

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE-HOUSE/SENATE FINANCE COMM. FILES 8879

SB 402 cont. - SB 408 675 *260*

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

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

* Additional Sister City agreements are pending for these states.

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

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

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

Revised February 5, 1990

U.S. - SOVIET SISTER CITIES

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

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

PENDING U.S. - SOVIET CITIES

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

INITIAL STATUS - U.S.- SOVIET CITIES

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

PROJECTS FOR INVESTIGATION

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

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

CITIES in the U.S.S.R.

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

CITIES in the U.S.

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

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SOVIET FAR EAST WORKING GROUP**MEMBERS:**

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

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

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

SOVIET-ALASKA RELATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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RICHARD F CELESTE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COLUMBUS 43266-0601

March 1, 1990

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

Dear Mr. Gray:

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Pari Sabety".

J. Pari Sabety
Executive Assistance for
Economic Development Policy

enclosure

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

CREATING THE OHIO TRADE COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/8/90

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3/20/90

The Finance Committee considered

SB 403

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

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____
- or adopt _____ CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

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

SIGNING DO PASS:

J. Dumas

[Signature]

Dayl Miller

[Signature]

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. John R. [Signature] Do PASS

2. Rich Kelly (No Pass)

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: ADF&G
Title: An Act Establishing the State BRU: Habitat & Wildlife Conservation
Price State Wildlife Sanctuary
Sponsor: Senator Eliason Components: _____
Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL	0					
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REVENUE	0					
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FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-					
PART-TIME	-					
TEMPORARY	-					

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Frank Rue, Director Phone: _____
Division: Habitat Date: 2/1/90

Approved by Commissioner: *Wm. H. Wiley* Date: 2/2/90
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):

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



(a)

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

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

SUMMARY

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

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

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

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

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

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

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

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

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

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

BY SEN. ELIASON, Duncan

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 403

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

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

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

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

10 ARTICLE 2A. STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAR 16 1990

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

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

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

What is the key attraction at the proposed sanctuary?

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

How big would the proposed sanctuary be?

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

Why is this sanctuary important?

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

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

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

STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY Q & A

Page 2

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

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

Why name this area after Stan Price?

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

Are there other state sanctuaries in Alaska?

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

Would management of this sanctuary be similar to McNeil river?

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

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

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



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Region 10
Tongass National Forest

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

Reply To: 1510-7

Date: February 2, 1990

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

Dear Senator Eliason:

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

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

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

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

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this bill.

Sincerely,

GARY A. MORRISON
Forest Supervisor

cc:
ADF&G
ANM

900129 1300 ANM 1517 PS



AUDUBON PROPOSES STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

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

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

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

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

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

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



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

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

SUMMARY

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

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

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

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

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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

February 5, 1990

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

Dear Senator Adams:

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

Position: DNR supports this legislation.

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

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

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

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

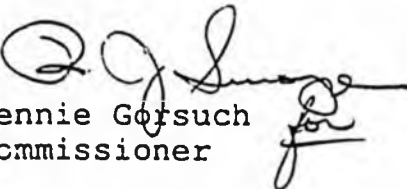
Senator Adams

- 2 -

February 5, 1990

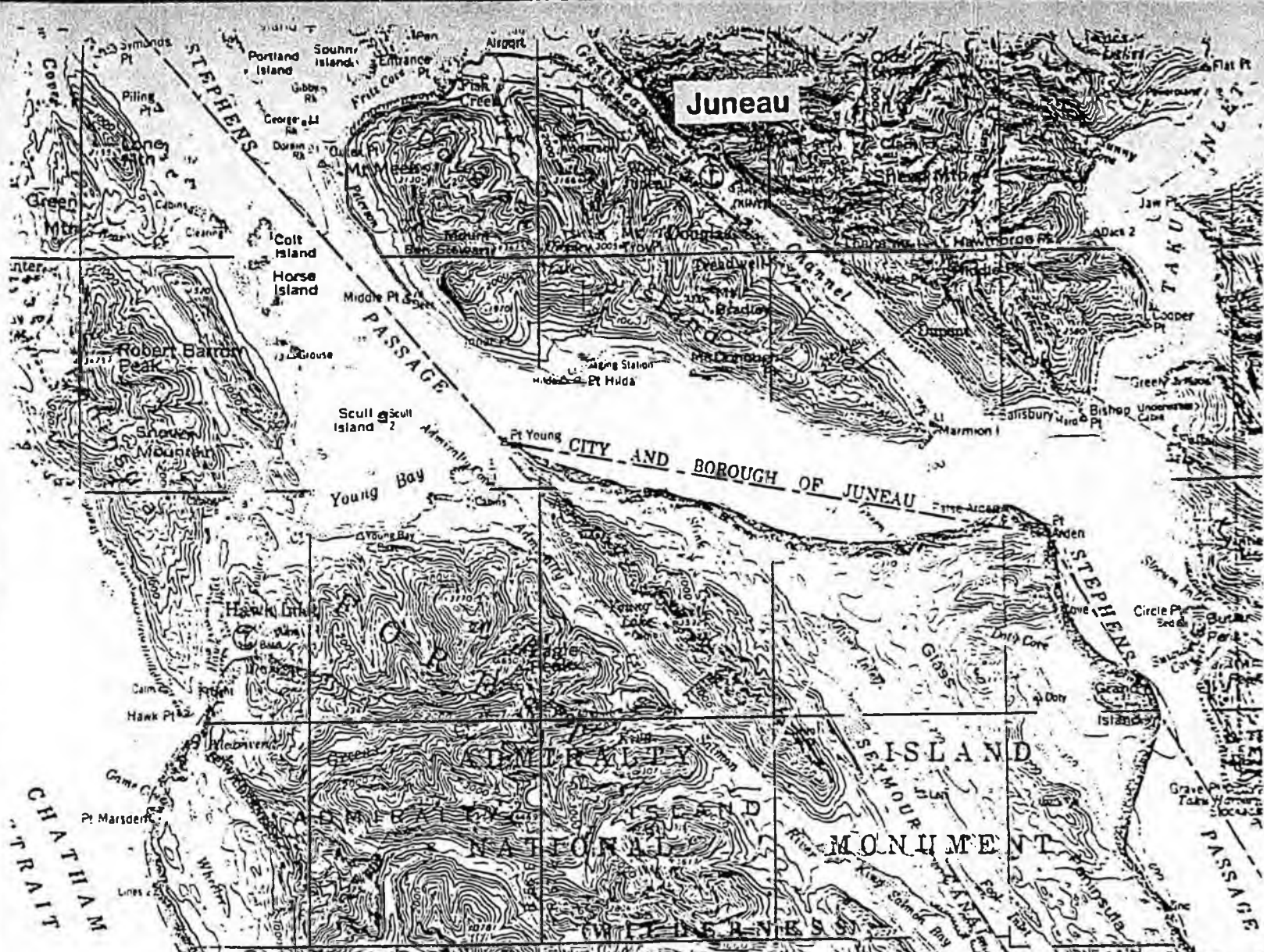
It is appropriate that the sanctuary be named after Mr. Price, the long-term Alaskan who inhabited this area for so many years and had a deep affection for the wildlife in the area. Please contact me or my staff if you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,


Lennie Gorsuch
Commissioner

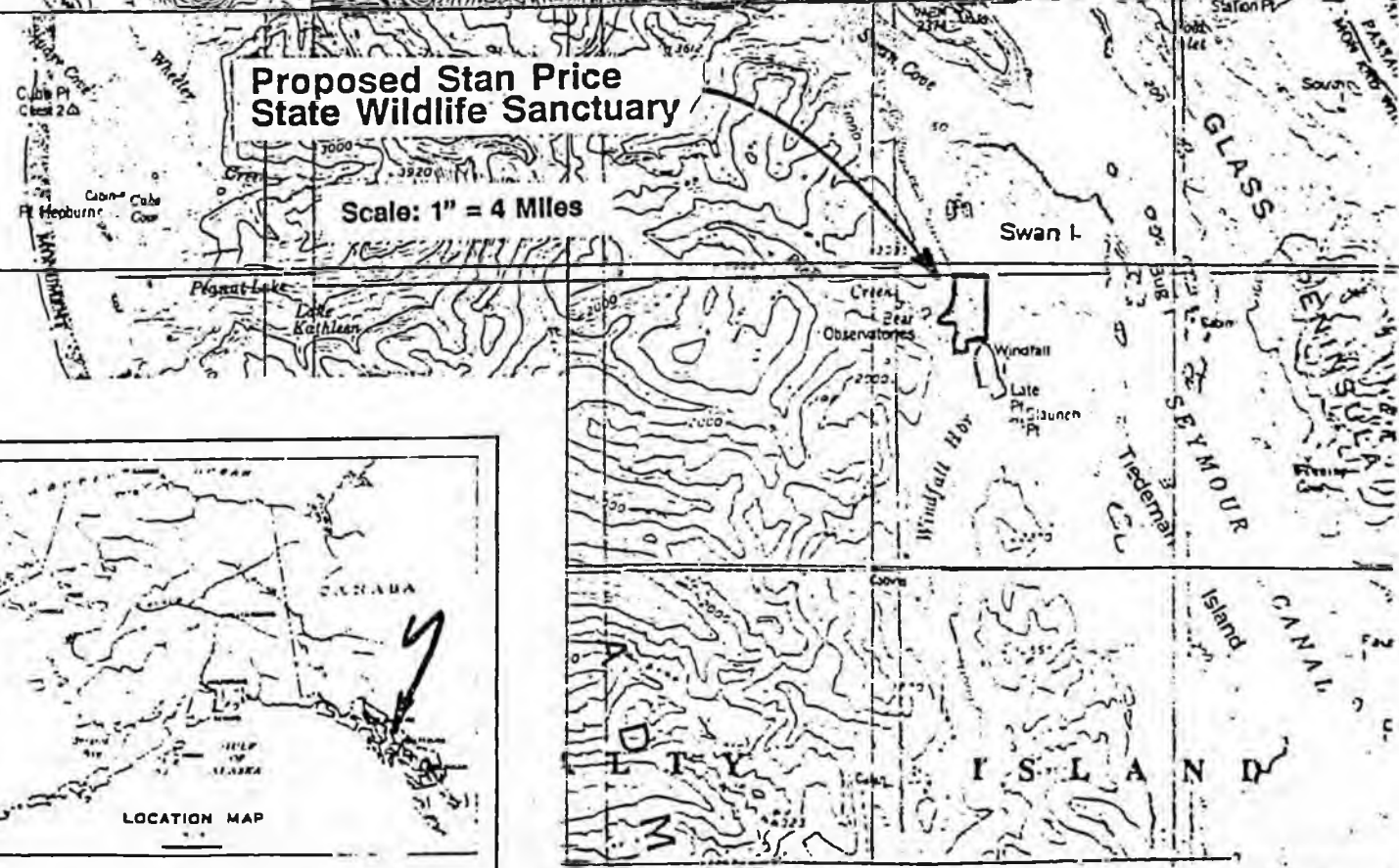
cc: Bill Sponsor
Committee Members
Bob Evans, Legislative Liaison
Office of the Governor
Denby Lloyd, Special Staff Assistant
Office of the Governor
Gary Gustafson, Director
Division of Land and Water Management
Department of Natural Resources

677



Proposed Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary

Scale: 1" = 4 Miles



LOCATION MAP

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NEAU A-21

134°20' 58"00" W. 540000m.E. 15



SITKA D-1 Quad

Proposed Area
ILMA ADL No. 105136
Approx. 61½ acres

Pack Creek Map

Camp in sites marked ▲

Refer to USGS map: Sitka D-1 Quad

0 1 mile

Observatory
(out of use)

Pack
Creek

Pack Creek
Trail (1 mi.)

