 - Indictment by grand jury	In Judiciary
SJR 2 - Limiting legislators holding other office	In Rules
SJR 32 - Continuing revenue fund	In State Affairs
HJR 2 - Increasing membership legislature	In Judiciary

Introduced: 3/2/71
Referred: State Affairs

IN THE HOUSE BY MCVEIGH AND FISCHER

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Relating to the opening of the Whittier Tunnel.

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

WHEREAS the opening and paving of the Whittier Tunnel would permit access to the entire Prince William Sound area; and

WHEREAS this new vehicular route would tie in directly with the Valdez ferry terminal; and

WHEREAS the opening and paving of the tunnel would provide all residents and tourists alike access by vehicle to one of the world's most scenic areas; and

WHEREAS the tunnel would appear to be perfectly suitable for at least one-way traffic similar to that used on Highway 16 outside Prince Rupert, British Columbia; and

WHEREAS this new route would also open markets for the fresh fish products of the Prince William Sound area to the large population areas of the state;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Governor to direct the Department of Highways to conduct, in cooperation with the appropriate federal agencies, a feasibility study of this proposed opening and paving of the Whittier Tunnel for automobile traffic and related access road construction; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department report its findings to the Legislature at the commencement of the Seventh Legislature, Second Session.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

COPIES: X THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST
X THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
X THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
X THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT
X RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Subject Feasibility Study Whittier Tunnel HB HCR 13 SB
requested by Senator Koslosky
referred to C. S. Matlock date of request March 26, 1971
completion date requested ASAP date received

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY	Feasibility Study No. 1 1971-72	FY	Feasibility Study No. 2 1971-72	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	$		$		$
200 TRAVEL					
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES					
400 COMMODITIES					
500 EQUIPMENT					
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES		29,000		140,000	
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE					
TOTAL	$	29,000	$	140,000	$
FUNDING DETAIL					
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	$		$		$
SPECIAL FUNDS					
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS		29,000		140,000	
Man Months					
Permanent Positions					
Temporary Positions					

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Following are costs related to two feasibility studies for highway operation into Whittier via the Whittier Tunnel.

Feasibility Study No. 1 - Minimum Facility - Connect existing tunnel to joint use utilizing (1) one lane using decking:

A. Studies of conversion of tunnel portal to portal:

	(Total)
Labor (studies)	$ 12,000

B. Studies of approaches, both ends:

Labor and materials (studies)	7,100
Travel (total project) 20%	3,800
	$ 22,900
Contingencies 25%	5,700
TOTAL	$ 28,600
Round	$ 29,000

(Continued on Page 2)

The Legislature of the State of Alaska
FISCAL NOTE

COPIES: ___THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE MAKING THE REQUEST
___THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
___THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE STAFF
___THE DIVISION OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT
___RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Subject _____ HB _____ _____ SB _____
requested by _____
referred to _____ date of request _____
completion date requested _____ date received _____

EXPENDITURE DETAIL	FY	FY	FY
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	$	$	$
200 TRAVEL			
300 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES			
400 COMMODITIES			
500 EQUIPMENT			
600 LAND AND STRUCTURES			
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS & SHARED REVENUE			
TOTAL	$	$	$
FUNDING DETAIL			
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	$	$	$
SPECIAL FUNDS			
UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS			
Man Months			
Permanent Positions			
Temporary Positions			

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Feasibility Study No. 2 - Full Study - New highway tunnel parallel to railroad tunnel or enlargement of present tunnel to (2) two full lanes plus railroad:

A.	Studies of tunnel section, ventilation, lighting, etc.	$ 32,000
B.	Studies of approaches, both ends	7,100
C.	Materials and geologic studies of tunnel	54,000
	Total time and equipment	93,100
	Travel, commodities, etc. 20%	18,600
		111,700
	Contingencies 25%	27,900
	TOTAL	$139,600
	Round	$140,000

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

NAME & TITLE Charles S. Matlock
State Highway Engineer