

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1977 - 1978 953

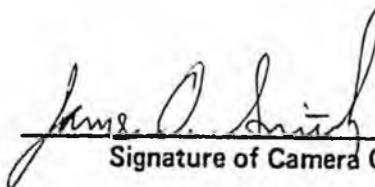
SB 399 - SB 401 988



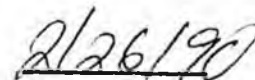
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Signature of Camera Operator



Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

1/19/78

FURTHER: None

Date: February 27, 1978

Mr. President:

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB 399
supplemental appropriation to Dept. of Fish & Game

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

- recommends it do pass () recommends it do not pass
- () recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for SB 399

and SB 399 () new title () same title

- () AND attaches a Letter of Intent () New Fiscal Note
- () reports it back without recommendation
- () and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signatures]

Chairman

Insert

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 399
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the
7 Department of Fish and Game, d-2 expenses and salmon
8 transportation; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$41,800 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Fish and Game for the purpose of fiscal year 1978 expenses
12 relating to d-2 proposals.

13 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$68,700 is appropriated to the Department of Fish
14 and Game, for expenses incurred in the transportation of spawning red salmon.

15 Sources of this appropriation are as follows:

16	General Fund	\$41,600
17	Fish and Game funds	27,100

18 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
19 070(c).

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Susan

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

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2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 399
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19 070(c).

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Introduced: 1/11/78
Referred: Resources and
Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 399

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE -- SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the
7 Department of Fish and Game, d-2 travel and salmon
8 transportation; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of ^{41,800} \$11,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Fish and Game for the purpose of FY 79 travel expenses
12 relating to d-2 proposals.

13 * Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation
14 made in sec. 1 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1979.

15 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$68,700 is ^{Chopper life.} appropriated to the Department of Fish
16 and Game, for expenses incurred in the transportation of spawning red
17 salmon. Sources of this appropriation are as follows:

18	General Fund	\$41,600
19	Fish and Game funds	27,100

20 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
21 10.070(c).

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BUDGET & MANAGEMENT

POUCH AM — JUNEAU 99811
PHONE 465-2213

Out in orig bill
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

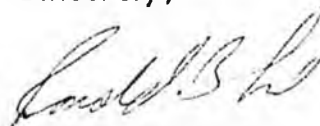
February 21, 1978

The Honorable John Sackett
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sackett:

Please amend Section 1 of Senate Bill 399, "An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Fish & Game, D-2 travel and salmon transportation." Section 1 provides for \$11,000 appropriated from the general fund for the purpose of travel expenses relating to D-2 proposals. The \$11,000 should be changed to \$47,800. This will fund projected expenses and expenses incurred to date in the Department's support of the State's D-2 position in Congress. \$36,845 has already been spend during the period of July 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977. Attached is a summary of these expenditures by the Department. After December 31, 1977 the Department of Natural Resources will fund all D-2 costs except for the Department of Fish & Game's representatives salary and travel costs.

Sincerely,



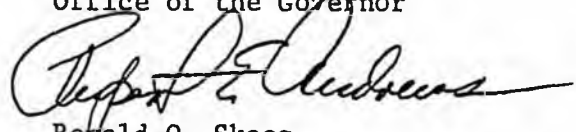
Ronald B. Lind
Director

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ron Lind, Director
Division of Budget and Management
Office of the Governor

DATE : January 27, 1978

FROM: 
Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: FY'78 Supplemental, (d)(2)
Support Activities

The Department of Fish and Game, Division of Game, requests a supplemental in the amount of \$47,800. This supplemental covers projected expenses and expenses incurred to date in the Department's support of the State's (d)(2) position in Congress. This supplemental includes the \$11,000 already approved by the Governor on page 4 of the Executive budget document.

At the time that the Department's representative on (d)(2), Mr. Ron Somerville, was detailed to assist the Governor's Office in its efforts in Congress, it was agreed that the Department would assume most costs until June 30, 1977. After that date, the Department would pay only Mr. Somerville's salary and the additional support costs would be provided either by the Department of Natural Resources or the Office of the Governor. In FY 78, the Department has incurred total costs (excluding Mr. Somerville's salary) of \$36,845 through December 31, 1977. A detail sheet is attached. These costs have been charged to the headquarters investigations component (codes 11-41-2-403 and 410). All the costs were made under the assumption that they would be reimbursed. Unless this reimbursement takes place, the activities planned for FY 78 in the headquarters investigations component will need to be reduced drastically.

Mr. Somerville has been working closely with Commissioner LeResche in his support of the State's (d)(2) position. By copy hereof, Commissioner LeResche is requested to support this supplemental request.

Attachment:

cc: Commissioner LeResche
Ron Sommerville
Bob Rausch
Jeff Morrison
John Stewart

DETAIL OF FISH AND GAME (d)(2) EXPENSES

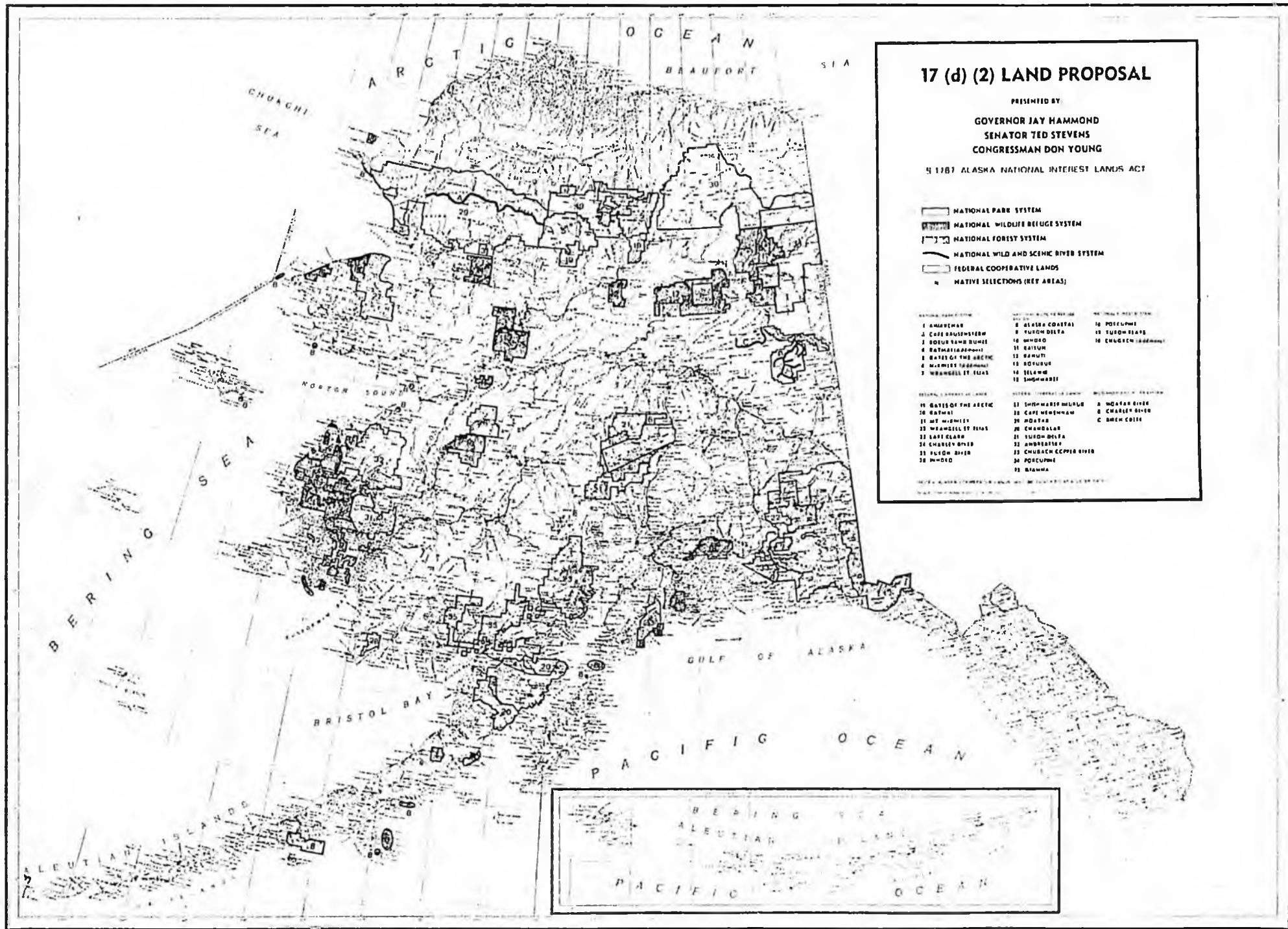
7/1/77 - 12/31/77

	11-41-2-403	11-41-2-410	
Personal Services	-0-	\$17,037	= 17.0
Travel & Per Diem	\$2,574	\$ 4,332	= 6.9
Contractual Services (Photo processing, mapping, printing, etc.)	-0-	\$ 8,147	= 8.1
Commodities	-0-	\$ 4,755	= 4.8
TOTAL	<u>\$2,574</u>	<u>\$34,271</u>	<u>36.8</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$36,845		

All Charges in code 11-41-2-403 will be AV'd to code 410. Specific items prepared in support of the State's (d)(2) position include 1) summary booklet on (d)(2) lands and S.1787 (Senator Steven's bill); 2) printing of 8½ X 11 color maps depicting the effect of S.1787; 3) photocopying expenses for numerous copies of HR39 and other back-up material; 4) 3 sets of 6 maps each (Series E) with approximately 200 mylar overlays for each set depicting resources on Alaskan lands (One set each for Somerville, Stevens, and Young). Most of the temporary time (estimated 80%) and commodities expenses were spent in the preparation of item 4. The remainder of the temporary time was spent on clerical and other miscellaneous duties. Travel expenses were primarily for the Department's representative, Mr. Somerville, to provide technical support in Washington, D. C. A few other trips were made in-state for the same purpose.

1/1/78 - 6/30/79

An estimated \$11,000 in travel expenses will be needed from the present through FY'79. This travel will be for Mr. Somerville to continue to provide his technical support to the Congressional delegation in Washington, D. C.



17 (d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL

PRESENTED BY

GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND
 SENATOR TED STEVENS
 CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG

§ 1187 ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT

- NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
- NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
- NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
- NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM
- FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS
- NATIVE SELECTIONS (REF AREAS)

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

- 1 AMATYKVAK
- 2 CAPE BRAUER SYSTEM
- 3 BOGUE TAMB DUMES
- 4 BATHURIA (PACIFIC)
- 5 BATES OF THE ARCTIC
- 6 WARDEN'S TOWER (MOUNT)
- 7 WRANGELL ST. ELIAS

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

- 8 ALASKA COASTAL
- 9 TUSOON DELTA
- 10 MUDROO
- 11 BATESUM
- 12 BEARLY
- 13 BOGUSQUE
- 14 BELLOWS
- 15 SHAGWORTH

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

- 16 POSELUKHI
- 17 TUSOON PLATE
- 18 CHUGACH (MOUNTAIN)

FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

- 19 BATES OF THE ARCTIC
- 20 BATHUR
- 21 MOUNT WARDEN
- 22 WRANGELL ST. ELIAS
- 23 CAPE CLARK
- 24 CHARLES RIVER
- 25 TUSOON RIVER
- 26 MUDROO

NATIVE SELECTIONS (REF AREAS)

- 27 SOUTHWEST HILLSIDE
- 28 CAPE WARDEN
- 29 MOUNTAIN
- 30 CHUGACH
- 31 TUSOON DELTA
- 32 ANDREASSEN
- 33 CHUGACH ECCEPIS RIVER
- 34 POSELUKHI
- 35 BELLOWS

OTHER FEDERAL LANDS

- A MOUNTAIN RIVER
- B CHARLES RIVER
- C BROWN COLE

1977-78 ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT. 17 (d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.