 Pack
Creek
Cooperative
Management
Area

Swan
Island

Tidal Flat

Viewing Sand Spit

Purse Residence

Long Garden

South Garden

Food Cache

South Sand Spit

Inshore

Small

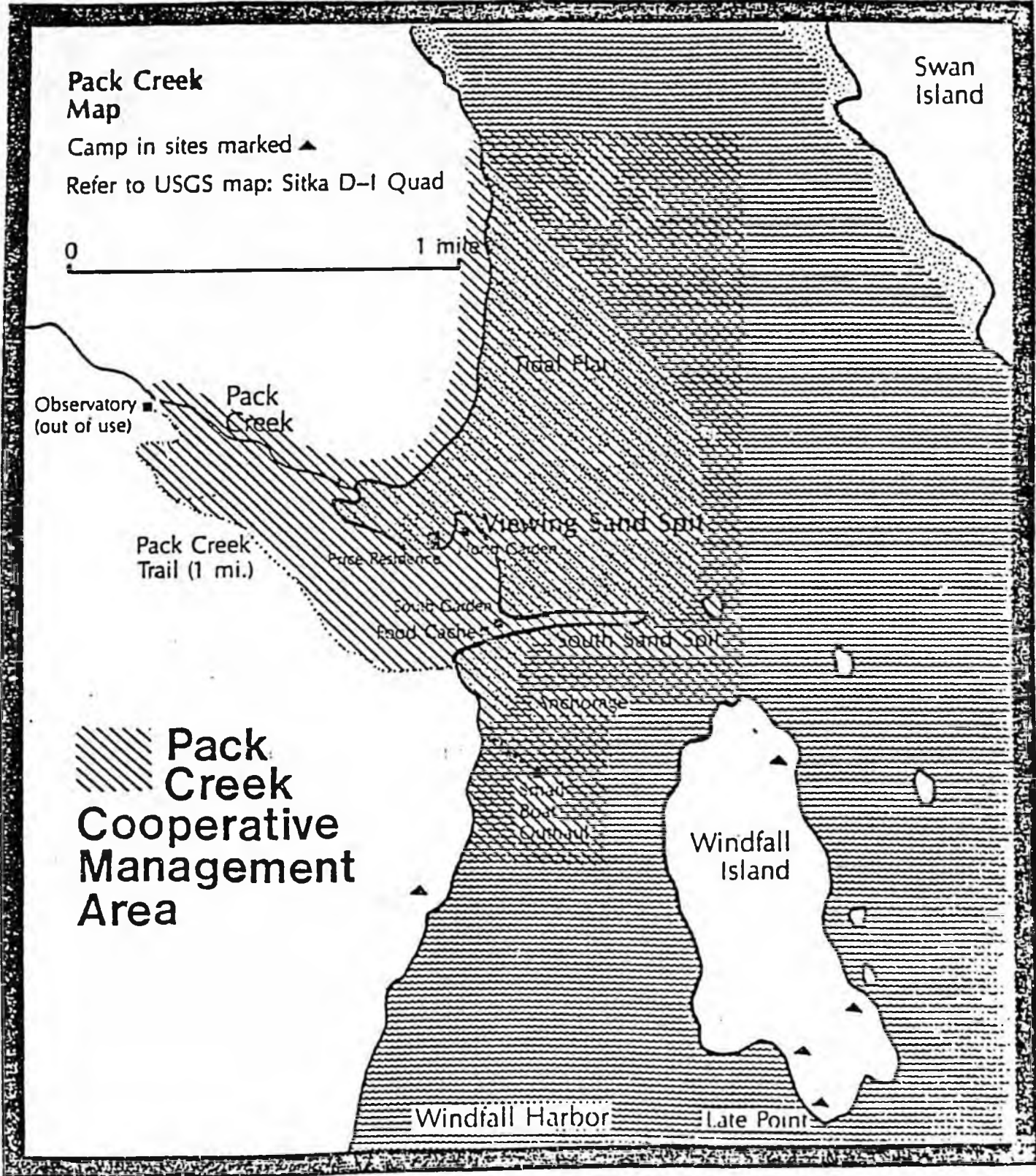
Boat

Outfall

Windfall
Island

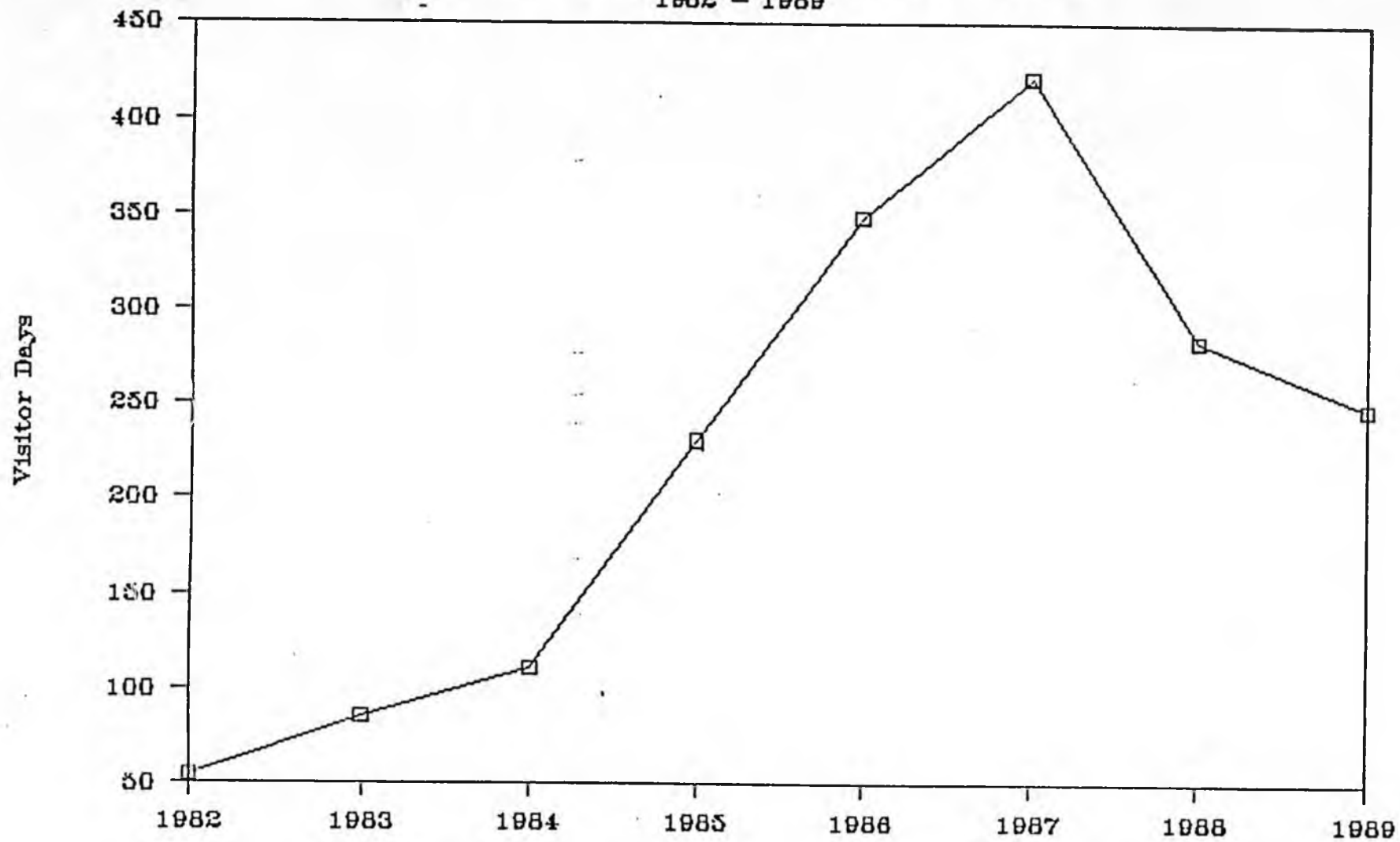
Windfall Harbor

Late Point



PACK CREEK VISITOR USE

1982 - 1989



Bear Man of Admiralty Dies at Age 90

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bear, Lingle said.

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

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

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

Lingle said these restrictions rankled Price.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

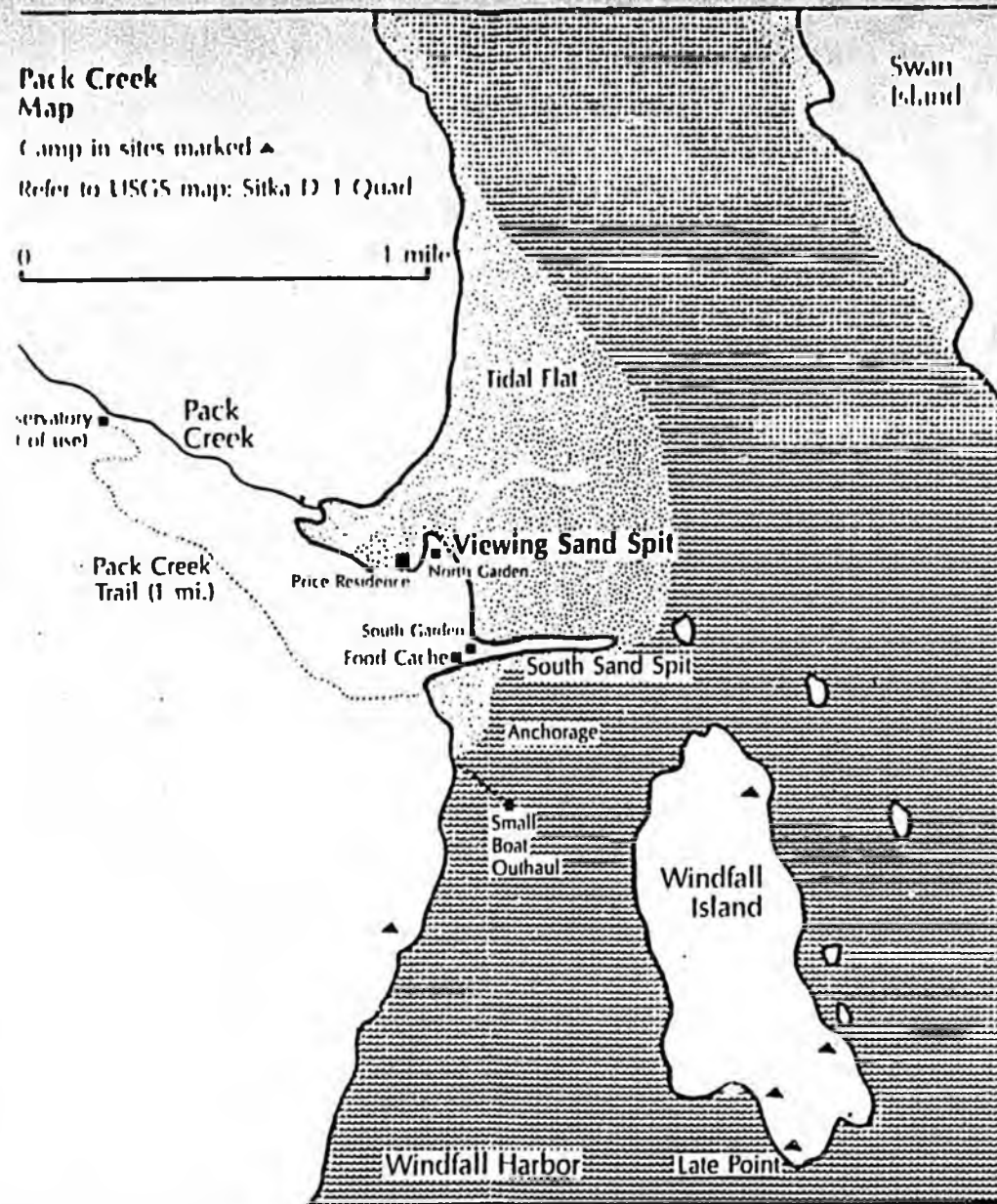
"This is the passing of a grand old man that represents a unique part of the heritage of Alaska," Bennett said. "His legacy is that people can coexist with wildlife peacefully if we try. He taught that by example."

