

294

HRES

HB

567

-

HB

615

694

CHAIRMAN:
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR.

STAFF ASSISTANT:
GUY VANDOREN

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811



VICE CHAIRMAN:
TED SMITH

SECRETARY:
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Ruth I. Allington
PHONE: 465-3715
465-3781

House Resource Committee

FRED BROWN

ALVIN OSTERBACK

DICK ELIASON

LEO RHODE

MIKE HERSHBERGER

LESLIE (RED) SWANSON

JAMES HUNTINGTON

February 20, 1976

HB 567

Terrence J. Woods
LCDR, JAGC, USN
Naval Petroleum Reserve #4
Suite 600
3201 C St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99503

Dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind offer to appear before the committee to share your experience and knowledge of the area. Should we decide to pursue hearings on the issue we will certainly keep your offer to testify in mind.

Very Sincerely,

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
NAA/ra



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICER IN CHARGE
NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4
SUITE 600
THE CALAIS OFFICE CENTER
3201 "C" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

NPR-4-B:k
6240.10
Ser: 226
13 Feb 1976

Honorable Nels Anderson, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee
State House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Anderson:

This office recently has become aware of House Bill No. 567, which would designate approximately 6300 square miles, or about 17.0 percent, of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 as a "critical habitat" area for the protection of caribou.

The Navy is very much interested in this Bill and in the welfare of the Western Arctic caribou herd that frequents the referenced area on NPR-4 for several weeks each year, using it as one of their main calving grounds. The Navy also has had considerable experience in that particular area, having drilled several wells there during the earlier oil exploration program from 1944 to 1953. During that period, there are no known incidents of the caribou having been disturbed by the exploratory program.

It is believed that no one is better able to discuss the Navy's proposed oil exploration/inventorying program on NPR-4 than the Navy. Thus, if it would be of assistance to the Natural Resources Committee, we would be most appreciative of the opportunity to appear before the Committee, at your convenience, to discuss the Navy's program, to share with you the experience that we have gained in the area, and to answer any questions that the Committee may wish to direct.

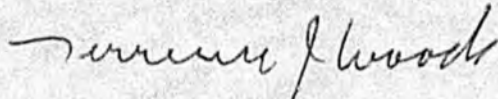
Dr. Max C. Brewer is the Chief Scientist and Environmental Consultant for the Navy in regard to operations on NPR-4. Although not a biologist by training, he has obtained considerable information regarding the caribou populations on the North Slope during his 21 years in residence there; first as a scientist and later as Director of the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory. He also has indicated that he wished to present testimony concerning House Bill 567.

Pg. 2 - February 1976
Hon. Nels Anderson

Under separate cover I am forwarding a copy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Zone "A" of NPR-4. Caribou are discussed on pp. 133-138 of the Statement and in Appendix "A", pp. A-31/32, of the Statement. A draft environmental impact statement, covering the exploratory/inventory program proposed for the entire area of NPR-4, is now in preparation and should be completed by October 1976. It will contain a much more detailed discussion of the caribou populations on the North Slope.

I believe that you will find that the Navy is quite knowledgeable concerning the caribou population, and those of other species of wildlife, on the North Slope. I think that you also will find that the Navy is approaching its exploratory program on NPR-4 in a very responsible manner.

Respectfully yours,



Terrence J. Woods
LCDR, JAGC, USN
Officer in Charge

R. R. #4, Box 4980
Juneau, Alaska 99803
12 February 1976

Honorable Nels A. Anderson, Jr., Chairman
Natural Resources Committee
State House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Anderson:

While in Anchorage recently I became aware of House Bill No. 567, which would designate approximately 6300 square miles, or just over four million acres, of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 as a "critical habitat" for the protection of caribou during the calving season.

I do not believe this Bill to be in the best interests of the State of Alaska, or of the Native residents in northwestern Alaska, or to be in the best interests of the caribou-wolf relationship in northern Alaska. It certainly would do nothing to advance what we might hope would someday evolve into an enlightened national energy policy.

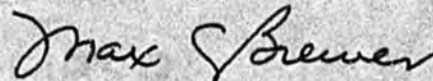
Instead of fostering a program of good game management in the referenced area, the Bill appears to be a "cop-out" on the part of management, and the first step in an effort to officially set up another vast wilderness block of land. It also overlooks the fact that the caribou, wolves and the Natives co-existed in harmony when the Navy drilled several wells in the proposed "critical habitat" area in the early 1950's. Another flaw in the Bill is that it is attuned more to political boundaries, i.e., PET-4 rather than to the areas used by the caribou. This approach would seem to do violence to the concept of "habitat protection".

It was only in the late 1950's, when the Fish and Wildlife Service predator control program slaughtered many of the wolves in that area, that we started to run into trouble. The caribou population jumped rapidly, the incidence of brucellosis zoomed to a reported 18 percent in one study, and the caribou began to overgraze some of their range. This apparently caused the recent report about a drop in the caribou population and the suggestion for another program to either eliminate wolves, or to cut subsistence hunting in the area; again upsetting the natural balance of nature.