(d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL



PRESENTED BY

GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND

SENATOR TED STEVENS

CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG

S.1787

SUMMARY OF "THE ALASKA
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT"

INTRODUCED BY
SENATOR TED STEVENS
JUNE 30, 1977

This briefing paper outlines the details of legislation embodying principles of the d-2 position, agreed to and supported by Governor Jay Hammond, Senator Ted Stevens, and Congressman Don Young of Alaska. The position represents a consensus arrived at following a series of meetings held over the past six months, the announcement of a tentative position in March 1977, and review of comments on that position received over the past three months. The legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Stevens on June 30, 1977; pursuant to Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated Federal public lands for study as additions to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems. Congress reserved to itself the right to make final decisions on the lands withdrawn for study, and the legislation introduced by Senator Stevens proposes final disposition for those withdrawn lands. The proposed legislation is summarized below.

1. **Additions to Existing Management Systems**—Twenty-five (25) million acres of new national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, and wild and scenic rivers are created in Alaska by this legislation. Included among these additions are two new park units, the Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St. Elias National Parks, located in the central Brooks Range and South Central Alaska, respectively. These two units are both substantially larger than any existing unit of the National Park System. Additionally, major additions to Mt. McKinley National Park and Katmai National Monument, which is designated as a park by this bill, and the establishment of three important national monuments are proposed by this legislation. In all, the National Park System is increased by 10.45 million acres, a nearly 40% increase in that system.

Eight wildlife refuges totaling 8.04 million acres would be created by this legislation. The refuge units are located throughout the State in prime areas of migratory waterfowl habitat to insure the continued protection and propagation of nationally and internationally significant bird populations which migrate from the Western Hemisphere and Asia to nest in Alaska. The addition of these refuges increases the acreage in the present refuge system by more than 25 percent.

The proposal also establishes two major national forests in Alaska's interior. The areas comprising the Porcupine and Yukon Flats National Forests have been identified as containing high potential for agricultural development and timber harvest, and the establishment of these areas as forests would allow this potential

to be developed. Additionally, three wild rivers are proposed by this legislation, the Noatak, Charley, and Birch Creek Wild Rivers.

2. Federal Cooperative Lands—Approximately 58 million acres of other lands withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) will be designated as Federal Cooperative Lands to be managed by existing Federal agencies, including the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Forest Service. These lands would be managed in conjunction with lands designated for cooperative management by the State of Alaska and private landowners under the classification authority of the Alaska Land Classification Commission which is also established by this legislation. The location of these lands generally conforms to the boundaries of d-2 recommendations submitted to Congress by former Secretary of the Interior, Rogers Morton, in 1973.

The establishment of these lands as areas dedicated to cooperative management would be contingent upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that the State has designated a substantial amount of State acreage to cooperative management. Without this finding, these Federal lands would be managed by existing Federal agencies as designated by Congress.

3. Cooperative Management—The State of Alaska and private landowners may voluntarily dedicate all or part of their lands to a program of cooperative management with Federal lands designated by Congress. The management of these lands would be under the classification authority of the Alaska Land Classification Commission, but actual management of the lands will be carried out by the respective landowner. In effect, the Classification Commission will function similarly to a planning and zoning commission for lands under its jurisdiction.

There is considerable incentive for the State of Alaska and private landowners to dedicate lands to cooperative management. Without the dedication of a substantial amount of State lands, the cooperative management program will not be created and lands would continue to be managed by the Federal Government without any Alaskan participation in management and classification decisions. Private landowners will be granted an exemption from State and local real property taxation and assessment so long as such land is dedicated to cooperative management and not developed or leased to third parties. Under this system, State and private landowners retain the ultimate decision on the use of their lands through voluntary dedication but are encouraged to dedicate appropriate lands to cooperative management through the incentives described above.

4. The Alaska Land Classification Commission—An eight-member commission will be established by this bill to classify lands dedicated to cooperative management. Four of the commissioners shall be appointed by the President and four by the Governor of the State of Alaska, and each commissioner shall serve on a full-time basis. The commission shall be directed by a Federal Co-Chairman and a State Co-Chairman, to be designated by the President and Governor, respectively.

As stated previously, the commission shall serve as a policy-making and classification body. Specific management on a daily basis will be carried out by existing line agencies of the Federal Government, the State of Alaska, or by the private landowners. The Governor and the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, as appropriate, retain an ultimate veto over commission decisions made concerning State and Federal lands, respectively.

5. Lower 48 Trust Fund—To insure that the national interest is served by the appropriate development of natural resources on lands dedicated to cooperative management, the funds derived from this development will be placed in a special trust fund to be used exclusively for the purchase of private lands in the other 49 States which have been or will be designated as part of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge or Wild and Scenic River Systems. There is a backlog of these lands and sufficient funds to purchase these lands are not anticipated to be appropriated by Congress in the near future.

All proceeds derived from Federal leases, contracts, rights-of-way, easements, and other Federal interests on d-2 lands, along with 50 percent of the State of Alaska's share of revenue derived from the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 shall be paid into this trust fund which would be managed in conjunction with but separate from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. From these funds, Congress may authorize the purchase of these private lands in the other 49 States. This trust fund provides the means to purchase these lands and closely ties the national interest in the appropriate development of resources on Alaska's d-2 lands to the further enhancement of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems elsewhere in the United States.

6. Management and Administration—Specific provisions in the bill dealing with management and administration are summarized below:
 - A. Wildlife Management—Taking of fish and game will be regulated by the State of Alaska in accordance with applicable State laws. Pursuant to State laws and consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska, the legislation establishes taking of fish and game for subsistence purposes, as defined by State law, as the priority beneficial use of fish and game should a conflict occur because of depletion of the resource, also as determined by the State of Alaska.
 - B. Agricultural Development—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture are directed to consult and develop a long-term leasing system for the allocation of agricultural rights, including grazing and cultivation, on lands designated by this Act which are open or classified for such purposes.
 - C. Access—Public access across d-2 lands shall be guaranteed by law. The location and modes of such access shall be determined by the commission which is authorized to use the power of eminent domain to acquire land

needed for access in accordance with its planning process. The guarantee of public access is an important legal distinction and differs from the discretionary authority which is normally vested in the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture under traditional management systems.

- D. State Selections—Existing State selections, selected lands under tentative approval, and lands patented to the State shall not be affected by this proposal. Additionally, the legislation directs the Secretary to make specific lands available to the State for selection within 90 days following the enactment of this act. This will allow the State to complete its selection process within the remaining years authorized by the Alaska Statehood Act.
 - E. Wilderness Review—In five years, the commission shall make recommendations to Congress concerning the additions to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems which it feels are suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Criteria and procedure for study of these units and any recommendations shall conform to guidelines established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. The commission is also authorized, but not required to make recommendations for wilderness designation respecting Federal lands designated as Federal Cooperative Lands.
7. Effect on Native Selections—No portion of the legislation shall affect the selection process of Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Following the relinquishment of selections by Native corporations, those selections located within the boundaries of a unit of the four systems or the Federal Cooperative Lands shall become a part of that unit.
8. Changes from the Tentative Position—On March 26, 1977, Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, and Congressman Young announced a tentative position from which this d-2 legislation was derived following considerable revision. The bill introduced today reflects major changes made in the tentative position based on comments received from Alaskans, members of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and other interested parties.

Originally, the additions to the existing four systems were designated to become part of those systems in the year 2000. However, it became clear that all parties felt the need for core areas to be dedicated to the four systems immediately. Consequently, the "for the future" concept has been eliminated.

Additionally, the establishment of a fifth system has been eliminated to insure that no Federal management agency would be created by this legislation. As stated previously, the management of the lands will be carried out by existing line agencies, which will not require any creation or start-up. Other revisions made include individual boundary changes which have been modified pursuant to suggestions received following the announcement of the tentative position.

TABLES
AND
MAP

SUMMARY OF AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE
ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT
S.1787

Approximate Acreage
(Millions of Acres)

National Parks and Monuments		
Aniakchak-Caldera		.18
Cape Krusenstern		.19
Kobuk Sand Dunes		.10
Katmai (Additions)		.40
Gates of the Arctic		3.55
McKinley (Additions)		1.13
Wrangell-St. Elias		<u>4.90</u>
National Park Subtotal		10.45
National Wildlife Refuges		
Alaska Coastal		.15
Yukon Delta		3.60
Innoko		.60
Kaiyuh		.19
Kanuti		.43
Koyukuk		1.58
Selawik		.73
Shishmaref		<u>.76</u>
National Wildlife Refuge Subtotal		8.04
National Forests		
Porcupine		2.59
Yukon Flats		2.13
Chugach (Additions)		<u>1.00</u>
National Forests Subtotal		5.72
Wild Rivers		
Noatak		.40
Charley		.40
Birch Creek		<u>.20</u>
Wild Rivers Subtotal		1.00
Total Additions to Four Systems		25.21
Federal Cooperative Lands		
Name	Manager	
Gates of the Arctic	National Park Service	3.55
Katmai	National Park Service	1.59
Mt. McKinley	National Park Service	1.96
Wrangell-St. Elias	National Park Service	8.74
Lake Clark	National Park Service	3.49

Approximate Acreage
(Millions of Acres)

Federal Cooperative Lands (Continuation)

Name	Manager	
Charley River	National Park Service	.99
Innoko	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.24
Iliamna	Fish & Wildlife Service	2.80
Shishmaref-Imuruk	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.84
Cape Newenham	Fish & Wildlife Service	.24
Noatak	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.47
Chandalar	Fish & Wildlife Service	3.27
Yukon Delta	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.50
Andreafsky	Fish & Wildlife Service	3.50
Chugach-Copper River	U. S. Forest Service	1.77
Porcupine	U. S. Forest Service	3.40
Yukon River	U. S. Forest Service	<u>.54</u>
Federal Cooperative Lands Subtotal		56.89
Totals		
Additions to Four Systems (including National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, and Wild Rivers)		25.21
Federal Cooperative Lands		<u>56.89</u>
Total		82.10

(d)(2) ACREAGE COMPARISON (Millions of Acres)

	FSLUPC***	HR 39 Udall	S.1787 Hammond, Stevens & Young
National Park Service	19.75	64.3	10.45
Fish & Wildlife Service	18.82	46.4	8.04
Forest Service	4.75	1.6	5.72
Wild and Scenic Rivers	.69	4.0	1.00
Subtotal	44.01	116.3	25.21
Federal Cooperative Lands	46.70**		56.89
Total	90.71	116.3*	82.1

*Figure does not include 32.1 million acres of existing federal withdrawals identified for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**Titled "Alaska National Lands."

***Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

INCREASE BY LEGISLATION
ON PARK AND REFUGE SYSTEMS

*Present Acreage under National Park Service Administration	25,084,750 acres
National Park Areas Proposed under Alaska National Interest Lands Act (S.1787)	<u>10,450,000</u> acres
Total Upon Enactment	35,534,750 acres
Percent Increase	40 percent
*Present Acreage under Fish and Wildlife Service Administration	30,281,190 acres
Wildlife Refuges Proposed under Alaska National Interest Lands Act (S.1787)	<u>8,040,000</u> acres
Total Upon Enactment	38,321,190 acres
Percent Increase	26 percent

*Source: Public Land Statistics—1976
Bureau of Land Management

THE PRESENT TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER
JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Name	Size (acres)
*Glacier Bay National Monument	2,805,296.49
*Katmai National Monument	2,792,137.00
Yellowstone National Park	2,219,822.70
Death Valley National Monument	2,067,966.93
*Moun.: McKinley National Park	1,939,492.80
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	1,486,139.87
Everglades National Park	1,400,533.00
Glenn Canyon National Recreational Area	1,234,180.00
Grand Canyon National Park	1,218,375.00
Glacier National Park	1,013,598.40

THE PRESENT TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION
OF THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Name	Size (acres)
*Arctic Wildlife Range	8,994,624
*Nunivak Wildlife Refuge	3,330,632
*Clarence Rhode Wildlife Refuge	2,887,026
*Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge	2,720,225
*Kodiak Wildlife Refuge	1,815,000
*Kenai Moose Range	1,730,000
Desert National Wildlife Range	1,588,000
Cabeza Prieta Wildlife Refuge	860,000
Charles Russell Wildlife Refuge	855,407
Kofu Game Range	660,000

(*) These areas are located in Alaska.