Pack Creek Map

Camp in sites marked ▲

Refer to USGS map: Sitka D 1 Quad

0 1 mile



Pack Creek Safety

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

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

For further information

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

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



Bear Viewing

Pack Creek, Swan Cove
and Windfall Harbor



United States
Department of
Agriculture

PREPARED BY
Forest
Service

Alaska Region
Leaflet No.
R10-RG-12

Swan Cove and Windfall Harbor

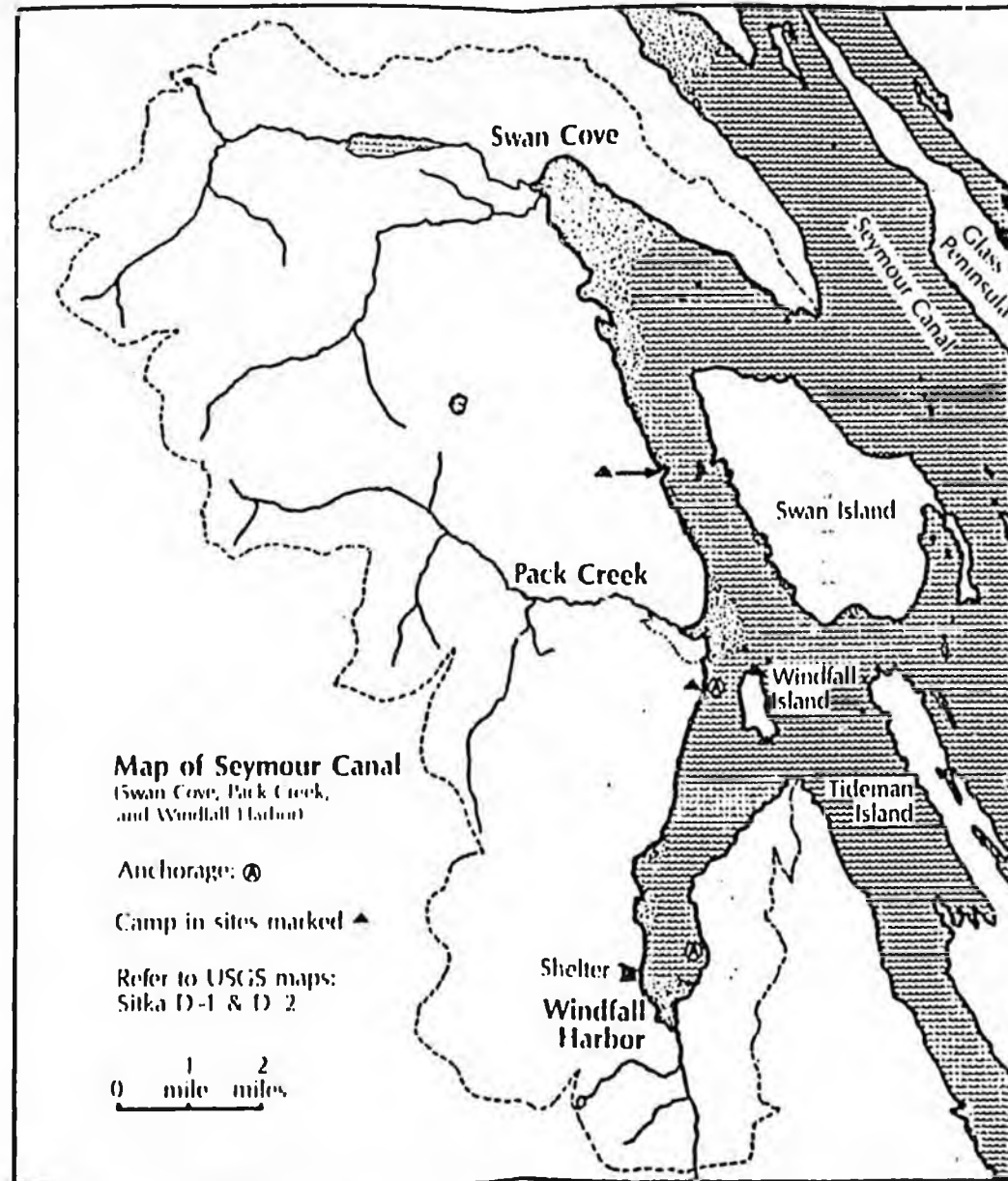
These large bays have extensive tidelands with good populations of brown bear, few human visitors, and no facilities. Bears are most abundant in July and August, and to a lesser extent in June and September. These wild bears are now accustomed to humans and should be treated with respect (see **BEAR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

Pack Creek

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

Management

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



Bear Safety

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

- **Keep your distance.**

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



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



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

- **Keep a clean camp.**

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

A Day at Pack Creek

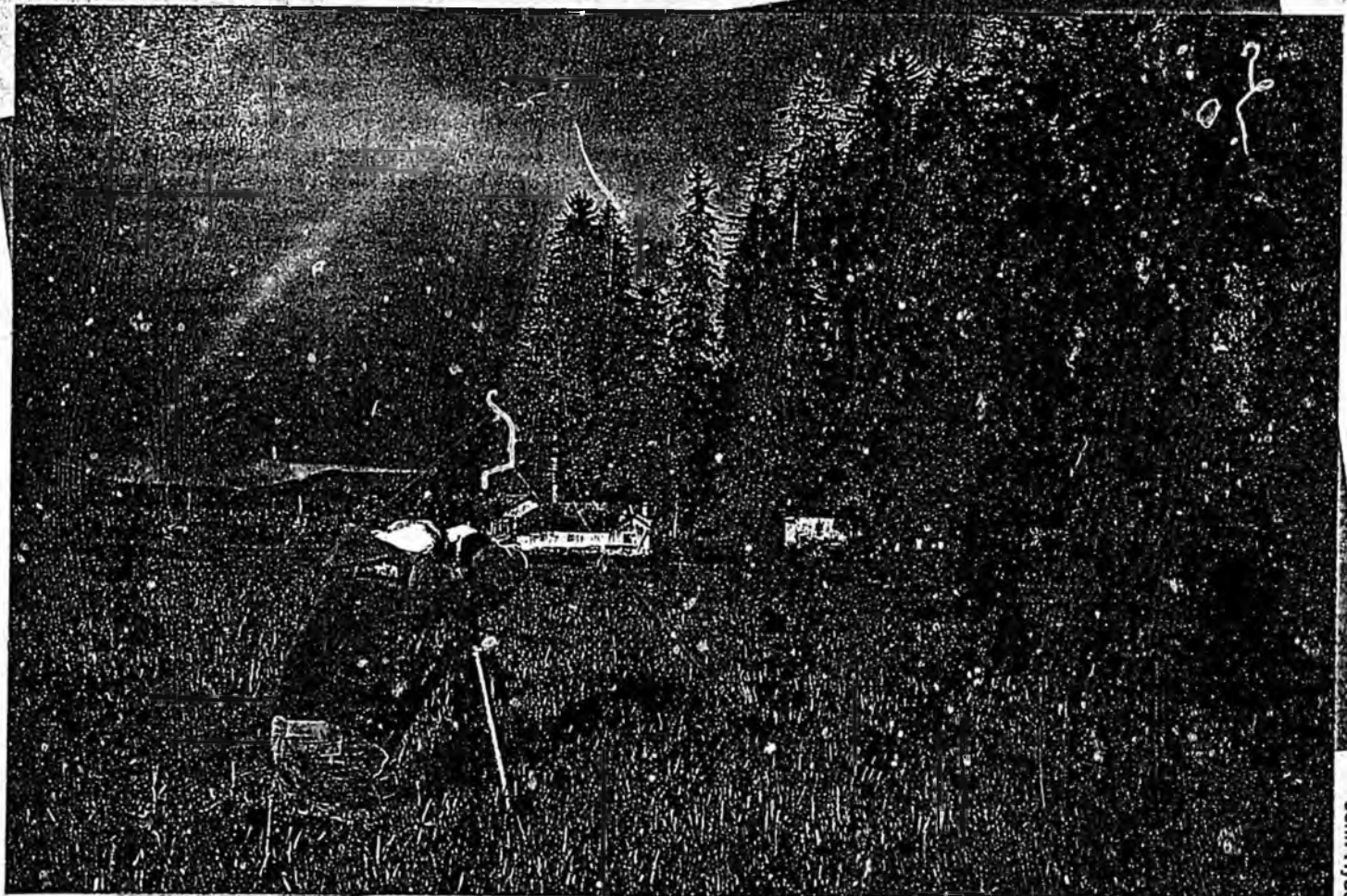
by Bruce H. Baker



John Hyde

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

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



John Hyde

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



Mark Kelley/Juneau Empire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Bruce H. Baker

Stan and Esther Price at home at Pack Creek.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bruce H. Baker is Deputy Director, Division of Habitat, ADF&G, Juneau.