THE TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION
OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UPON ENACTMENT
OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT (S.1787)

Name	Size (acres)
*Wrangell-St. Elias National Park	4,900,000.00
*Gates of the Arctic National Park	3,550,000.00
*Mount McKinley National Park	3,069,492.80
*Glacier Bay National Monument	2,805,269.49
*Katmai National Park	2,792,137.40
Yellowstone National Park	2,219,822.70
Death Valley National Monument	2,067,966.93
Lake Mead National Recreational Area	1,486,139.87
Everglades National Park	1,400,533.00
Grand Canyon National Park	1,218,375.00

THE TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE UPON ENACTMENT
OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT (S.1787)

Name	Size (acres)
*Arctic Wildlife Range	8,994,624
*Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge	3,600,000
*Nunivak Wildlife Refuge	3,330,632
*Clarence Rhode Wildlife Refuge	2,887,026
*Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge	2,720,225
*Kodiak National Moose Range	1,815,000
*Kenai Moose Range	1,730,000
*Koyukuk Wildlife Refuge	1,588,000
Desert National Wildlife Range	1,588,000
Charles Russell Wildlife Refuge	855,407

(*) These areas are located in Alaska.

PERCENTAGE OF ALASKA IN
NATIONAL PARKS AND REFUGES

	Present	Proposed HR 39	Hammond Stevens Young
Total Acres in National Parks	7.6 *	71.9 *	18 *
% of Alaska in National Parks	2%	19.2%	4.8%
% of Nation's National Parks in Alaska	28%	80.7%	51%
Total Acres in Wildlife Refuges	22.2 *	68.6 *	30.3 *
% of Alaska in Wildlife Refuges	5.9%	18.3%	8%
% of Nation's National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska	72%	88.9%	77.8%

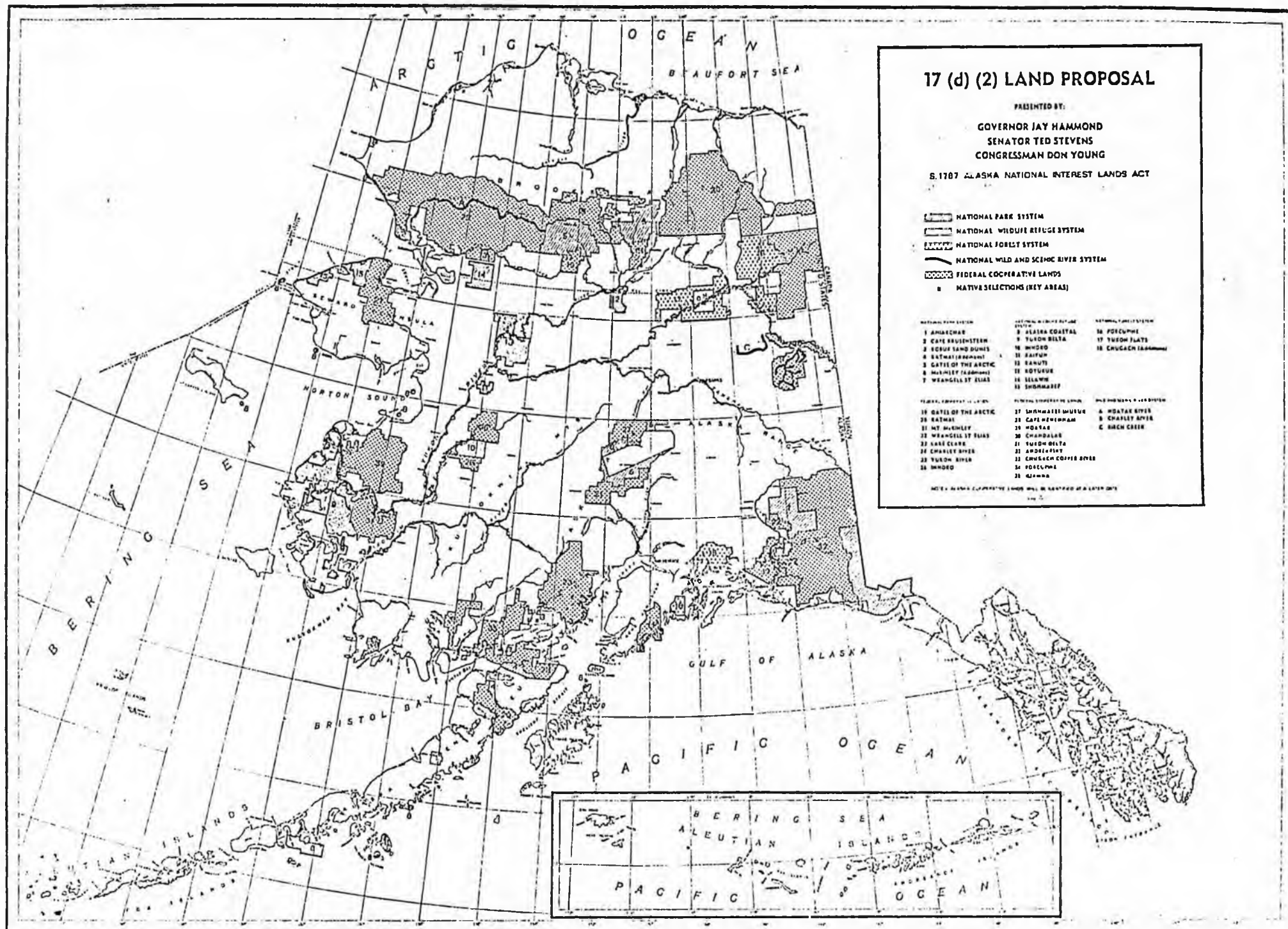
* Millions of Acres

**COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGES IN OTHER STATES**

State	Refuges — Acreage (Millions of Acres)	% of State in Refuges
Nevada	2.2	3%
Arizona	1.5	2%
Georgia	.44	1.2%
Oregon	.5	.8%
North Dakota	.37	.8%
Washington	.12	.3%
Utah	.1	.2%

**COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF
NATIONAL PARKS IN OTHER STATES**

State	National Parks — Acreage (Millions of Acres)	% of State in National Parks
California	4.2	4.2%
Washington	1.8	4.2%
Florida	1.4	4.0%
Wyoming	2.3	3.7%
Arizona	1.6	2.2%
Montana	1.2	1.3%



17 (d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL

PRESENTED BY:

GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND
 SENATOR TED STEVENS
 CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG

S. 1787 ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT

- NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
- NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
- NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
- NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM
- FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS
- NATIVE SELECTIONS (KEY AREAS)

1 ANIAQCHAK	8 ALASKA COASTAL	16 FODCUPINE
2 CAPE BRUENSTERN	9 YUKON DELTA	17 YUKON FLATS
3 COOP LAND DONMS	10 WINDO	18 CHUGACH (AGRICULTURE)
4 GATWAY (AGRICULTURE)	11 KATUM	
5 GATES OF THE ARCTIC	12 KANUTE	
6 MCKENZIE (AGRICULTURE)	13 KOTUSUE	
7 WRANGELL ST ELIAS	14 SELAWO	
	15 SIBIRIANSK	
19 GATES OF THE ARCTIC	27 UNIMASSI (MUSKIE)	36 MOYATA RIVER
20 KATMAI	28 CAPE WOODHAM	37 CHARLEY RIVER
21 MT MCKENZIE	29 MOYATA	38 BIRCH CREEK
22 WRANGELL ST ELIAS	30 CHARDALAS	
23 KARE CLARE	31 YUKON DELTA	
24 CHARLEY RIVER	32 ANDERSON	
25 YUKON RIVER	33 CHUGACH COOPER RIVER	
26 WINDO	34 FODCUPINE	
	35 ALASKA	

NOTE: ALASKA COOPERATIVE LANDS WILL BE REPORTED AT A LATER DATE

399

January 11, 1978

The Honorable John L. Rader
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, and in accordance with AS 24.30.060(b) and the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, I am transmitting a bill making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Fish and Game.

Section 1 of this measure appropriates \$11,000 from the general fund for travel expenses required by the department's representative on the D-2 proposals. Section 2 provides a 1979 expiration date for this appropriation.

Section 3 appropriates \$41,600 from the general fund and \$27,100 from Fish and Game funds, to pay unexpected expenses incurred with the transportation of spawning red salmon up the Russian River.

Fiscal information is attached.

Sincerely,

S/JS#

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ron Lind, Director
Division of Budget and Management
Office of the Governor

DATE: December 6, 1977

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: *fel* *J. M. Johnson*
Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner
Department of Fish and GameSUBJECT: FY'78 Supplemental Request,
Russian River Fish Lift

The Department of Fish and Game is requesting a total supplemental appropriation of \$68,700 to pay for unexpected expenses incurred with the transportation of spawning red salmon up the Russian River. Since both sport fishermen and commercial fishermen will benefit from the action taken, the supplemental request would provide funding for both the Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fish. The Division of Commercial Fish projected deficit without the supplemental is \$41,600 in General Funds. The Division of Sport Fish projected deficit without the supplemental is \$27,100 in Fish and Game Funds.

The Russian River fish lift was necessitated by the inability of the spawning red salmon to negotiate the Russian River falls. Heavy rains and run-off in the Russian River watershed this summer resulted in very high water runoff over the Russian River falls. The volume and velocity of water at the falls was such that the migrating red salmon were unable to negotiate the falls as they are able to do during a normal year. Since the spawning and rearing area for most of the red salmon in the Russian River system is above the falls, the Department felt that it was mandatory to provide whatever assistance was necessary to enable the fish to negotiate the falls successfully. This particular situation occurred twice this year as the Russian River system has both an early and a late Sockeye run.

The Russian River system annually contributes an estimated 30 percent of the commercial Sockeye harvest in Cook Inlet and 8000 to 12,000 fish to the sport fishery. This fish lift during the early run occurred from July 7 through July 19 and resulted in the helicopter transportation of 8,477 fish from below to above the falls. The second run of Russian River fish occurred about one month after the first run. From the period of August 13 through August 18, the Department lifted 7,436 fish above the Russian River. For purposes of administrative convenience the Division of Sport Fish was charged with the expenses of the first fish lift and the Division of Commercial Fish was charged with the expenses of the second fish lift. All of the activity undertaken in the fish lift was necessary in order to preserve the biological and economic viability of the Russian River Sockeye Salmon.

Failure to approve the supplemental request will seriously impact both the Division of Commercial Fish and Sport Fish. It will be necessary to make program reductions in the amount of the supplementals in both these Divisions. In Sport Fish the program reductions will eliminate all of

the restoration efforts planned by the Division of Sport Fish during FY'78. Even though actual expenditures in the Sport Fish restoration component were relatively minimal during FY'76 and FY'77 as a result of the draw down on the Fish and Game Fund and a general shortage of toxicant, the plans for FY'78 included the following:

- 1) purchase of toxicant for use in lake rehabilitation work on five selected waters.
- 2) implementation of the postponed recreational fishery lake management programs requiring needed maintenance on five lake water control structures, lake rehabilitation and supplemental studies to provide the required evaluation.
- 3) the implementation of toxicant rehabilitation on five lakes.
- 4) expansion and development of additional egg take sites.

These plans will need to be terminated if the supplemental is not approved.

In the Commercial Fisheries Division the Cook Inlet Management Budget will be forced to reduce considerable effort in gathering and assessing the information for proper management of the fisheries in this area. The significant cutbacks will greatly decrease the information base upon which to make management decisions. As the risk of management error increases an economic impact could occur if the management decisions result in underharvest of any particular fishery resource in Cook Inlet. Similarly, an overharvest undetected by the Cook Inlet fishery managers until after the fact would decrease the number of fish required for reproduction. To supplement the funds needed in Cook Inlet from other areas of the existing Commercial Fisheries Division budget would only serve to shift the risk of management error to another priority fishery.

Attached is a copy of a report to the Board of Fisheries on the Russian River helicopter fish lift. In addition, a summary of expenditures of the Russian River fish lifts is also attached. Your favorable consideration of this supplemental request will be most appreciated.

cc: Carl Rosier, Director
Division of Commercial Fisheries

Rupe Andrews, Director
Division of Sport Fish

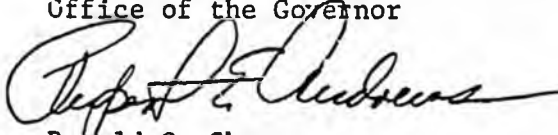

Jeff Morrison, Director
Division of Administration

MEMORANDUM

SB 399

TO: Ron Lind, Director
Division of Budget and Management
Office of the Governor

DATE : January 27, 1978

FROM: 
Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner
 Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: FY'78 Supplemental, (d)(2)
Support Activities

The Department of Fish and Game, Division of Game, requests a supplemental in the amount of \$47,800. This supplemental covers projected expenses and expenses incurred to date in the Department's support of the State's (d)(2) position in Congress. This supplemental includes the \$11,000 already approved by the Governor on page 4 of the Executive budget document.

At the time that the Department's representative on (d)(2), Mr. Ron Somerville, was detailed to assist the Governor's Office in its efforts in Congress, it was agreed that the Department would assume most costs until June 30, 1977. After that date, the Department would pay only Mr. Somerville's salary and the additional support costs would be provided either by the Department of Natural Resources or the Office of the Governor. In FY 78, the Department has incurred total costs (excluding Mr. Somerville's salary) of \$36,845 through December 31, 1977. A detail sheet is attached. These costs have been charged to the headquarters investigations component (codes 11-41-2-403 and 410). All the costs were made under the assumption that they would be reimbursed. Unless this reimbursement takes place, the activities planned for FY 78 in the headquarters investigations component will need to be reduced drastically.

Mr. Somerville has been working closely with Commissioner LeResche in his support of the State's (d)(2) position. By copy hereof, Commissioner LeResche is requested to support this supplemental request.

Attachment:

cc: Commissioner LeResche
Ron Somerville
Bob Rausch
Jeff Morrison
John Stewart

DETAIL OF FISH AND GAME (d)(2) EXPENSES

7/1/77 - 12/31/77

	11-41-2-403	11-41-2-410
Personal Services	-0-	\$17,037
Travel & Per Diem	\$2,574	\$ 4,332
Contractual Services (Photo processing, mapping, printing, etc.)	-0-	\$ 8,147
Commodities	-0-	\$ 4,755
TOTAL	<u>\$2,574</u>	<u>\$34,271</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$36,845	

All Charges in code 11-41-2-403 will be AV'd to code 410. Specific items prepared in support of the State's (d)(2) position include 1) summary booklet on (d)(2) lands and S.1787 (Senator Steven's bill); 2) printing of 8½ X 11 color maps depicting the effect of S.1787; 3) photocopying expenses for numerous copies of HR39 and other back-up material; 4) 3 sets of 6 maps each (Series E) with approximately 200 mylar overlays for each set depicting resources on Alaskan lands (One set each for Somerville, Stevens, and Young). Most of the temporary time (estimated 80%) and commodities expenses were spent in the preparation of item 4. The remainder of the temporary time was spent on clerical and other miscellaneous duties. Travel expenses were primarily for the Department's representative, Mr. Somerville, to provide technical support in Washington, D. C. A few other trips were made in-state for the same purpose.

1/1/78 - 6/30/79







An estimated \$11,000 in travel expenses will be needed from the present through FY'79. This travel will be for Mr. Somerville to continue to provide his technical support to the Congressional delegation in Washington, D. C.

17 (d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL

PRESENTED BY:

GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND
SENATOR TED STEVENS
CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG

§ 1707 ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT

-  NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
-  NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
-  NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
-  NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM
-  FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS
-  NATIVE SELECTIONS (RIV AREAS)

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

- 1 AMARCAK
- 2 CAPE BAUSENSTERN
- 3 REDUX SAND DUNES
- 4 FATHOM (SANDHOLE)
- 5 GATES OF THE ARCTIC
- 6 MURKINLEY (SANDHOLE)
- 7 WRANGELL ST. ELIAS

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

- 8 ALASKA COASTAL
- 9 YUKON DELTA
- 10 MINDO
- 11 KATLON
- 12 KAHUTI
- 13 ROPUSUK
- 14 ISLANE
- 15 SHOSHONE

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

- 16 POQUCHNE
- 17 YUKON FLATS
- 18 CHUGACH (SANDHOLE)

FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

- 19 GATES OF THE ARCTIC
- 20 KATLON
- 21 MT. MURKINLEY
- 22 WRANGELL ST. ELIAS
- 23 LAKE CLARK
- 24 CHARLEY RIVER
- 25 YUKON RIVER
- 26 MINDO

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

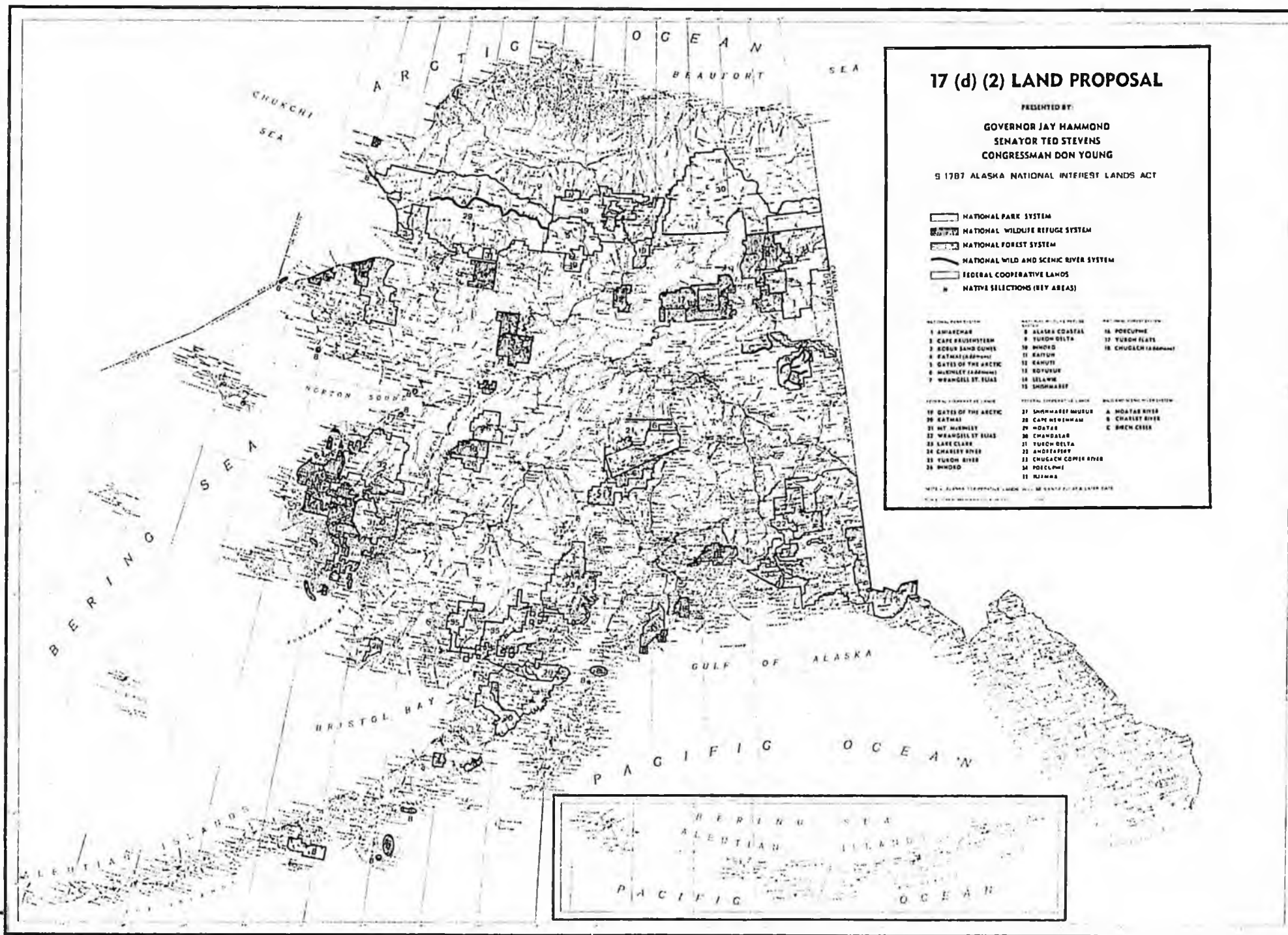
- 27 SNOWMADEE MOUNTAIN
- 28 CANON RIVER
- 29 MOATAS
- 30 CHANDALAR
- 31 YUKON DELTA
- 32 ANDERSON
- 33 CHUGACH COASTAL RIVER
- 34 POQUCHNE
- 35 NUNAKA

NATIVE SELECTIONS (RIV AREAS)

- A MOATAS RIVER
- B CHARLEY RIVER
- C BRICH CREEK

NOTE: ALASKA TERRITORIAL LANDS WILL BE TRANSFERRED AT A LATER DATE

THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY





(d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL



PRESENTED BY

GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND

SENATOR TED STEVENS

CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG

S.1787

SUMMARY OF "THE ALASKA
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT"

INTRODUCED BY
SENATOR TED STEVENS
JUNE 30, 1977

This briefing paper outlines the details of legislation embodying principles of the d-2 position, agreed to and supported by Governor Jay Hammond, Senator Ted Stevens, and Congressman Don Young of Alaska. The position represents a consensus arrived at following a series of meetings held over the past six months, the announcement of a tentative position in March 1977, and review of comments on that position received over the past three months. The legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Stevens on June 30, 1977, pursuant to Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated Federal public lands for study as additions to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems. Congress reserved to itself the right to make final decisions on the lands withdrawn for study, and the legislation introduced by Senator Stevens proposes final disposition for those withdrawn lands. The proposed legislation is summarized below.

1. **Additions to Existing Management Systems**—Twenty-five (25) million acres of new national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, and wild and scenic rivers are created in Alaska by this legislation. Included among these additions are two new park units, the Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St. Elias National Parks, located in the central Brooks Range and South Central Alaska, respectively. These two units are both substantially larger than any existing unit of the National Park System. Additionally, major additions to Mt. McKinley National Park and Katmai National Monument, which is designated as a park by this bill, and the establishment of three important national monuments are proposed by this legislation. In all, the National Park System is increased by 10.45 million acres, a nearly 40% increase in that system.

Eight wildlife refuges totaling 8.04 million acres would be created by this legislation. The refuge units are located throughout the State in prime areas of migratory waterfowl habitat to insure the continued protection and propagation of nationally and internationally significant bird populations which migrate from the Western Hemisphere and Asia to nest in Alaska. The addition of these refuges increases the acreage in the present refuge system by more than 25 percent.

The proposal also establishes two major national forests in Alaska's interior. The areas comprising the Porcupine and Yukon Flats National Forests have been identified as containing high potential for agricultural development and timber harvest, and the establishment of these areas as forests would allow this potential

to be developed. Additionally, three wild rivers are proposed by this legislation, the Noatak, Charley, and Birch Creek Wild Rivers.

2. Federal Cooperative Lands—Approximately 58 million acres of other lands withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) will be designated as Federal Cooperative Lands to be managed by existing Federal agencies, including the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Forest Service. These lands would be managed in conjunction with lands designated for cooperative management by the State of Alaska and private landowners under the classification authority of the Alaska Land Classification Commission which is also established by this legislation. The location of these lands generally conforms to the boundaries of d-2 recommendations submitted to Congress by former Secretary of the Interior, Rogers Morton, in 1973.