S B

4 O B

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

File

(11)

Date Referred: April 25, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/3/90

The FINANCE Committee considered:

SB 403

SENATE BILL NO. 403

STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

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

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

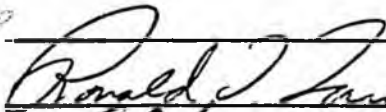

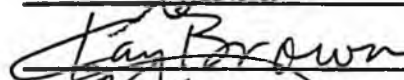
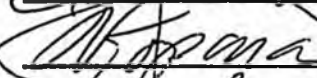
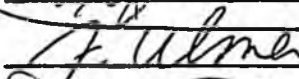
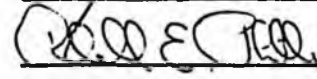
- [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fn/analysis _____

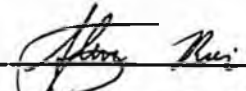
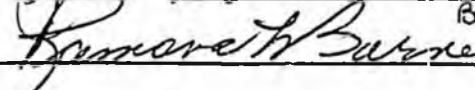
SIGNING DO PASS:

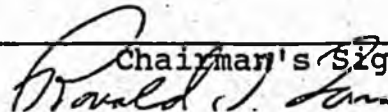
SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

 LARSON
 Swackhammer
 BROWN
 Koponen
 Uimer
 PHILLIPS

 Rieger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
 Barnes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Chairman's Signature
 LARSON

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

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

Agency Affected: ADFGG
BRU: Habitat & Wildlife Conservation
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-					
PART-TIME	-					
TEMPORARY	-					

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Frank Rue, Director
Division: Habitat

Phone: _____
Date: 2/17/90

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

Date: 2/12/90

Distribution (by preparer):

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



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SB 403 No. 1
HOUSE 4/25/90

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SB 403	SPONSOR Senator Eliason
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act establishing the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Frank Rue, Director	DATE 2-2-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/2/90

SUMMARY

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

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

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

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

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

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

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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

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

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

BY SEN. ELIASON, Duncan

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE BILL NO. 403

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

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

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

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

10 ARTICLE 2A. STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY.

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

15 Township 46 South, Range 69 East, Copper River Meridian

16 Section 5: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

17 Section 6: SE1/4SE1/4

18 Section 7: NE1/4NE1/4

19 Section 8: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE · SENATE

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
RULES COMMITTEE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HIGH SEAS
SALMON INTERCEPTION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
LEGISLATIVE ETHICS



P.O. BOX 143
SITKA, ALASKA 99835

P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 485-4916

FAX (907) 485-4928

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Rep. Hoffman, Co-chairman
Rep. Larson, Co-chairman
House Finance Committee

FROM: Sen. Eliason

DATE: April 24, 1990

RE: SB403, Establishing the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary

Today the House Resources Committee moved SB 403 out of committee. Its next referral is to the House Finance Committee. As this bill has a zero fiscal note, and your committee is likely to be very tied up with other bills which do have fiscal implications which must be considered, I would like to request that you waive the Finance referral on this bill.

I will attach some back-up material on SB 403. As you can see, it is a very simple bill which simply designates about a square mile of tide and submerged lands as a wildlife refuge, and names it in honor of the memory of Alaska's famous "Bear Man of Pack Creek."

As adjournment is near, I would very much appreciate your consideration of waiving referral of SB 403. If you do not waive the referral, I request that the bill be scheduled for a hearing in your committee as soon as possible.

Thank you.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

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

February 5, 1990

The Honorable Al Adams
Chair, Community and Regional
Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99611

Dear Senator Adams:

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

Position: DNR supports this legislation.

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

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

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

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

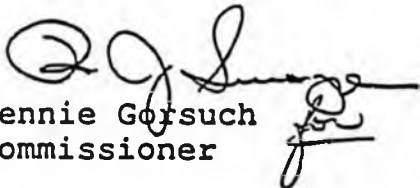
Senator Adams

- 2 -

February 5, 1990

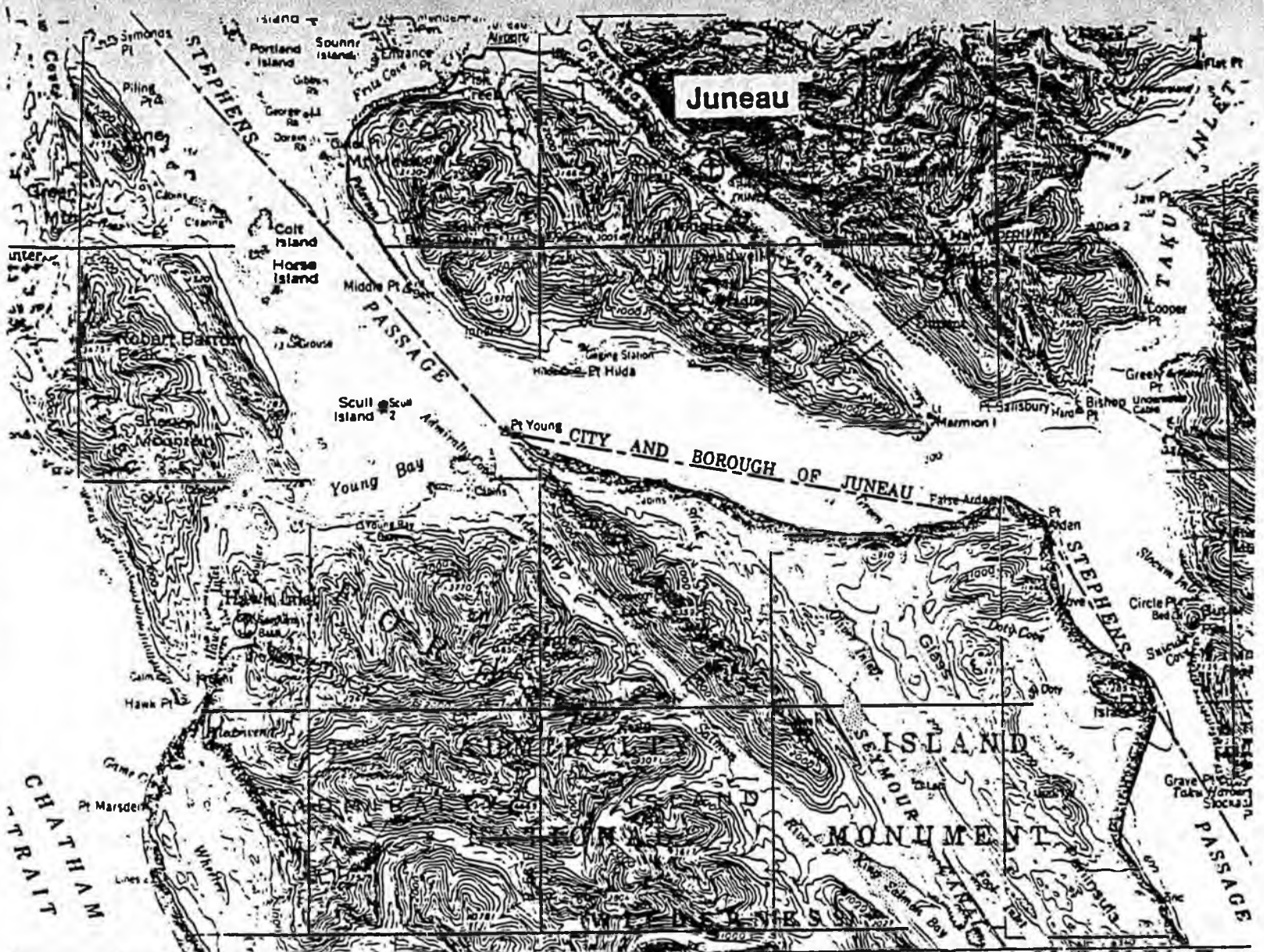
It is appropriate that the sanctuary be named after Mr. Price, the long-term Alaskan who inhabited this area for so many years and had a deep affection for the wildlife in the area. Please contact me or my staff if you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,


Lennie Gorsuch
Commissioner

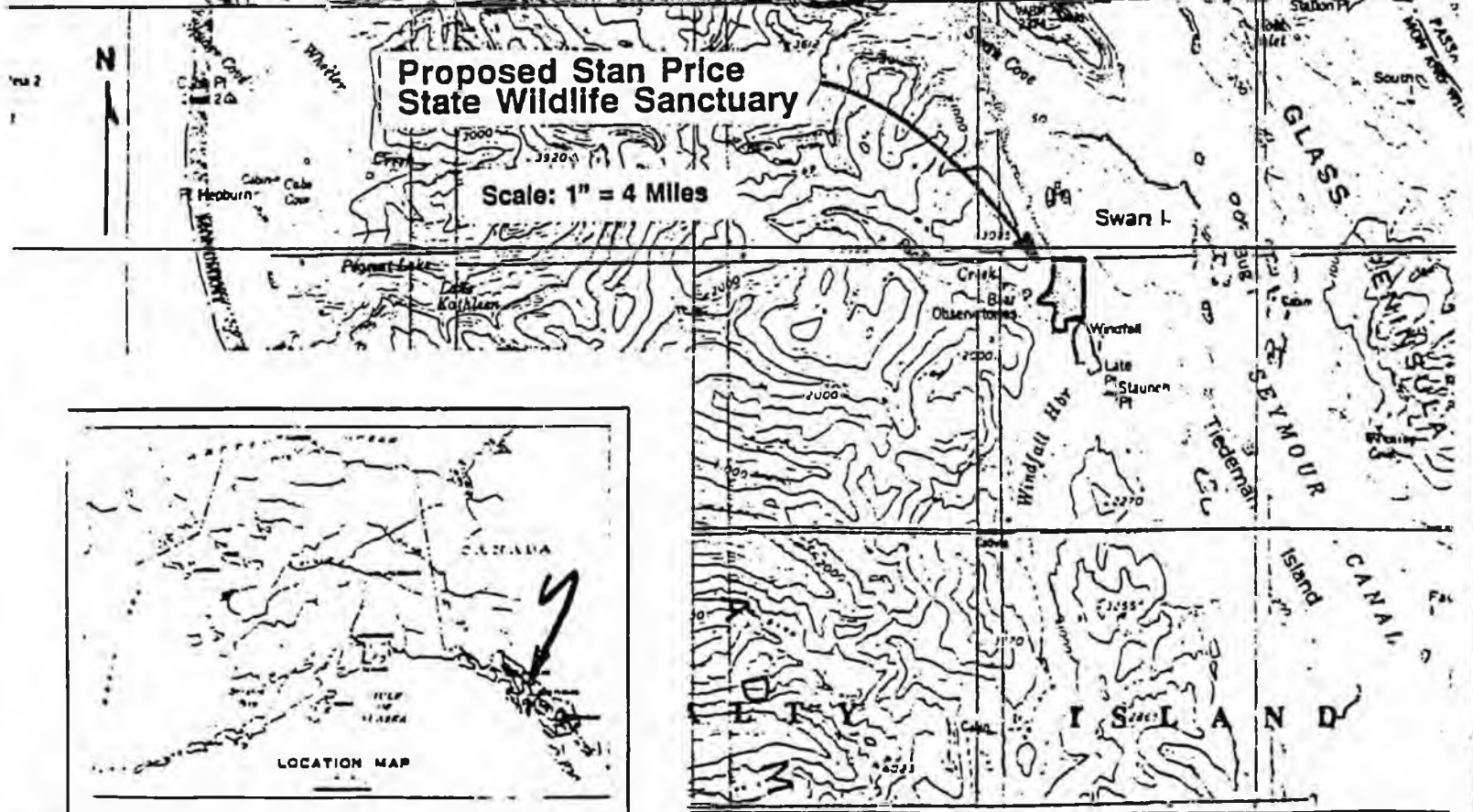
cc: Bill Sponsor
Committee Members
Bob Evans, Legislative Liaison
Office of the Governor
Denby Lloyd, Special Staff Assistant
Office of the Governor
Gary Gustafson, Director
Division of Land and Water Management
Department of Natural Resources

697



**Proposed Stan Price
State Wildlife Sanctuary**

Scale: 1" = 4 Miles



**Pack Creek
Map**

Camp in sites marked ▲

Refer to USGS map: Sitka D-1 Quad

0 1 mile

Swan
Island

Observatory
(out of use)

Pack
Creek

Pack Creek
Trail (1 mi.)