The establishment of these lands as areas dedicated to cooperative management would be contingent upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that the State has designated a substantial amount of State acreage to cooperative management. Without this finding, these Federal lands would be managed by existing Federal agencies as designated by Congress.

3. Cooperative Management—The State of Alaska and private landowners may voluntarily dedicate all or part of their lands to a program of cooperative management with Federal lands designated by Congress. The management of these lands would be under the classification authority of the Alaska Land Classification Commission, but actual management of the lands will be carried out by the respective landowner. In effect, the Classification Commission will function similarly to a planning and zoning commission for lands under its jurisdiction.

There is considerable incentive for the State of Alaska and private landowners to dedicate lands to cooperative management. Without the dedication of a substantial amount of State lands, the cooperative management program will not be created and lands would continue to be managed by the Federal Government without any Alaskan participation in management and classification decisions. Private landowners will be granted an exemption from State and local real property taxation and assessment so long as such land is dedicated to cooperative management and not developed or leased to third parties. Under this system, State and private landowners retain the ultimate decision on the use of their lands through voluntary dedication but are encouraged to dedicate appropriate lands to cooperative management through the incentives described above.

4. The Alaska Land Classification Commission—An eight-member commission will be established by this bill to classify lands dedicated to cooperative management. Four of the commissioners shall be appointed by the President and four by the Governor of the State of Alaska, and each commissioner shall serve on a full-time basis. The commission shall be directed by a Federal Co-Chairman and a State Co-Chairman, to be designated by the President and Governor, respectively.

As stated previously, the commission shall serve as a policy-making and classification body. Specific management on a daily basis will be carried out by existing line agencies of the Federal Government, the State of Alaska, or by the private landowners. The Governor and the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, as appropriate, retain an ultimate veto over commission decisions made concerning State and Federal lands, respectively.

5. Lower 48 Trust Fund—To insure that the national interest is served by the appropriate development of natural resources on lands dedicated to cooperative management, the funds derived from this development will be placed in a special trust fund to be used exclusively for the purchase of private lands in the other 49 States which have been or will be designated as part of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge or Wild and Scenic River Systems. There is a backlog of these lands and sufficient funds to purchase these lands are not anticipated to be appropriated by Congress in the near future.

All proceeds derived from Federal leases, contracts, rights-of-way, easements, and other Federal interests on d-2 lands, along with 50 percent of the State of Alaska's share of revenue derived from the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 shall be paid into this trust fund which would be managed in conjunction with but separate from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. From these funds, Congress may authorize the purchase of these private lands in the other 49 States. This trust fund provides the means to purchase these lands and closely ties the national interest in the appropriate development of resources on Alaska's d-2 lands to the further enhancement of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems elsewhere in the United States.

6. Management and Administration—Specific provisions in the bill dealing with management and administration are summarized below:
 - A. Wildlife Management—Taking of fish and game will be regulated by the State of Alaska in accordance with applicable State laws. Pursuant to State laws and consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska, the legislation establishes taking of fish and game for subsistence purposes, as defined by State law, as the priority beneficial use of fish and game should a conflict occur because of depletion of the resource, also as determined by the State of Alaska.
 - B. Agricultural Development—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture are directed to consult and develop a long-term leasing system for the allocation of agricultural rights, including grazing and cultivation, on lands designated by this Act which are open or classified for such purposes.
 - C. Access—Public access across d-2 lands shall be guaranteed by law. The location and modes of such access shall be determined by the commission which is authorized to use the power of eminent domain to acquire land

needed for access in accordance with its planning process. The guarantee of public access is an important legal distinction and differs from the discretionary authority which is normally vested in the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture under traditional management systems.

- D. State Selections—Existing State selections, selected lands under tentative approval, and lands patented to the State shall not be affected by this proposal. Additionally, the legislation directs the Secretary to make specific lands available to the State for selection within 90 days following the enactment of this act. This will allow the State to complete its selection process within the remaining years authorized by the Alaska Statehood Act.
 - E. Wilderness Review—In five years, the commission shall make recommendations to Congress concerning the additions to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems which it feels are suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Criteria and procedure for study of these units and any recommendations shall conform to guidelines established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. The commission is also authorized, but not required to make recommendations for wilderness designation respecting Federal lands designated as Federal Cooperative Lands.
7. Effect on Native Selections—No portion of the legislation shall affect the selection process of Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Following the relinquishment of selections by Native corporations, those selections located within the boundaries of a unit of the four systems or the Federal Cooperative Lands shall become a part of that unit.
8. Changes from the Tentative Position—On March 26, 1977, Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, and Congressman Young announced a tentative position from which this d-2 legislation was derived following considerable revision. The bill introduced today reflects major changes made in the tentative position based on comments received from Alaskans, members of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and other interested parties.

Originally, the additions to the existing four systems were designated to become part of those systems in the year 2000. However, it became clear that all parties felt the need for core areas to be dedicated to the four systems immediately. Consequently, the "for the future" concept has been eliminated.

Additionally, the establishment of a fifth system has been eliminated to insure that no Federal management agency would be created by this legislation. As stated previously, the management of the lands will be carried out by existing line agencies, which will not require any creation or start-up. Other revisions made include individual boundary changes which have been modified pursuant to suggestions received following the announcement of the tentative position.

TABLES

AND

MAP

SUMMARY OF AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE
ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT
S.1787

Approximate Acreage
(Millions of Acres)

National Parks and Monuments

Aniakchak-Caldera	.18
Cape Krusenstern	.19
Kobuk Sand Dunes	.10
Katmai (Additions)	.40
Gates of the Arctic	3.55
McKinley (Additions)	1.13
Wrangell-St. Elias	<u>4.90</u>
National Park Subtotal	10.45

National Wildlife Refuges

Alaska Coastal	.15
Yukon Delta	3.60
Innoko	.60
Kaiyuh	.19
Kanuti	.43
Koyukuk	1.58
Selawik	.73
Shishmaref	<u>.76</u>
National Wildlife Refuge Subtotal	8.04

National Forests

Porcupine	2.59
Yukon Flats	2.13
Chugach (Additions)	<u>1.00</u>
National Forests Subtotal	5.72

Wild Rivers

Noatak	.40
Charley	.40
Birch Creek	<u>.20</u>
Wild Rivers Subtotal	1.00

Total Additions to Four Systems

25.21

Federal Cooperative Lands

Name	Manager	
Gates of the Arctic	National Park Service	3.55
Katmai	National Park Service	1.59
Mt. McKinley	National Park Service	1.96
Wrangell-St. Elias	National Park Service	8.74
Lake Clark	National Park Service	3.49

Approximate Acreage
(Millions of Acres)

Federal Cooperative Lands (Continuation)

Name	Manager	
Charley River	National Park Service	.99
Innoko	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.24
Iliamna	Fish & Wildlife Service	2.80
Shishmaref-Imuruk	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.84
Cape Newenham	Fish & Wildlife Service	.24
Noatak	Fish & Wildlife Service	11.47
Chandalar	Fish & Wildlife Service	8.27
Yukon Delta	Fish & Wildlife Service	1.50
Andreafsky	Fish & Wildlife Service	3.50
Chugach-Copper River	U. S. Forest Service	1.77
Porcupine	U. S. Forest Service	3.40
Yukon River	U. S. Forest Service	<u>.54</u>
Federal Cooperative Lands Subtotal		56.89
Totals		
Additions to Four Systems (including National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, and Wild Rivers		25.21
Federal Cooperative Lands		<u>56.89</u>
Total		82.10

(d)(2) ACREAGE COMPARISON (Millions of Acres)

	FSLUPC***	HR 39 Udall	S.1787 Hammond, Stevens & Young
National Park Service	19.75	64.3	10.45
Fish & Wildlife Service	18.82	46.4	8.04
Forest Service	4.75	1.6	5.72
Wild and Scenic Rivers	.69	4.0	1.00
Subtotal	44.01	116.3	25.21
Federal Cooperative Lands	46.70**		56.89
Total	90.71	116.3*	82.1

*Figure does not include 32.1 million acres of existing federal withdrawals identified for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**Titled "Alaska National Lands."

***Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

INCREASE BY LEGISLATION
ON PARK AND REFUGE SYSTEMS

*Present Acreage under National Park Service Administration	25,084,750 acres
National Park Areas Proposed under Alaska National Interest Lands Act (S.1787)	<u>10,450,000</u> acres
Total Upon Enactment	35,534,750 acres
Percent Increase	40 percent
*Present Acreage under Fish and Wildlife Service Administration	30,281,190 acres
Wildlife Refuges Proposed under Alaska National Interest Lands Act (S.1787)	<u>8,040,000</u> acres
Total Upon Enactment	38,321,190 acres
Percent Increase	26 percent
*Source: Public Land Statistics—1976 Bureau of Land Management	

**THE PRESENT TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER
JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

Name	Size (acres)
*Glacier Bay National Monument	2,805,296.49
*Katmai National Monument	2,792,137.00
Yellowstone National Park	2,219,822.70
Death Valley National Monument	2,067,966.93
*Mount McKinley National Park	1,939,492.80
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	1,486,139.87
Everglades National Park	1,400,533.00
Glenn Canyon National Recreational Area	1,234,180.00
Grand Canyon National Park	1,218,375.00
Glacier National Park	1,013,598.40

**THE PRESENT TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION
OF THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

Name	Size (acres)
*Arctic Wildlife Range	8,994,624
*Nunivak Wildlife Refuge	3,330,632
*Clarence Rhode Wildlife Refuge	2,887,026
*Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge	2,720,225
*Kodiak Wildlife Refuge	1,815,000
*Kenai Moose Range	1,730,000
Desert National Wildlife Range	1,588,000
Cabeza Prieta Wildlife Refuge	860,000
Charles Russell Wildlife Refuge	855,407
Kofu Game Range	660,000

(*) These areas are located in Alaska.

THE TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION
OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UPON ENACTMENT
OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT (S.1787)

Name	Size (acres)
*Wrangell-St. Elias National Park	4,900,000.00
*Gates of the Arctic National Park	3,550,000.00
*Mount McKinley National Park	3,069,492.80
*Glacier Bay National Monument	2,805,269.49
*Katmai National Park	2,792,137.40
Yellowstone National Park	2,219,822.70
Death Valley National Monument	2,067,966.93
Lake Mead National Recreational Area	1,486,139.87
Everglades National Park	1,400,533.00
Grand Canyon National Park	1,218,375.00

THE TEN LARGEST AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE UPON ENACTMENT
OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT (S.1787)

Name	Size (acres)
*Arctic Wildlife Range	8,994,624
*Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge	3,600,000
*Nunivak Wildlife Refuge	3,330,632
*Clarence Rhode Wildlife Refuge	2,887,026
*Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge	2,720,225
*Kodiak National Moose Range	1,815,000
*Kenai Moose Range	1,730,000
*Koyukuk Wildlife Refuge	1,588,000
Desert National Wildlife Range	1,588,000
Charles Russell Wildlife Refuge	855,407

(*) These areas are located in Alaska.