Tidal Flat

Viewing Sand Spit

Purse Residence

Wood Garden

South Garden

Food Cache

South Sand Spit

anchorage

Mail
Box
Outfalls

Windfall
Island

 **Pack
Creek
Cooperative
Management
Area**

Windfall Harbor

Late Point



715407
FEB 28 1990

February 23, 1990

Senator Bettie M. Fahrenkamp
P.O. Box 4
Juneau, AK 99811

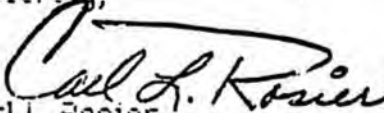
Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

The Territorial Sportsmen support SB 403, "An Act establishing the Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary." Pack Creek is one of the three best brown bear viewing areas in the world. We very much want to see this situation continue, and sanctuary status will help insure that.

The problem at Pack Creek is the number of people. The number of visitors has dramatically increased there in the 1980's, and some means of controlling access is essential. Sanctuary status will give the Alaska Board of Game, in consultation with the public, the authority to establish reasonable regulations for visiting the area.

We strongly support this bill and would appreciate your scheduling and supporting SB 403 through the legislative process. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Carl L. Rosier
President

cc: Senator R. Eliason
Senator J. Duncan
Representative Ulmer
Representative Hudson



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Region 10
Tongass National Forest

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

Reply To: 1510-7

Date: February 2, 1990

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

Dear Senator Eliason:

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

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

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

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

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this bill.

Sincerely,

GARY A. MORRISON
Forest Supervisor

cc:
ADF&G
ANM

900129 1300 ANM 1517 PS





STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SB403	SPONSOR Senator Eliason
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act establishing the Stan Price Wildlife Sanctuary			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Frank Rue, Director	DATE 2.2.90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/2/90

SUMMARY

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

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

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

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

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

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

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

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

What is the key attraction at the proposed sanctuary?

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

How big would the proposed sanctuary be?

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

Why is this sanctuary important?

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

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

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

STAN PRICE STATE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY Q & A

Page 2

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

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

Why name this area after Stan Price?

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

Are there other state sanctuaries in Alaska?

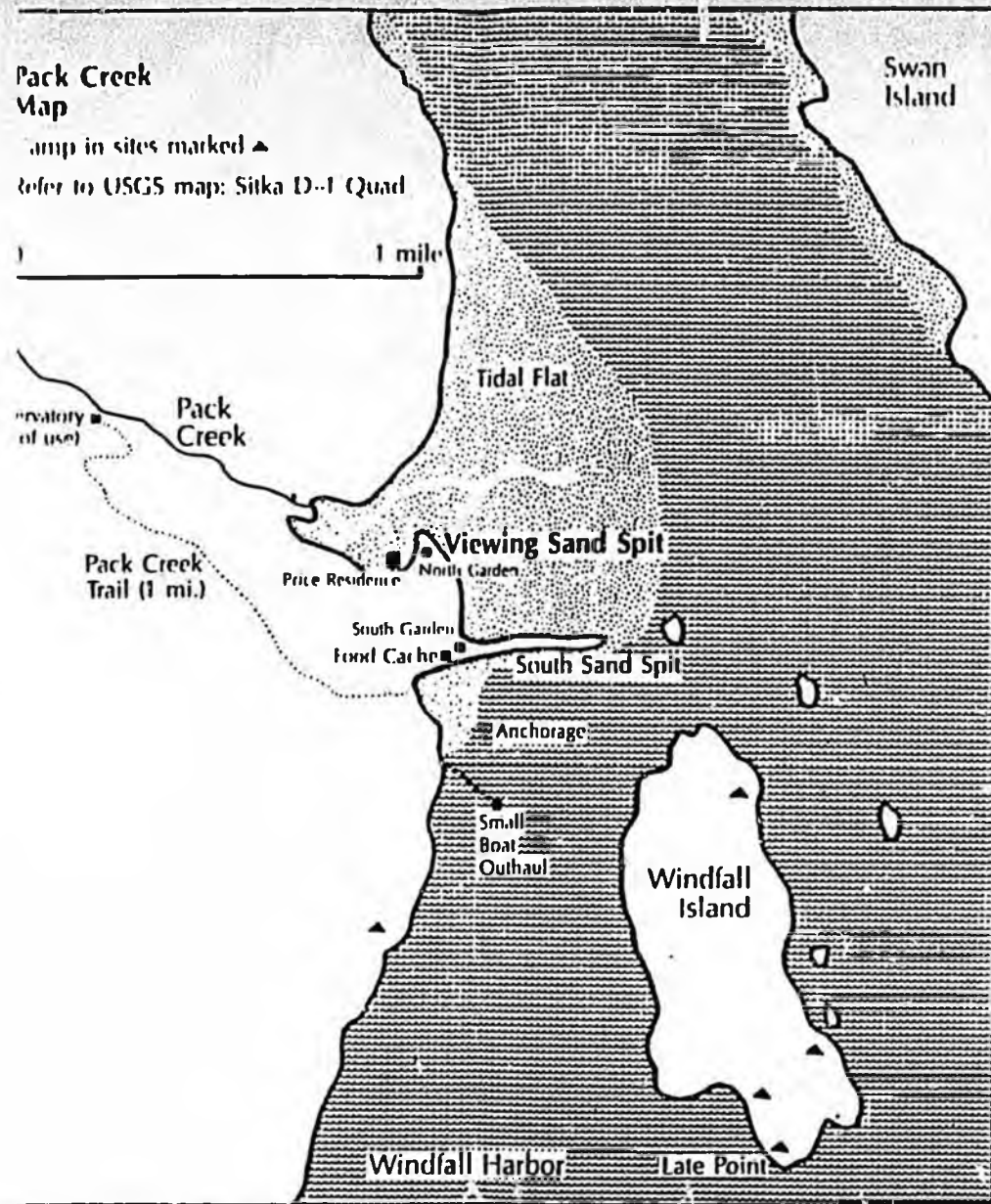
There are currently two: Walrus Islands in Bristol Bay and McNeil River on the Alaska Peninsula. Both are famous around the world for opportunities to see walrus and brown bears. Most pictures of brown bears fishing in streams come from McNeil River. The proposed state sanctuary would be the first in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

Would management of this sanctuary be similar to McNeil river?

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

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

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



Pack Creek Safety

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

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

For further information

Admiralty National Monument
 8465 Old Dairy Road
 Juneau, AK 99801
 Phone: (907) 789-3171

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



Bear Viewing

Pack Creek, Swan Cove and Windfall Harbor



United States
 Department of
 Agriculture

PREPARED BY
 Forest
 Service

Alaska Region
 Leaflet No.
 RID-RG-12

Swan Cove and Windfall Harbor

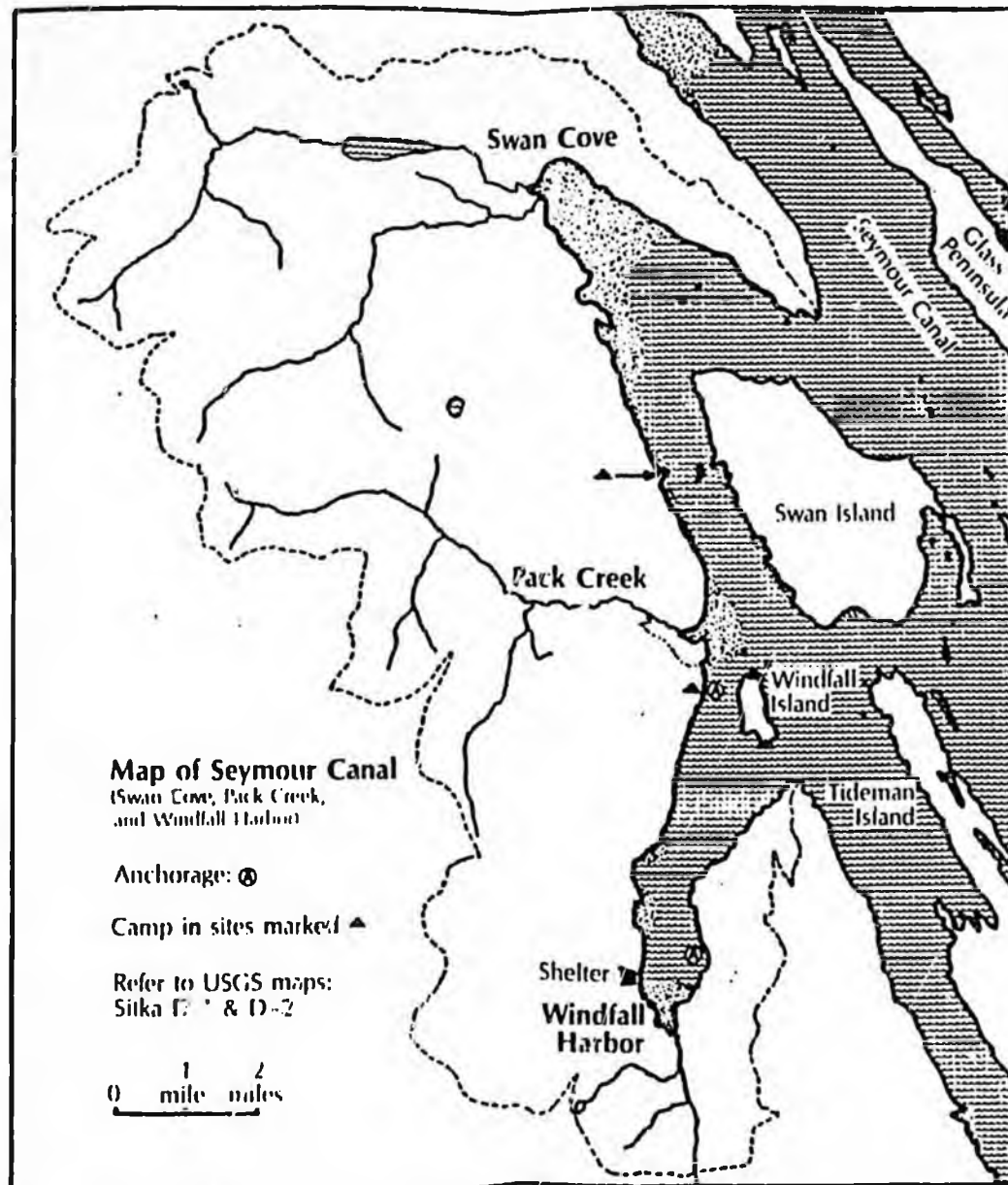
These large bays have extensive tidelands with good populations of brown bear, few human visitors, and no facilities. Bears are most abundant in July and August, and to a lesser extent in June and September. These wild bears are unaccustomed to humans and should be treated with respect (see **BEAR SAFETY**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

Pack Creek

Pack Creek has been closed to bear hunting since the mid 1970s and several bears are habituated to the presence of humans. The opportunity to see bears is high because of this but some of the bears have obtained human food and have lost their fear of humans. This is a dangerous situation that warrants special precautions (see **PACK CREEK SAFETY**). A washhouse near the estuary has been occupied by Stan Price since the late 1970s. A few bears allow him to approach closely, but you should use some common sense and keep your distance. Bears have destroyed boats left on the beach and daypacks left in the meadow and on the viewing spot, and there have been several dangerous incidents involving visitors who approach too close.

Management

The Windfall, Pack Creek, Swan Cove and Swan Island area is managed as part of the Admiralty National Monument and is administered by the USDA Forest Service. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has jurisdiction over the bears and both agencies cooperate in managing the area for its wilderness values and non-consumptive uses. In 1984 the Alaska Board of Game extended the boundaries of the original Pack Creek bear refuge to include the entire area shown on the map of Seymour Canal.



Bear Safety

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

- **Keep your distance.**

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



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



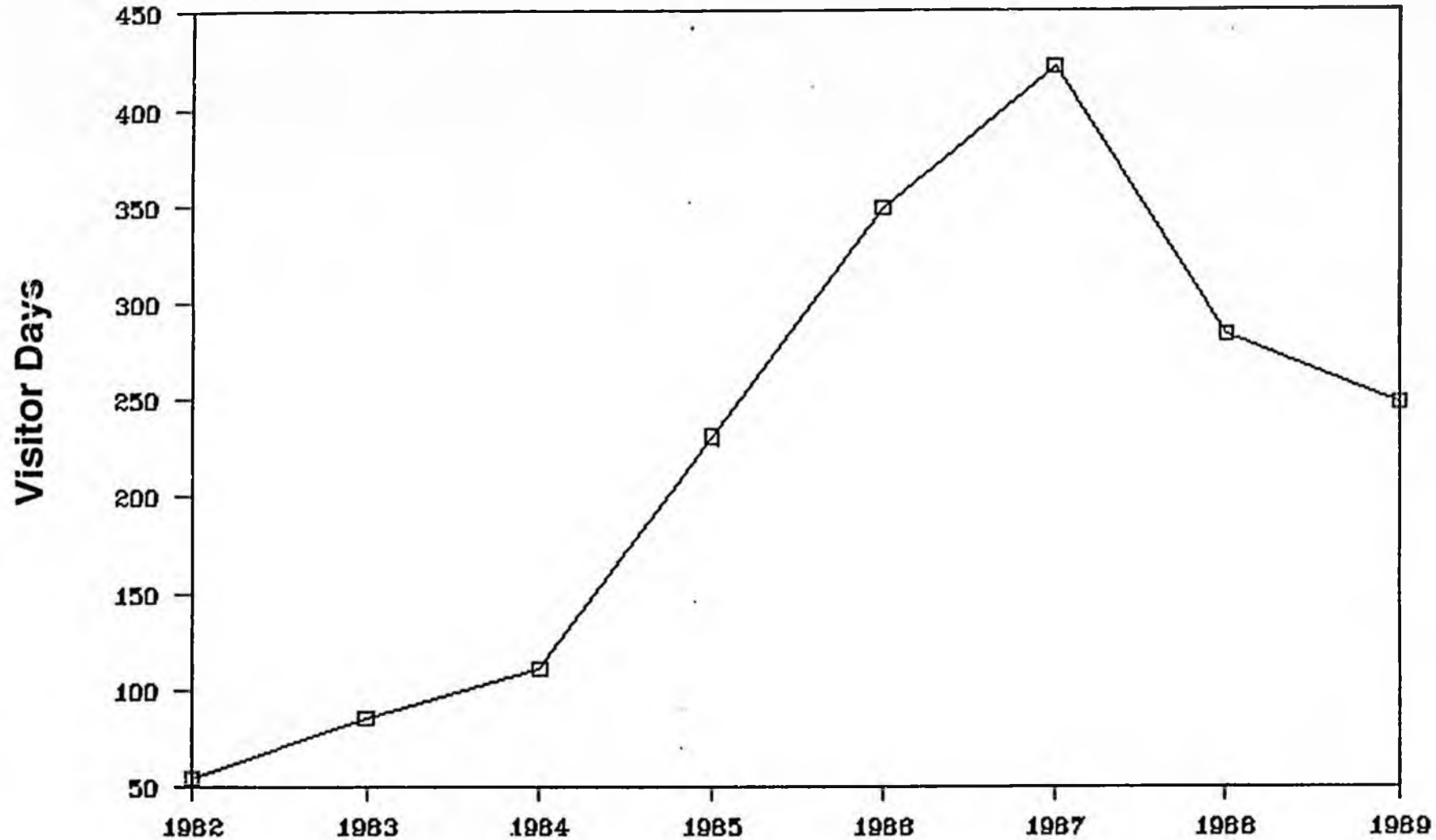
Standing erect on hind legs is usually not an aggressive posture. When the bear's head and nose are raised with ears forward, the animal may only be trying to identify human noises and smells.

- **Keep a clean camp.**

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

PACK CREEK VISITOR USE

1982 - 1989



Notes:

1. A visitor day = one person for one day or two people for a half day each
2. Registration permits (no limit) were required to visit Pack Creek for the first time in 1988.
3. Chum salmon runs were weak in 1988 and 1989. Fewer fish usually means fewer bears which ultimately means fewer visitors.

S B

4 0 5

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/29/90

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The Finance Committee considered

SB 405

"An Act making a special appropriation for payment as a grant to the City of Kenai for construction of the Kenai Congregate Housing Project; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

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

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

Bill died in committee.

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. _____

2. _____

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 1/25/90

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3-22-90
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-28-90

State Affairs Committee considered SB 405

Act making a special appropriation for payment as a grant to the City of Kenai for construction of the Kenai Congregate Housing Project; efd.

and recommended: **and a majority of the committee recommends DO PASS**

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) new title
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

app. NO F.M.

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

2 Kirk Uehle
1 Tom Kelle
1 Al Adams

DO PASS IF MONEY AVAILABLE

1 Pat Sanchez do pass
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

Introduced: 1/25/90
Referred: State Affairs and Finance

6-2002A

Funding Information: General Fund \$5,600,000
Other Funds - 0 -
\$5,600,000

BY SEN. FISCHER, Kerttula

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 405

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation for payment as
7 a grant to the City of Kenai for construction of the
8 Kenai Congregate Housing Project; and providing for
9 an effective date."

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

11 * Section 1. The sum of \$5,600,000 is appropriated from the general
12 fund to the Department of Administration for payment as a grant under
13 AS 37.05.315 to the City of Kenai for construction of the Kenai Congregate
14 Housing Project.

15 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1990.

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B

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SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/8/90

FURTHER: _____

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3/13/90

The Finance Committee considered

SB 408

"An Act requiring health care providers to report cases of fetal alcohol syndrome."

and recommended:

replace with _____
 or adopt _____

CS _____
CS _____

SB 408 (FIN)

same title
 new title
 technical title change (HB only)

attached amendment(s)

letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

Dept/Date:

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) DHSS 5.0 2/23/90

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

Paul Davis

[Signature]

Ira Leach

[Signature]

1. Paul Davis

2. [Signature] DO PASS

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: An Act requiring report of BRU: State Health Services
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
 Sponsor: Binkley, et al Components: Epidemiology
 Requestor: Senate HESS

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary) FY90 fiscal impact is "0."

Contract cost associated with reporting, computerization, data analysis, communication, mailing, form and legislative report duplication: \$5.0.

Prepared by: Dwayne Peoples
 Division: Division of Public Health

Phone: 465-3090
 Date: 2/23/90

Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Changes in CSSB 408 (Fin)
 have no fiscal impact.
 This fiscal note is
 appropriate. 3/13/90

776

R/o SFC 3-13-90

0-1903n

Original sponsor(s): SEN. BINKLEY, Zharoff, Coghill, Pourchot, Eliason, Faiks, Jones, Pearce, Adams, Kelly

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 408 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act requiring health care providers to report
7 cases of fetal alcohol syndrome; and relating to
8 reports by the Department of Health and Social Ser-
9 vices concerning common diseases of public health
10 significance."

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

12 * Section 1. AS 18.05.020 is amended by adding a new subsection to
13 read:

14 (b) The report required under (a) of this section must include a
15 description of the geographical distribution of incidences of common
16 diseases of public health significance reported to the department
17 under regulations adopted to implement AS 18.05.040(a)(1).

18 * Sec. 2. AS 18.05.044(b) is amended to read:

19 (b) The information shall be furnished on forms prescribed by
20 the department, but no person with an impairment or the parent or
21 guardian of a person with an impairment may be compelled to furnish or
22 consent to furnishing information requested for the case registry. A
23 private or governmental organization, institution, or individual may
24 not furnish information to the registry without the written consent of
25 the person with the impairment or the parent or guardian of that
26 person. This subsection does not apply to reports of fetal alcohol
27 syndrome required under AS 18.05.048.

28 * Sec. 3. AS 18.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

29 Sec. 18.05.048. REPORTS OF FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME. (a) A

1 physician, nurse, or other health care professional who treats a child
2 with fetal alcohol syndrome shall report the child's condition to the
3 department orally or on a form provided by the department promptly
4 after first discovering or suspecting the existence of the condition.
5 Each report must give the birth date, geographical area of residence,
6 sex, and race of the child diagnosed as having the condition, and the
7 name and address of the health care professional making the report.

8 (b) Written reports made under this section and transcriptions
9 of oral reports made under this section are confidential and are not
10 subject to public inspection or copying under AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.-
11 120.

12 (c) The commissioner shall annually report to the legislature by
13 January 31 concerning the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome in the
14 state as reported under this section. The report may not include
15 personally identifying information, but must include the geographical
16 distribution of the condition and any other information considered
17 important by the commissioner.

18 (d) The commissioner may adopt regulations to implement this
19 section.
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OLD

6-1905E
Lauterbach
3/12/90

Original sponsor(s): SEN. BINKLEY, Zharoff, Coghill, Pourchot, Eliason,
Faiks, Jones, Pearce, Adams, Kelly

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 408 ()

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act requiring health care providers to report
7 cases of fetal alcohol syndrome; and relating to
8 reports of common diseases of public health signifi-
9 cance."

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14 guardian of a person with an impairment may be compelled to furnish or
15 consent to furnishing information requested for the case registry. A
16 private or governmental organization, institution, or individual may
17 not furnish information to the registry without the written consent of
18 the person with the impairment or the parent or guardian of that
19 person. This subsection does not apply to reports of fetal alcohol
20 syndrome required under AS 18.05.048.

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24 with fetal alcohol syndrome shall report the child's condition to the
25 department orally or on a form provided by the department promptly
26 after first discovering or suspecting the existence of the condition.
27 Each report must give the birth date, geographical area of residence,
28 sex, and race of the child diagnosed as having the condition, and the
29 name and address of the health care professional making the report.