PERCENTAGE OF ALASKA IN
NATIONAL PARKS AND REFUGES

	Present	Proposed HR 39	Hammond Stevens Young
Total Acres in National Parks	7.6 *	71.9 *	18 *
% of Alaska in National Parks	2%	19.2%	4.8%
% of Nation's National Parks in Alaska	28%	80.7%	51%
Total Acres in Wildlife Refuges	22.2 *	68.6 *	30.3*
% of Alaska in Wildlife Refuges	5.9%	18.3%	8%
% of Nation's National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska	72%	88.9%	77.8%

* Millions of Acres

**COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGES IN OTHER STATES**

State	Refuges — Acreage (Millions of Acres)	% of State in Refuges
Nevada	2.2	3%
Arizona	1.5	2%
Georgia	.44	1.2%
Oregon	.5	.8%
North Dakota	.37	.8%
Washington	.12	.3%
Utah	.1	.2%

**COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF
NATIONAL PARKS IN OTHER STATES**







State	National Parks — Acreage (Millions of Acres)	% of State in National Parks
California	4.2	4.2%
Washington	1.8	4.2%
Florida	1.4	4.0%
Wyoming	2.3	3.7%
Arizona	1.6	2.2%
Montana	1.2	1.3%

17 (d) (2) LAND PROPOSAL

PRESENTED BY:

GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND
 SENATOR TED STEVENS
 CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG

S. 1787 ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT

-  NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
-  NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
-  NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
-  NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM
-  FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS
-  NATIVE SELECTIONS (SEE AREAS)

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

- 1 AMAROKTUK
- 2 CAPE DEWITT
- 3 CAPE PHELPS
- 4 CATES OF THE ARCTIC
- 5 HANSEN
- 6 WRECKED ISLAND

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

- 8 AKIAA DELTA
- 9 TUGSON DELTA
- 10 WOODS
- 11 BELTON
- 12 BELTON
- 13 BELTON
- 14 BELTON
- 15 BELTON

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

- 16 POLCUM
- 17 TUGSON PLATE
- 18 CHUGACH

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

- 19 CATES OF THE ARCTIC
- 20 BELTON
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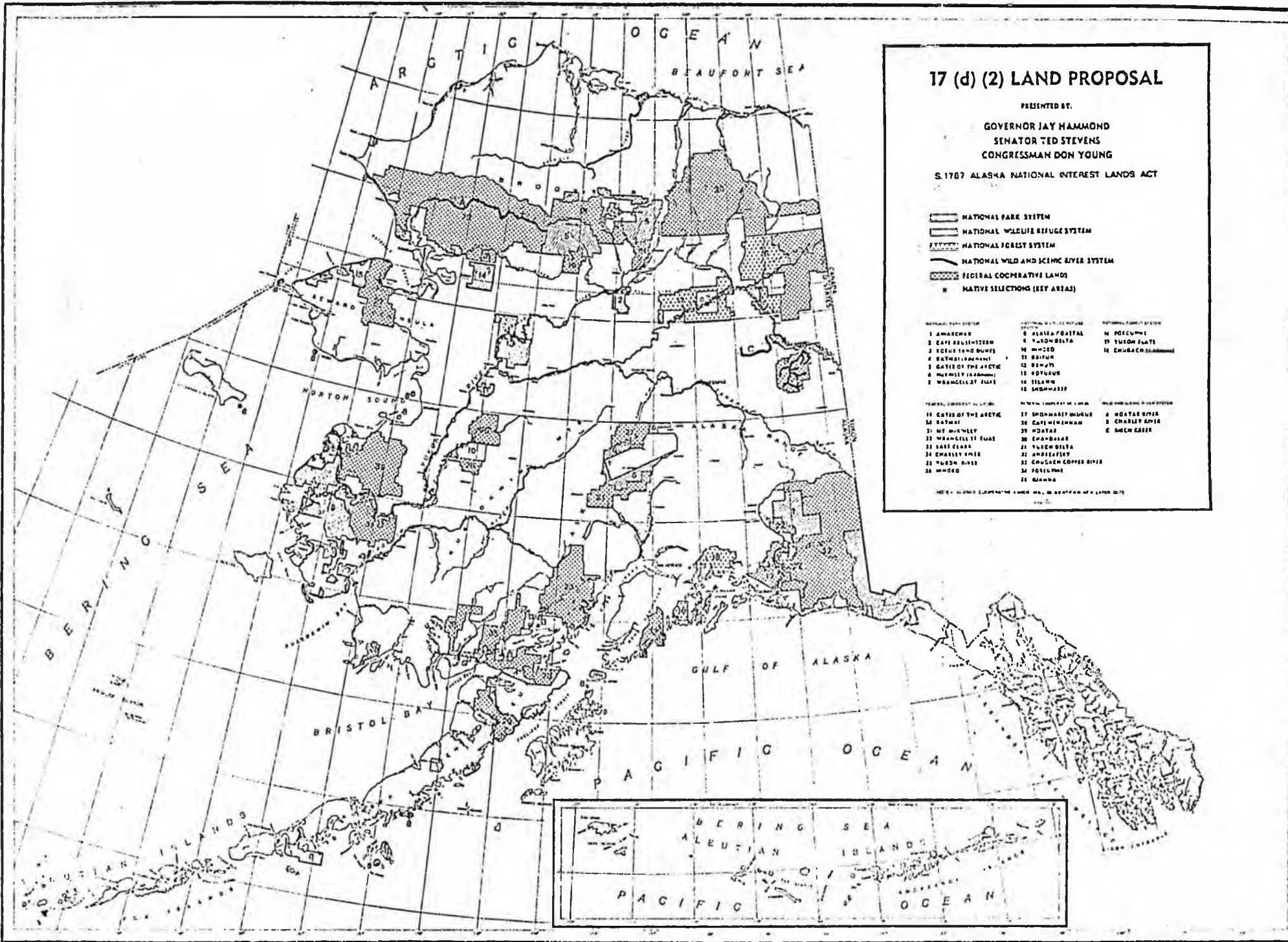
FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

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NATIVE SELECTIONS (SEE AREAS)

- A CHARLEY RIVER
- B CHARLEY RIVER
- C CHARLEY RIVER

SEE MAP FOR LOCATION OF EACH AREA. SEE SECTION 17(d)(2) FOR LIST OF AREAS.



MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1977
BUDGET & MANAGEMENT

TO: Ron Lind
Director
Office of Budget & Management
Department of Administration

DATE: December 5, 1977

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Ronald J. Somerville *RJS*
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Supplemental - (d)(2)

Because of the time crunch expressed by Mr. Chuck Taylor, I am corresponding directly.

I believe my September 8, 1977 memo to Commissioner LeResche was routed to your office. At that point, I projected (d)(2) expenditures in my area of responsibility at:

F.Y. 1978 - \$94,593 and F.Y. 1979 - \$47,790

This excluded my salary which was apparently being picked up by my Department.

As I'm sure you are aware, my present position was established solely for the purpose of assisting in preparing, presenting and selling the State's (d)(2) position. Although I'm located in the Commissioner of Fish and Game's office, I am assigned to assist Commissioner LeResche in many aspects of the (d)(2) issue.

Initially, it was agreed that all expenses associated with my assignment would be carried by either the Department of Natural Resources or the Governor's office. From July 1, 1977 to November 30, 1977, my Department has paid and is still holding the following (d)(2) expenses:

Line Item

100 - Temporaries	\$15,703.64
200 - Travel and per diem	6,358.13
300 - Contractual services (photo processing, mapping, printing, etc.)	10,453.11
400 - Commodities	<u>4,708.15</u>
Total	\$37,223.03

Most of the above expenses were for:

1. Designing and printing of maps, summary booklets, overlays and visual support material.
2. Preparation of statewide resource maps for use at Congressional hearings and workshops.
3. Travel and per diem in-state and out-of-state primarily to provide technical staff support.

December 5, 1977

4. Detailed staff analysis of legislative impacts.
5. Distribution of material to organizations and individuals.

If even the minimal effort we are putting forth on (d)(2) is to continue, we must be willing to finance it. I still believe my estimates of \$94,000 for F.Y. 1978 and \$48,000 for F.Y. 1979 are accurate. In analyzing my priorities and expenditures, however, I would alter some items.

In addition to the \$37,223.03 which should be AV'd to the Department of Fish and Game, we should obligate a minimum of the following amounts:

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>F.Y. 1978</u> <u>Dec. 1 - June 30</u>	<u>F.Y. 1979</u>
100 - Temporaries	\$23,000	\$25,000
200 - Travel & per diem	12,000	10,000
300 - Contractual services (Dropping request for office space)	12,000	10,000
400 - Commodities	<u>7,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Totals	\$54,000	\$48,000

These funds will be used for the following:

1. Presenting State's (d)(2) position.
2. Assisting Congressional delegations with logistic and staff support.
3. Preparing maps, booklets, overlays and other material.
4. Maintaining liaison with and providing material for supportive organizations.
5. Legislative analysis (primarily in analysis of resource use impacts and proposal comparisons).
6. Assisting in Congressional workshops.
7. Preparation of alternatives with supporting information.
8. Coordinating Departmental input.
9. Keeping the public informed on progress of (d)(2) legislation.

Mr. Ron Lind

-3-

December 5, 1977

10. Soliciting support for State's position.
11. Illustrating and justifying Governor's Cooperative Management concept.

I hope the above material is satisfactory. If you need additional justification, please let me know.

cc: Commissioner Skoog
Commissioner LeResche



TO: Ken Middleton
Regional Supervisor
Commercial Fish Division
Anchorage

DATE : August 31, 1977

FROM: Dave Nelson
Fishery Biologist
Sport Fish Division
Soldotna

SUBJECT: Summary of Late Run Russian River
Helicopter Fish Lift

Ken, my apologies for not preparing this memo in a more timely fashion as I realize it was requested by Juneau. I encountered some difficulty in collecting all outstanding invoices especially those relating to fuel costs which were deferred until we could return the unused jet fuel, receive credit, etc. Also, it seems this time of year everything is Priority I.

The late Russian River sockeye salmon run began to pass the weir at Lower Russian Lake on July 26. This arrival date compares favorably with historical data indicating average timing.

Relative water height at the weir is determined daily by a fixed metric rod. Water height on July 26 was 625 mm. Observation below the Russian River Falls indicated the late run fish were experiencing extreme difficulty negotiating the falls at this level. By July 28 the stream had risen to 760 mm and on Saturday, July 30, when you, Russ Dixon and myself walked the river, the level had dropped to 708 mm. At this time, we estimated 10,000 fish in the clear waters of Russian River. On August 3, the water level had dropped to 598 mm and it appeared the late run would negotiate the falls without assistance. This optimism was short lived as heavy rains on August 3 and 4 raised the level to 855 mm (10.1" increase) by August 5. This level proved a total barrier to sockeye salmon migration and prompted our joint Sport/Commercial Fish meeting in Anchorage on Monday, August 8.

At this meeting the decision was made to lift the late run sockeye over the barrier via helicopter. The primary factors influencing this decision were:

- (1) Cumulative late run Russian River escapement on August 8 was 5,198. Historical data indicates approximately 75% of the run should be past the weir by this date. If escapement rates followed the historical pattern throughout the remainder of the run, total escapement would approximate only 6,900 salmon with the remainder of the run perishing below the falls as they did in 1971.
- (2) Total Kenai River escapement as determined by sonar counts was 760,000 fish on August 8. The Russian River historically contributes 34.3% to the Kenai River escapement with a range of 11.1 to 67.6%. The minimum number of fish which could therefore be expected would be 84,000, approximately 50,000 would pass through the sport fishery and be available for the escapement.
- (3) Late run Russian River sockeye salmon are primarily five year fish. The 1977 parent year (1972) late run escapement of 79,000 salmon was the highest ever recorded at Russian River. Coupling this information to the record high sonar counts suggested an exceptional return to the Russian River drainage.
- (4) Water levels were not expected to decrease. An aerial and ground survey

of the Upper Russian Lake drainage indicated an appreciable snow pack remained. Upper Russian Lake was as high or higher than observed in 1971. August is an historically rainy month in this area and additional precipitation could compound the problem of fish passage at Russian River Falls.

The physical operation of the fish lift was a cooperative effort of the Commercial and Sport Fish Divisions. Acquisition of the helicopter was coordinated by Juneau Headquarters. Your office handled personnel and related matters with myself responsible for operations at Russian River.