1 (b) Written reports made under this section and transcriptions
2 of oral reports made under this section are confidential and are not
3 subject to public inspection or copying under AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.-
4 120.

5 (c) The commissioner shall annually report to the legislature by
6 January 31 concerning the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome in the
7 state as reported under this section. The report may not include
8 personally identifying information, but must include the geographical
9 distribution of the condition and any other information considered
10 important by the commissioner.

11 (d) The commissioner may adopt regulations to implement this
12 section.

13 Sec. 18.05.049. CONTENTS OF DISEASE REPORTS. The department may
14 not require reports of common diseases of public health significance
15 authorized under AS 18.05.040(a)(1) to include the name or address of
16 the person who has, or is suspected of having, the disease. The
17 department shall require the reports to include the date of birth and
18 geographical area of residence of the person who has, or is suspected
19 of having, the disease.
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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Committee on Finance

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

March 12, 1990

TO: Senate Finance Committee Members

FROM: Senator John Binkley

RE: CSSB 408 () - Requiring health care providers to report cases of fetal alcohol syndrome

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. Amends AS 18.05.044 to exempt the reporting of FAS from the provision that a person with an impairment shall not be required to report.

This section should be added to original bill in the event the CS is not adopted.

Section 2. Adds a new section to Title 18 to require physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals who treat a child with fetal alcohol syndrome to report that condition to the State Office of Epidemiology.

(a) The proposed CS would require the report to include the date of birth, geographic areas of residence, sex and race of the child diagnosed as having FAS. [Original bill required name and address of child, intended to avoid duplicative counting.]

(b) Reports are confidential.

(c) The commissioner would report to the legislature each year concerning the incidence of FAS in Alaska. No personal data would be disclosed, but geographic distribution would be indicated.

(d) The commissioner may adopt regulations.

CS also adds a new section, 18.05.049, which requires other reports of common diseases to include date of birth and geographic area but not name and address.

March 12, 1990
Page 2

SB 408 would make fetal alcohol syndrome a reportable condition in the State of Alaska. Currently, physicians are required to report certain diseases, either by telephone or in writing to the Office of Epidemiology. Attached is a copy of the Disease Reporting and Rapid Telephonic Reporting System (RTR) manual which is currently being used by physicians.

The Indian Health Service in Alaska began surveying Alaska Native children for incidence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in 1985. Based on early reports which indicated alarmingly high rates, an area-wide FAS Prevention Program was established in cooperation with the Alaska Native Health Board.

Currently IHS pediatricians are diagnosing children at either the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage or at a regional pediatric clinic. Where the pediatrician feels a second opinion is needed the child is referred to a FAS Diagnostic Clinic which is held twice a year at ANMC. A pediatric dysmorphologist conducts these clinics. Physicians from the private sector refer non-native patients to one of the Alaska Genetics Clinics, held every other month in various locations which include Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, or Bethel for diagnosis.

Dr. James Berner, an IHS physician who has been instrumental in the development of the FAS incidence studies, says that with a minimal amount of training it is easy to recognize the full blown syndrome at birth. Some may not be readily observable at birth, but diagnosis can be made as the child grows and demonstrates difficulties in performing and developing in relation to his or her peers. In Dr. Berner's opinion, it makes sense to have reporting at all stages, at birth and along the way.

No one in Alaska knows how large the problem may be among the non-Native population because, to date, the state has taken no action to begin to identify the problems. By requiring physicians and other health providers to report FAS, as they encounter children with the birth defect, we would begin to be better equipped to plan for those children who will impact our educational and other social service systems.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 12, 1990

SUBJECT: Reports of Diseases and FAS
(CSSB 408())

TO: Senator Johne Binkley

FROM: Terri Lauterbach
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is a blank CS for SB 408.

As requested by Pat Jackson, the bill now includes a prohibition against requiring the names and addresses of persons with reportable diseases. One effect of this change would be to make it impossible for DHSS to contact a patient directly without going through the patient's physician or the laboratory that reported test results. Under 7 AAC 27.-007(c) (copy enclosed), this kind of direct contact is authorized in "instances of overriding public health consideration."

I have also added a new section 1 to the bill. It should be added as an amendment to SB 408, even if CSSB 408() is not adopted by the committee, because it corrects an oversight in the original bill. I believe FAS would be considered an "impairment" for which consent is required for disclosure under AS 18.05.044. This would contradict what appears to be mandatory reporting under AS 18.05.048, enacted by sec. 2 of the CS. The new sec. 1 resolves the contradiction by removing the consent requirement of AS 18.05.044 for FAS reports.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

TL:pl
WKP3/034

Enclosures

POSITION PAPER

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 408 (Finance)

For an Act entitled: "An Act requiring health care providers to report cases of fetal alcohol syndrome; and relating to reports by the Department of Health and Social Services concerning common diseases of public health significance."

CSSB 408 (Finance) amends existing legislation requiring the department to add to its annual report to the legislature information concerning the incidence and geographic distribution of diseases which, by regulation, are required to be reported to the department. The Bill also modifies existing legislation governing the registry of persons with impairments by permitting information on fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) to be reported to the registry without the written consent of the person with the impairment or the parent or guardian of that person.

CSSB 408 (Finance) would also require the reporting by physicians, nurses, or other health care professionals of each case or suspected case of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) to the Department of Health and Social Services by birth date, geographic area of residence, sex, and race of the child. Reports made to the department are confidential. The bill also would require the department to make an annual report to the legislature concerning the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome but forbids inclusion of information which would identify an individual case.

Background: The worldwide incidence of FAS is said to be about 1.9 per 1000 live births. The United States rate is about 1.3 per 1000 live births and, according to estimates made by the Alaska Native Health Service and the Alaska Native Health Board, the rate in Alaska Natives is approximately 4.3 per 1000 live births. Rates for the non-Native Alaska population are not known. Because FAS is not curable and because of its lifelong effects on the physical health and mental development, the disproportionately high incidence of FAS in Alaska is of special concern.

The intent of the legislation is presumably to increase the knowledge of incidence and prevalence by geographic area, age, sex, and race in order to permit improved programming and budgeting of services aimed at prevention of the problem and amelioration of its effects.

According to A Manual on Indian Adolescents and Adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome prepared by staff of the University of Washington for the Indian Health Service in 1986, a "[d]iagnosis of FAS is a clinical judgement best made by a specially trained physician with experience in syndrome identification, usually a dysmorphologist or a medical geneticist. The diagnosis is made from physical examination of the patient supplemented with information regarding the prenatal exposures, the birth record, and the medical history." If case reporting is to be required of practicing health care

providers who have not had extensive experience with the syndrome, a clear and consistent case definition will be especially important and will have to be uniformly applied. Health care professionals would have to be made familiar with the criteria and with the new legal requirement for reporting. The Fetal Alcohol Study Group of the Research Society on Alcoholism recommended that the diagnosis of FAS should be made only when a patient has, in addition to a history of prenatal alcohol exposure, one or more signs in each of the following categories: (1) Prenatal or postnatal growth retardation -- weight, length, or head circumference abnormally small for age; (2) Central nervous system involvement -- signs of neurological abnormality, delayed development, or intellectual impairment; and (3) Characteristic cranial and facial malformations -- at least two of the following signs: (a) abnormally small head; (b) small eyes or short palpebral fissures; (c) poorly developed philtrum, thin upper lip, or flattening of cheekbones. Although diagnostic criteria appear to be straight-forward, authorities agree that training is important in diagnosing FAS and some have suggested that many cases are undetected because health care providers have not been trained in recognition of FAS. There is no diagnostic laboratory test available.

A requirement to report suspicious cases would also necessitate a case definition and would be considerably less precise than diagnosis of the full-blown syndrome.

Position: Thanks to studies already performed by the Alaska Native Health Board and the Alaska Native Health Service, there is reasonably good information available on prevalence of FAS in the Native population.

There is little experience in Alaska with compulsory reporting of non-communicable diseases. It is known that passive reporting systems even for communicable diseases are subject to varying degrees of incompleteness, perhaps particularly when a socially unacceptable lifestyle factor is involved, e.g., sexually transmitted diseases. Under-reporting would probably be a significant problem, even if providers could be trained in FAS recognition. There may also be problems with duplicate reporting.

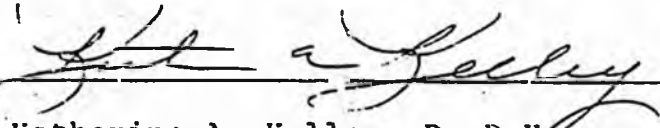
If the main purpose of the proposed legislation is to define the FAS problem more precisely in Alaska, it might be preferable to explore the possibilities of conducting prevalence studies in selected populations or geographic areas instead of relying on an on-going case reporting system with problematical completeness and precision.

Although the registry of persons with impairments was authorized in 1968, no functioning registry has ever existed. However, the department could collect and compile information on FAS under the authority of this legislation.

The department supports the intent of CSSB 408 (Finance), but believes that other methods of investigation would yield more

accurate and usable information. However, even if the incidence and prevalence figures are less than complete, some additional information will be obtained and a reporting requirement will also serve to increase awareness of the importance of FAS among health care providers.

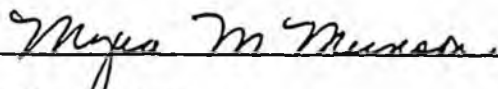
Recommended by:


Katherine A. Kelley, Dr.P.H.
Director
Division of Public Health

Date:

3/15/90

Approved by:


Myra M. Munson
Commissioner
Department of Health and Social Services

Date:

3/20/90

**DISEASE REPORTING
AND
RAPID TELEPHONIC REPORTING
SYSTEM (RTR)**



RECEIVED 11 13 1988

**Section of Epidemiology
Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Social Services
State of Alaska
1988**

DISEASE REPORTING IN ALASKA RAPID TELEPHONIC REPORTING SYSTEM

**Section of Epidemiology
Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Social Services
State of Alaska**

September 1988

Disease reporting has resulted in identification of numerous outbreaks. Rapid investigations and institution of control measures have prevented morbidity and mortality. We count on your support to report diseases of public health importance in the future.

The Section of Epidemiology, Alaska Division of Public Health, uses a **Rapid Telephonic Reporting (RTR) System** in Alaska. With rapid and complete disease reporting, we can provide information and control measures necessary to prevent or control diseases of public health importance.

REPORTABLE DISEASES (7 AAC 27.005 - 27.017)

The list of diseases required to be reported was revised in January 1984. Reportable diseases are listed on page 5. The regulations are included on page 6. All reports are confidential.

Public health nurses, physicians, other health care providers, and laboratories are required by state law to phone their morbidity reports to a toll-free number in Anchorage, where an automatic recorder will tape the report. These reports are reviewed by the medical epidemiologists in the Section of Epidemiology.

Diseases may be reported by dialing 561-4234 (Anchorage area). A tape recorder, which operates 24 hours a day, will record your report. For those outside the Anchorage area, simply call the long distance operator and ask for 478-1700. The operator will connect you to the recording machine in the Anchorage office. This service is toll-free.