I would like to interject here, Ken, that cooperation at all levels and with all Divisions was excellent. A program of this magnitude required borrowing equipment and drawing on the resources of various field offices. The cooperation I received from Commercial Fish and F.R.E.D. was most gratifying. Jim Whitt (Sport Fish Maintenance Mechanic) and myself were the only permanent personnel on site. Temporary personnel were drawn from the Commercial Fish Division. All personnel recognized the importance of the program and no one could ask for a more dedicated field crew. Morale remained high throughout the entire operation despite strenuous physical activity and the somewhat crowded living conditions. The helicopter crew from Eage Air of Sitka was exceptionally competent and cooperative.

All personnel and equipment were on site by the afternoon of August 12. The actual lift began on Saturday, August 13. The program terminated the afternoon of August 18. A summary of the number of lifts, average sockeye carried per lift and total daily sockeye transported is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Late Run Russian River Helicopter Fish Transport at Russian River Falls, 1977.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Number of Lifts</u>	<u>Average Sockeye/Lift</u>	<u>Daily Total</u>
August 13	Saturday	35	39.2	1,371
August 14	Sunday	30	47.8	1,433
August 15	Monday	28	58.2	1,630
August 16	Tuesday	17	64.8	1,102
August 17	Wednesday	18	61.9	1,115
August 18	Thursday	13	60.4	785
	Total	141		7,436
	Average	23.5	52.7	1,239.3

Table 1 indicates 7,436 late run sockeye salmon were transported during the six-day operation or an average of 1,239.3 fish per day. Each lift transported an average of 52.7 fish. Handling mortality was negligible. Condition of the fish transported range from "fresh" and "bright" to sockeye that were "running eggs" and on the verge of spawning. Many fish displayed abrasive injuries that were assumed to have occurred during attempts to negotiate the falls.

The cost of transporting the fish was high. Salaries of temporary employees approximated \$4,775.44. Transportation, per diem, etc., was relatively low at \$451.86. Air charter was, of course, the most costly with helicopter time amounting to 37.3 hours or \$29,840.00. Fixed wing charter and miscellaneous expenses increased Line Item 300 expenditures to an estimated \$30,279.95. The cost of commodities to include jet fuel and groceries totaled \$4,244.51. Total cost for the program is therefore estimated at \$39,751.76 or an average of \$5.35 per sockeye salmon transported. A summary of expenses by line item is presented in Table 2. A detailed account of expenses is provided in Attachment I.

Table 2. A Summary of Expenses by Line Item Associated with the Late Run Russian River Sockeye Salmon Helicopter Lift, 1977.

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
100	Temp. Employees' Wages	\$ 4,775.44
200	Transportation, Mileage, Per Diem	451.86
300	Helicopter, Fixed Wing Charter	30,279.95
400	Fuel, Grocery, Commodities	4,244.51
	Total	\$39,751.76

The 1977 return to Russian River was atypical in all respects except timing which corresponded to historical data. The early run is composed primarily of six-year fish. The 1977 parent year escapement (1971) was 2,650 fish which is the lowest escapement recorded. The early run Russian River sport fishery was therefore closed before it began as it was assumed all fish would be needed for the escapement. Contrary to all expectations, 2,650 salmon returned over 36,400 fish for an unprecedented return rate of 13.7. Escapement of 16,055 is the highest early run escapement since 1966. Of this total, 52.8% were lifted over Russian River Falls by helicopter due to high water. The effects of high water on the spawning grounds will not be known until egg sampling is conducted later this month.

The late run is composed primarily of five-year fish. The 1972 parent year escapement of 79,000 was the highest recorded for this system. This fact, coupled with an exceptionally successful Cook Inlet commercial fishery and record escapement to the Kenai River all indicated an above average return to Russian River. This return, for whatever reason(s), did not materialize.

Management of the sport fishery was further complicated by the exceptionally high numbers of fish which spawned below Russian River Falls. On an average year this area is utilized by an estimated 3,800 late run fish. Escapement counts recently completed indicate that this was the spawning grounds of more than 17,000 late run fish in 1977 (Table 3).

referred to Betty A.
9-8-77

Table 3. Late Run Sockeye Salmon Escapements Enumerated Between Russian River Falls and Confluence of Kenai and Russian Rivers, 1968-1977.

Year	Escapement Below Falls	Total Late Run*	Percent of Total Return
1968	4,200	58,900	7.1
1969	1,100	31,170	3.5
1970	222	29,022	0.8
1971	10,000	75,160	13.3
1972	6,000	101,050	5.9
1973	1,685	40,585	16.5
1974	2,210	35,360	6.3
1975	690	41,050	1.7
1976	3,470	49,120	7.1
1977	<u>17,085</u>	<u>65,820</u>	<u>25.9</u>
1968-1976 Average	3,841	51,268	6.9

* Includes sport harvest, fish spawning below Russian River Falls and escapement enumerated at Lower Russian Lake weir.

Both 1977 early and late runs experienced extreme difficulty at Russian River Falls and it was not until approximately a week after the conclusion of the late run helicopter lift that the water levels decreased. By this time the late run was virtually complete with total escapement above the falls of 21,300. This escapement, plus the record escapement below the falls totals 38,385 which is about average for total escapement to this system. *(17,085 below falls)*

The delay at Russian River Falls resulted in a loss of salmon from both early and late runs. It was not possible to ascertain the numbers as the high water immediately flushed the carcasses into the Kenai River. Construction of a fish pass, initially recommended by both Sport and Commercial Divisions in 1971, should preclude future costly "fish rescues", aid in management of the fishery, and eliminate sockeye salmon mortality associated with this barrier during years of high water.

Attachment I. Expenditures Associated with the Helicopter Lift of Late Run Russian River Sockeye Salmon over Russian River Falls to Lower Russian Lake, August 13 through August 18, 1977.

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>T.R. or F.P.O. Number (Vendor)</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
100	N.A.	Temp. Empl. Salaries	\$ 4,775.44
		Subtotal	\$ 4,775.44
200	TR038010(Wein)	Transportation-Powell	\$ 52.86
	TR073844(AAI)	Transportation-Schreider	16.50
	TR073842(AAI)	Transportation-Trudgen & Mesiar	83.00
	TR073843(AAI)	Transportation-Laner	16.50
	TR037767(AAI)	Transportation-Middleton	32.00
	TR461085(AAI)	Transportation-Monk	16.50
	TR073021(AAI)	Transportation-Laner	16.50
	TR073015(AAI)	Transportation-Voros	16.50
	N.A.	Mileage-Gallup	29.25
	N.A.	Mileage-Haanpaa	55.75
	N.A.(AAI).	Ticket Reimburse.-Mesiar	16.50
	N.A.	Per Diem-Nelson	150.00*
		Subtotal	\$ 451.86
300	N.A.(Eagle Air)	37.3 hrs. Helicopter Time @ \$800/hr.	\$29,840.00 *
	TR073016 (Kenai Air Taxi)	10 Trips to L. Russian Lake w/personnel and gear	405.00
	FP0284472 (Ron's Rent-All)	Generator Repair	8.00
	FP0313829 (Ron's Rent-All)	Generator Repair	26.95
		Subtotal	\$30,279.95
400	FP0296955(Cooper Landing Grocery)	Groceries	\$ 152.93
	FP0281116 (Fred Braun)	Wader Suspenders	29.75
	FP0281118 (Fred Braun)	Sleeping Pads	38.90
	FP0281117(Bob's Trading Post)	Caps	7.07
	FP0284224 (Superior Bldg.)	Mall, Axe	38.12
	FP0240328(Pay & Save)		135.30
	FP0240329(B & J)		194.35
	FP0240330(Ak. Ind. Hardware)		40.80
	FP0284223 (Chev. USA)	Blazo Fuel	21.04
	FP0313630 (Big K Grocery)	Groceries	978.34
	FP0313629 (Restaurant)	Pilots & Temp. Empl. Meals	55.09

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>T.R. or F.P.O. Number (Vendor)</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
400	FP0313631 (Big K Grocery)	Groceries	129.97
	FP0296956 (Cooper Landing Grocery)	Groceries	111.27
	FP0296953 (Bob's Trading Post)	Cooking Items	14.35
	FP0313827 (AmFac Supply)	Hard Hats	62.40
	FP0313828 (Penn's Hardware)	Ice Chests	33.65
	FP0296954 (B & C)	Oil, Boot Patches, Etc.	51.48
	FP0296952 (Superior Bldg.)	Dowel	7.95
	FP0313826 (Petrolane)	Propane Stove, Fuel, Etc.	101.75
	FP0276117 (Kenai Air)	Jet Fuel	<u>2,040.00</u>
		Subtotal	\$ 4,244.51
		Total	\$39,751.76

* Amounts given are approximations only as the final bill has not been received.

Ron Lehr, Deputy Director
Division of Budget and Management

August 25, 1977

CT
Chuck Taylor, Budget Analyst
Division of Budget and Management

Fish & Game FY 78 Supplemental
Appropriation Request

<u>Agency Request</u>	<u>Analyst Recommendation</u>	<u>B&M Recommendation</u>
<u>68.7</u> \$100.0 approx.	<u>68.7</u> \$100.0	

Appropriation: Commercial Fish

Agency Position: To assist spawning red salmon by helicoptering them up the Russian River.

Basis for Analyst's Recommendation:

This project has already been done and obviously had approval by the Governor's Office.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
 COMMITTEE ON
 INTERIOR AND RELATED AFFAIRS
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A 2519
 B, F, I
 1977

Mass! 19.....

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 added for Seneville's travel.
 Our (BUP) part of supplemental
 will cover temporary, contractual
 commodities for Seneville.

Thanks - S

Planned - (U)(D)

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 advisors in my area of

970 - \$47,750

added as by my Department.

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 in aspects of the (U)(D)

at which my assignment would
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 at has paid and is still

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 10,453.22
 4,709.00
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above expenses with last

Designing and printing of maps, current data, reports and
 related support activities

Construction of roads, bridges and other facilities at Congressional
 headquarters and elsewhere

Surveying, mapping and other geomatics activities in support of
 related activities

RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON RESCUE OPERATION

The stream is a clear stream adjacent to the Sterling Highway at Mile 100, approximately 150 miles west of the Kenai Peninsula community of Cooper Landing and approximately 150 miles south of Alaska's largest city, Anchorage. The Russian River enters the larger glacial Kenai River.

The stream is unique in that it is one of the few places in North America where sockeye salmon will readily accept an artificial fly and as a result the system supports one of Alaska's largest and most popular sport fisheries. Additionally, Russian River is the primary sockeye salmon producer in the Kenai River drainage. The Kenai River drainage in turn is the primary contributor to the Cook Inlet commercial fishery.

Lower Russian River from its confluence with the Kenai River to a point approximately two miles upstream is of moderate gradient. Upstream from this point the stream flows through a canyon of considerable gradient commonly called Russian River Falls. During the past 15 years salmon have been delayed in the canyon on several occasions due to abnormally high water. The last recorded delay occurred in 1971 when the Department manually packed in excess of 500 early run salmon around the barrier. The late run also encountered extreme difficulty negotiating the barrier but due to an exceptionally large return no "fish rescue" was attempted. It is estimated 10,000 to 12,000 late run sockeye salmon perished below the barrier. Following the 1971 season the Sport and Commercial Fishery Divisions proposed the construction of a fish ladder to preclude similar delays and mortalities.

In 1977 abnormally high water conditions resulting from an exceptionally heavy snow pack again caused delay of the early run. Due to the magnitude of the early run return, transportation via helicopter appeared the only feasible method to move the fish.

The first phase of the "fish rescue" commenced July 8. Fish were dipped from a pool below Russian River Falls and placed in a standard cannery tote. Fifty fish was the optimum number which could be transported and the water in the tote was aerated until just prior to pickup. The helicopter made the round trip from the falls to Lower Russian Lake in about six minutes. The first phase terminated on July 10 with 4,003 sockeye transported in a three day period.

The second phase of the lift began on July 15. As with the first, and all subsequent lifts, difficulty was encountered acquiring a suitable helicopter as many of these aircraft were engaged in fire suppression activities. The second lift terminated July 18 with the transport of an additional 4,474 early sockeye for a total of 8,477 early run fish.

Use of a helicopter to transport fish over a barrier is costly. Cost of leasing a helicopter during the early Russian River run was approximately \$23,000. Groceries, fuel and fixed wing aircraft charter added an

additional \$2,500. Total direct cost was therefore about \$25,500 or \$3.00 for each fish transported.

May and June are historically the months of greatest stream flow at Russian River with the water subsiding in July and August. In 1977 the water remained exceptionally high during these months and the Department again had no choice but to assist the second or late Russian River run over the barrier by use of a helicopter.

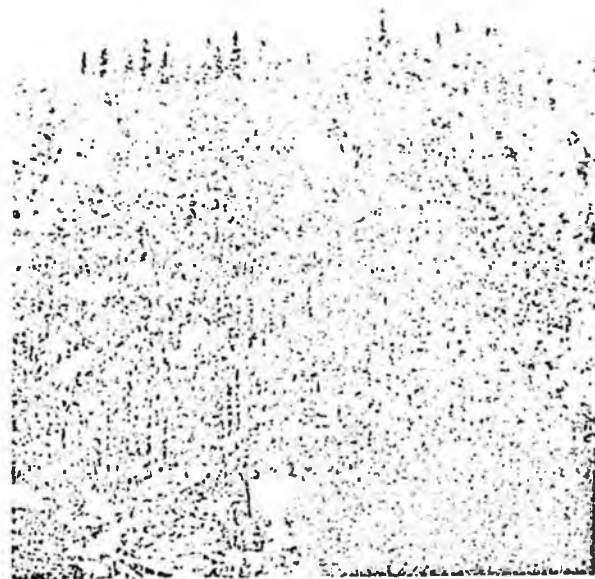
The second run lift began on August 13 and terminated six days later on August 18. One hundred forty-one lifts were made during this period for an average of 52.7 sockeye salmon per lift. Total sockeye transported was 7,436 or an average of 1,239.3 fish per day. The river began to subside on August 18 and the remainder of the run negotiated the Falls with little difficulty.

The helicopter lift during the second run was relatively more costly than during the first run. A suitable helicopter was not available in the Cook Inlet area which necessitated that one be ferried from Sitka at appreciable expense to the Department. Seasonal employees who would normally have been terminated in early August were retained for this special project. Total cost to include wages, helicopter lease, groceries, fuel, etc., for the second run therefore approximates \$39,750.00 or \$5.35 per fish. Total cost for both early and late run fish lifts was therefore about \$65,250.00 or \$4.10 per fish carried.

Although the cost per fish transported was high, the Department is pleased to report to the Board that the 1977 fish lift at Russian River is considered a definite success. Although mortalities attributable to the Falls are known to have occurred, mass mortality such as occurred during the late 1971 migration was prevented. Over 50% of the first run and 35% of the second run escapements were transported, thus insuring a return of the next cycle. Additionally, plans are being formulated for construction of the Russian River Fish Pass with a tentative completion date during the winter of 1977-78. Construction of the fish pass will preclude the necessity of future "fish rescues" and will aid in the management of Russian River sockeye salmon stocks.



The Russian River Sockeye Salmon Fishery is One of Alaska's Largest Sport Fisheries with 69,000 Man-Days of Effort in 1977.



Lowering the Tote Below Russian River Falls.



Another Load Containing Fifty Sockeye leaves the Area Below Russian River Falls for the Three minute Trip to Lower Russian Lake.

Names, Dates, Hourly Rate, Total Hours, Wages and Benefits Incurred by Temporary Employees During the Early Run Russian River Fish Lift, 1977.

<u>Employees Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Dates Worked</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>	<u>Wages</u>	
Ward Testa	FB I	F.R.E.D.	7/7-7/10; 7/14-7/19	\$9.78	75.0	\$ 733.50	
Gary Kyle	FB I	F.R.E.D.	7/10-7/11; 7/15-7/17	9.78	37.5	366.75	
Dave Litchfield	FT III	F.R.E.D.	7/8-7/10; 7/16-7/17	7.96	37.5	298.50	
Pete Lindsay	FT II	F.R.E.D.	7/15-7/19	7.00	37.5	262.50	
Terry Tobias	FT II	F.R.E.D.	7/17	7.00	7.5	52.50	
Martin Galloway	FC I	F.R.E.D.	7/15-7/19	7.00	37.5	262.50	
Jon Bendixen	FB I	S.F.	7/7-7/11; 7/14-7/18	9.09	75.0	681.75	
Rance Morrison	FB I	S.F.	7/14-7/17	9.09	30.0	272.70	
Jim Browning	FB I	S.F.	7/14-7/17	9.09	30.0	272.70	
Alan Havens	FB I	S.F.	7/7-7/11; 7/14-7/18	9.09	75.0	681.75	
Walt Christolgar	FT II	S.F.	7/14-7/19	6.58	45.0	296.10	
Wayne Donaldson	FT II	C.F.	7/7-7/11; 7/14-7/18	7.00	75.0	525.00	
Mark Clark	FT II	C.F.	7/7-7/10	7.00	30.0	210.00	
					Total	592.5	4,916.25
					Benefits @ 7.5%		368.72
					Grand Total		\$5,284.97

Other expenses incurred during early run fish lift

FPO	284467	Hamilton's Grocery	47.70
FPO	284466	Doyle's Fuel	508.03
FPO	296990	Big K Grocery	519.03
		Lofstedts Fuel	713.35
TR	461027	Kenai Lake Air Taxi	90.00
TR	461028	Kenai Lake Air Taxi	225.00
TR	461029	Kenai Lake Air Taxi	90.00
		ERA Helicopters	<u>23,050.86</u>
TOTAL			\$25,243.97

FY 78 SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST ANALYSIS

	FY 77 FINAL AUTH.	FY 77 ACTUAL	FY 78 GOV. BUDGET	FY 78 INITIAL AUTH.	FY 78 CURRENT AUTH.	EXPENDITURES + ENCUMBRANCES 7/1 - 10/31	OTHER OBLIGATIONS 7/1 - 10/31	PROJECTED EXPENDITURES + ENCUMBRANCES 11/1 - 6/30	FY 78 (DEFICIT) OR EXCESS	FY 79 MAINTENANCE REQUEST
PERSONAL SERVICES	36.9	2536.6	2595.4	2640.0	2640.0	1002.6	-0-	1642.2	(4.8)	3170.8
TRAVEL	160.0	150.5	185.0	179.2	179.2	43.8	-0-	136.0	(.7)	210.7
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	918.4	925.1	971.0	1020.6	1020.6	465.6	-0-	586.9	(31.9)	1216.6
COMMODITIES	197.7	196.7	205.2	210.4	210.4	57.9	-0-	156.7	(4.2)	251.6
EQUIPMENT	57.3	62.9	35.8	38.7	38.7	.1	-0-	38.6		97.4
LANDS, BLDGS. ...	21.8	19.3								
GRANTS, CLAIMS, ...										
MISCELLANEOUS										
TOTAL	3402.1	3892.1	3992.4	4028.9	4088.9	1570.0	-0-	2560.5	(41.6)	4947.1
FEDERAL RECEIPTS										
REQUIRED GF MATCHING										
OTHER GENERAL FUND	3432.5	3867.1	3967.4	4063.9	4063.9	1545.0	-0-	2560.5	(41.6)	4922.1
INTER-AGENCY RECEIPTS										
Program Receipts	29.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	25.0

1 Game

BRU

Commercial Fish

COMPONENT

Management

REVISED

FY 78 SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST ANALYSIS

	FY 76 ACTUAL	FY 77 FINAL AUTH.	FY 77 ACTUAL	FY 78 Gov. BUDGET	FY 78 INITIAL AUTH.	FY 78 CURRENT AUTH.	EXPENDITURES + ENCUMBRANCES 7/1 - 10/31	OTHER OBLIGATIONS 7/1 - 10/31	PROJECTED EXPENDITURES + ENCUMBRANCES 11/1 - 6/30	FY 78 (DEFICIT) OR EXCESS	FY 79 MAINTENANCE REQUEST
PERSONAL SERVICES	9.0	14.9	4.1	15.2	15.2	16.5	11.2	2.2	5.3	(2.2)	17.5
TRAVEL	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5			.5		.6
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	.1	12.0	.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	.8	23.4	12.2	(23.4)	14.6
COMMODITIES		16.0	.2	18.0	18.0	18.0		2.0	17.5	(1.5)	25.5
EQUIPMENT											
LANDS, BLDGS. ...											
GRANTS, CLAIMS, ...											
MISCELLANEOUS											
TOTAL	9.6	43.4	5.2	46.7	46.7	48.0	12.0	27.6	35.5	(27.1)	58.2
FEDERAL RECEIPTS											
REQUIRED GF MATCHING											
OTHER GENERAL FUND											
INTER-AGENCY RECEIPTS											
Fish and Game Funds	9.6	43.4	5.2	46.7	46.7	48.0	12.0	27.6	35.5	(27.1)	58.2

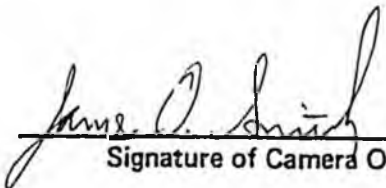
AGENCY Fish and Game BRU Sport Fish COMPONENT Restoration REVISED _____



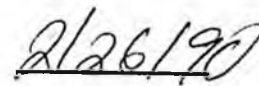
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Signature of Camera Operator



Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

3/24/78

FURTHER: _____

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CSSB 401
"An Act making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; eff. date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

- 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 _____ new title same title

- AND attaches a Letter of Intent New Fiscal Note
 reports it back without recommendation
 and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Duncan
Buchholt
Freeman

Rhode - no Rec
Rhode - no Rec

Freeman
Vice Chairman

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

Offered: 3/21/78
Referred: Rules

1 *House*
IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 *House* CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 401

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making supplemental appropriations to the
7 Department of Public Safety and the Department of
8 Community and Regional Affairs; and providing for an
9 effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$37,400 is appropriated from the general fund to
12 the Department of Public Safety to be allocated as follows:

13 Cordova jail-redesign \$22,400

14 Prisoner Transportation 15,000

15 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$13,226 is appropriated from the general fund to the
16 Department of Public Safety for an audit exception on a fiscal year 1974
17 Criminal Justice Planning Agency grant.

18 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
19 Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the Fairbanks Town and
20 Village Association, Tok Forum.

21 * Sec. ⁵4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
22 070(c).

23 Add a new Sec. 4: The sum of \$5,000 is appropriated from
24 the general fund to the Department of Community and Regional
25 Affairs for a cannery cross-cultural forum in Kodiak.
26
27
28
29

Original sponsor: Rules Committee by
request of the Governor

Offered: 3/21/78
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 401

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making supplemental appropriations to the
7 Department of Public Safety; and the Department of
8 Community and Regional Affairs; and providing for an
9 effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$37,400 is appropriated from the general fund to
12 the Department of Public Safety to be allocated as follows:

13	Cordova jail-redesign	\$22,400
14	Prisoner Transportation	15,000— 40,000.

15 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$13,226 is appropriated from the general fund to the
16 Department of Public Safety for an audit exception on a fiscal year 1974
17 Criminal Justice Planning Agency grant.

18 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
19 Department of Community and Regional Affairs for the Fairbanks Town and
20 Village Association, Tok Forum.

21 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
22 070(c).

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#

Introduced: 1/11/78
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 SENATE BILL NO. 401

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE -- SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making supplemental appropriations to the
7 Department of Public Safety; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$37,400 is appropriated from the general fund
11 to the Department of Public Safety to be allocated as follows:

12 Cordova jail-redesign	\$22,400
13 Prisoner Transportation	15,000

14 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$13,226 is appropriated from the general fund to
15 the Department of Public Safety for an audit exception on a FY 74 Criminal
16 Justice Planning Agency grant.

17 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
18 10.070(c).