****POINTS TO REMEMBER****

When filling out the Rapid Telephonic Report Log from the patient's chart, please fill in all the columns completely. This will enable you to report complete information on the RTR.

When reporting, speak slowly and clearly. Be certain to **SPELL** the patient's full name, and report in the same sequence as indicated on the report log.

Please report by name. Do not report by hospital number only. **INFORMATION IS CONFIDENTIAL.** Names are required to be reported by law.

Report once a week whether or not you have a disease to report. If we do not hear from your reporting station for a period of two weeks, we will be contacting you to inquire about the reason you are failing to report.

Rapid telephonic reports should be called in once a week even if there is nothing positive to report. If this occurs, simply identify yourself and say, 'I have nothing to report for the preceding week.'

Questions will invariably arise as to how certain you should be of a diagnosis before reporting the case. We ask you to report a case even if the diagnosis is in doubt. In other words, if you **suspect** the presence of a certain disease, then report it. We can arrange with you for specific diagnostic tests or call you back for more information. Err on the side of **over-reporting**.

A medical epidemiologist is available at all times for consultation regarding public health problems. He/she can be reached by calling the Section of Epidemiology (collect) at 561-4406.

If you have trouble using the Rapid Telephonic Reporting System for any reason, please call the Section of Epidemiology at 561-4406 (Anchorage).

The RTR works 24 hours per day.

If a significant public health problem occurs, please call immediately (561-4406).

ALL REPORTS ARE CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTABLE DISEASES

● Diseases required to be reported when SUSPECTED or DIAGNOSED

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Pertussis
Amebiasis	Plague
Anthrax	Poliomyelitis
Botulism	Psittacosis
Brucellosis	Rabies
Campylobacter	Reye's Syndrome
Cholera	Rheumatic Fever
Diphtheria	Rubella
Echinococcus	Rubeola
Encephalitis	Salmonella
Giardia	Shigella
Gonorrhea	Smallpox
Hepatitis (A or B)	Syphilis
Hepatitis (non-A - non-B)	Tetanus
Legionnaire's Disease	Trichinosis
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Malaria	Tularemia
Meningitis (Viral and Bacterial)	Typhoid
Mumps	Yellow Fever
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning	Yersinia

- Epidemics or outbreaks of unusual number of cases of any infectious disease and severe reactions to any vaccine.
- Diseases which are known or suspected to be related to environmental exposure to toxic-hazardous material.
- Diseases which may possibly arise as a result of a worker's occupation.

Suspected cases of the following are **PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES**. Please call 561-4406 (if outside the Anchorage area, call collect) **immediately**.

ANTHRAX
BOTULISM
DIPHTHERIA
MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
PARALYTIC SHELLFISH POISONING
POLIO

RABIES
RUBELLA
RUBEOLA
SMALLPOX
TETANUS

7 AAC 27.007. REPORTING BY LABORATORIES.

(a) Public, private, military, hospital, or other laboratories performing serologic, immunologic, microscopic, biochemical, or cultural tests within the State of Alaska must report evidence of the following diseases of public health significance at the time of identification or suspected identification: amebiasis, anthrax, botulism, brucellosis, campylobacter, cholera, diphtheria, echinococcus, enteropathogenic Escherichia coli, giardia, gonorrhea, hepatitis (Type A or B), influenza, Legionella pneumophilia, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, meningitis, meningococcal disease, mumps, pertussis, plague, poliomyelitis, psittacosis, rabies (human or animal), rubella, rubeola, salmonella, shigella, smallpox, syphilis, tetanus, trichinosis, tuberculosis, tularemia, typhus, yellow fever, and Yersinia enterocolitica.

(b) Reports must be submitted to the Department of Health and Social Services, division of public health, orally or on a form provided by the division of public health, or on a legible copy of the original laboratory report form promptly after the examination or test is performed. Each notification must give the date and result of the test performed, the name or identification code sufficient to identify the patient to the health care provider, and, when available, the age of the person from whom the specimen was obtained, and the name and address of the health care provider for whom the examination or test was performed.

(c) When acting on the basis of information received from laboratory notification, the division of public health will not, except in instances of overriding public health considerations, contact the patient without first requesting and obtaining the permission of the physician or other health care provider.

(d) All laboratory notifications required by this section are confidential and are not open to public inspection. (Eff. 8/21/74, Reg. 51; am 9/20/75, Reg. 55; am 3/28/84, Reg. 89)

Authority: AS 18.05.040(1)

7 AAC 27.008. REPORTING BY HOSPITALS.

To maintain accurate incidence rates of cancer, and to assist planning and evaluation of cancer control programs, all hospitals licensed in the State of Alaska shall report newly diagnosed cancer cases, with the exception of noninvasive skin cancers, to the Division of Public Health. Reports shall be submitted at least once a year on forms provided by the department, and shall include as a minimum the name, age, sex, race, community of residence, date of diagnosis, and primary site. (Eff. 9/20/75, Reg. 55)

Authority: AS 18.05.040(1)

7 AAC 27.020. CONTROL OF ANIMAL DISEASES TRANSMISSIBLE TO HUMANS.

(a) Quarantine. The standards for quarantine are

(1) Whenever any case of rabies or other animal disease dangerous to the health of human beings is reported as existing in any area, the Department of Health and Social Services will make an investigation as to whether the disease exists and as to the probable area of the state in which man or animal is endangered by it. If the Department of Health and Social Services, in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources, finds that any such disease exists, a quarantine will be declared against all of those animals which are designated in the quarantine order within the area specified in the order. If the quarantine is for the purpose of preventing the spread of rabies, the order will contain a warning to the owners of animals within the quarantined area to confine on the owner's premises or tie down all animals so as to prevent biting. After such an order is issued, any animal found running at large in the quarantined area or known to have been removed from or to have escaped from the area may be destroyed by a peace officer or by a person designated by the Department of Health and Social Services.

(2) Following the order of quarantine, the Department of Health and Social Services, in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources, will make a thorough investigation as to the extent of the disease, the probable number of persons and animals exposed, and the area found to be involved.

(3) During the period for which any quarantine order is in force, all peace officers are empowered to kill, or, in their discretion to capture and hold for further action by the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Natural Resources all animals in a quarantined area not held in restraint on private premises.

(4) For the purposes of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this subsection, "quarantine" is the strict confinement upon the private premises of the owners under restraint by leash, chain, closed cage, or paddock of all animals specified by the order.

(b) Rabies Vaccination. The standards for animal rabies vaccination are

(1) The "Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines," prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. (1983), is adopted by reference to govern the use of animal rabies vaccines.

(2) The Rabies Vaccination Certificate, developed by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc., is adopted as the only valid rabies vaccination certificate. These certificates will be supplied by the Department of Health and

ratory designated by the department for rabies testing.

(4) An unvaccinated dog or cat bitten by a known rabid animal may be destroyed immediately. If the bitten animal has a current rabies vaccination, as defined in the "Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines" under (b)(1) of this section, the animal must be immediately revaccinated and confined a minimum of 30 days. (Eff. 6/10/62, Reg. 6; am 8/21/74, Reg. 51; am 6/21/78, Reg. 66; am 3/28/84, Reg. 89)

Authority AS 18.05.040

7 AAC 27.030. EXPORT AND INTRASTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

(a) Areas of Infection. Whenever the commissioner of health and social services finds that animals of any kind in a specific area are afflicted with a disease contagious to man and are liable to spread that disease from the area so as to endanger the public health he will, in his discretion, declare it an area of infection. No person may, after the date of that declaration, transport or offer for transportation into or within the State of Alaska any such animal from the area described in the declaration, except with the permission of and in accordance with precautions against the spread of the disease specified by the Department of Health and Social Services.

(b) Rabies Vaccination for Intrastate Travel. No dog or cat may be transported by public intrastate transportation unless the owner or custodian of the animal shows that the animal has an unexpired rabies vaccination. Proof of an unexpired rabies vaccination is the date on the metal tag worn by the animal bearing the Standard Vaccination Certificate number, as required by sec. 20(b)(3) of this chapter, or the date on the Standard Vaccination Certificate required by sec. 20(b)(2) of this chapter, or an affidavit from a person authorized to administer the vaccine stating that the animal has a current rabies vaccination. (Eff. 6/10/62, Reg. 6; am 8/21/74, Reg. 51; am 6/21/78, Reg. 66)

Authority AS 18.05.040(1)

7 AAC 27.040. IMPORTATION OF DOGS.

(a) Every dog imported into the state shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued within 30 days of importation by a licensed veterinarian in the state of origin, and a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the state veterinarian of Alaska. The certificate must show that the dog is free from rabies or any communicable disease and has not recently been exposed to any such disease; also, it must give the breed, sex and age, point of origin and destination, and the names and post office addresses of consignee and consignor. If the dog has been vaccinated, the health certificate must include the date of vaccination.

Rapid Telephonic Reporting System Report Log

Week Ending

Mon	Day	Year

Name of Patient			Date of Birth			Sex	Race	Marital Status	Reporting Agency
Last First Middle			Mon Day Year			<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> City State <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> LSPHS IHS <input type="checkbox"/> CHA
Disease	Onset/Diagnosis	Lab Confirmed	Patient Interview	# Contacts	Report Date				
	Mon Day Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	#	Mon Day Year				

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

FILE

(11)

Date Referred: May 2, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/5/90

The FINANCE Committee considered:

CSSB 408 (FINANCE)

CS SB NO. 408 (Finance)

REPORT FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME TO STATE

"An Act requiring health care providers to report cases of fetal alcohol syndrome; and relating to reports by the Department of Health and Social Services concerning common diseases of public health significance."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

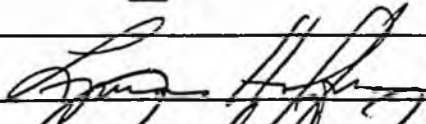
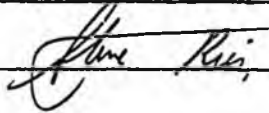
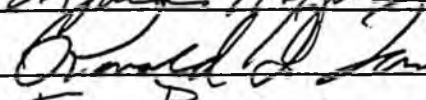
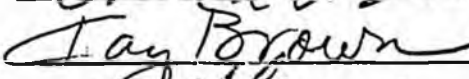

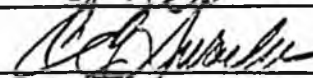
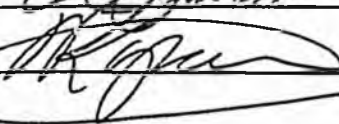
ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

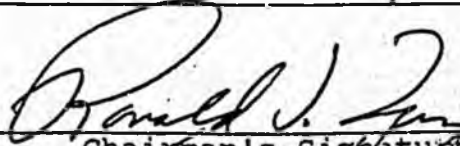
- fiscal impact _____ fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note H. FIN. CMTE zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero with analysis _____ zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING: (Check approp. column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

	Hoffman		Rieger		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Larson					
	Brown					
	Uimer					
	Swackhammer					
	Koponen					

 Larson
Chairman's Signature Hoffman