12 February 1976

I think that H. B. 567 needs to undergo some very close and detailed scrutiny, particularly since it offers some very close parallels with the problems encountered with management on Nunivak Island. Should you believe that my observations over the years on the North Slope could be helpful, I would be most happy to testify and to provide the Committee with the information that I have been able to collect.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Max C. Brewer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Max C. Brewer

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

BRENDA T. ITTA
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Phone: 465-4923

January 21, 1976

Mayor Eben Hobson
North Slope Borough
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Dear Eben:

Enclosed is a copy of Hous. Bill 567 introduced by the Rules Committee by request of the Governor, referred to House Resources and Finance, creating the Arctic Caribou Herd Calving Grounds. Also attached is Governor Hammond's transmittal letter on this bill.

I hereby solicit your comments and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Brenda T. Itta

Enclosures:

cc: Mr. Jacob Adams with enclosures

BTI:rh

DISTRICT 21

AMBLER

ANAKTUVUK PASS

ATKASOOK

BARROW

BARTER ISLAND

BORNITE-KOBUK

BROWERVILLE

KIANA

KIVALINA

KOTZEBUE

NOATAK

NOOR'IK

NUIQSUT

POINT HOPE

POINT LAY

SHUNGNAK

WAINWRIGHT

MAYOR'S OFFICE
PH. 852-4865

ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE
PH. 852-6890

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PH. 852-4845

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PH. 852-6250

ACCOUNTING
PH. 852-5800

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

P. O. BOX 546
BARROW, ALASKA 99723

ASSESSING
PH. 852-5030

TREASURY
PH. 852-8310

HOUSING AGENCY
PH. 852-5375

HEALTH AGENCY
PH. 852-7635

January 30, 1976

Representative Brenda T. Itta
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: House Bill No. 567

Dear Brenda:

Thank you for making available to me the referenced proposed legislation.

After considerable review of AS Title 16, Article 5 Fish & Game Critical Habitat Areas, I find that, in the interest of the citizens of both the North Slope and particularly the State, I must oppose the proposed legislation at this time.

I would like to make it explicitly clear that I am not averse to preserving habitat areas crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife: as you well know (and I trust you will convey this to the House Resources and Finance Committee), continued occupation of the Arctic has been based on the harvest of renewable resources. It has, therefore, been in our best interests to insure the perpetuation of such resources.

The North Slope Borough, primarily in response to impending developments within its boundaries and off its coasts, will be increasingly engaged in the assessment of its natural resources to determine which protective measures should be taken.

My specific objection to the proposed amendment is that it would give the State Board under Sec. 16.20.240 the authority to promulgate regulations governing the taking of fish and game - in this instance, caribou - within the cited areas. In my estimation, it would be premature to assume that the Department of Fish and Game can, at this time, realistically impose regulations without an adequate basis of knowledge of the distribution, migration paths, current usage or magnitude of the Arctic caribou herds. Although there have been studies in the past, it is well known that additional research is necessary to properly delineate contemporary caribou population and their current utilization. This necessary research is especially evident after the aborted caribou migration through Anaktuvuk Pass this past fall and early winter. The residents of Anaktuvuk Pass attribute this to the numerous sports hunters who flew into Anaktuvuk whose activities at the northern end of the pass diverted the migration. Also, there is evidence to suggest that the pipeline corridor was an easier migration route for the caribou to follow. It would be interesting, too, to know why (if,

Rep. Brenda Itta
January 30, 1976
Page 2.

in fact, the intent of the amendment is solely to protect caribou calving grounds) the Porcupine calving grounds are not mentioned.

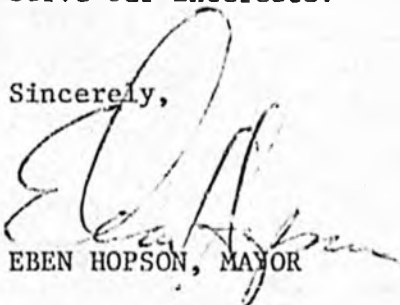
These are considerations which must be determined before any regulations are implemented.

It has not been demonstrated that establishment of the proposed areas in HB 567 as "critical habitat" areas is warranted or will accomplish the purported objectives of preserving the viability of the Arctic caribou herds.

I am quite certain that the Legislature and Governor will agree that laws cannot be indiscriminately applied without the recognition of the necessity of such legislation or an adequate basis of knowledge.

The North Slope Borough would be most anxious to discuss with State Fish and Game our mutual concerns. I do not believe the proposed amendment will serve our interests.

Sincerely,



EBEN HOPSON, MAYOR

c.c. Jacob Adams

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3261

January 19, 1976



NANA
76-008

Mr. James W. Brooks
Dept. of Fish & Game
Support Bldg.
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Sir:

The Department of Fish & Game has released figures which indicate that the Arctic Caribou Herd has decreased to a count of 100,000 from a 1971 estimated high of 241,000. We do not believe that this latest estimate is accurate as our people report that there are more caribou now than ever before.

Unfortunately, the staff of DF&G released information to the news media and magazine writers which placed the blame for the decrease on the Native Subsistence Hunter. This effort to discredit our people will receive the support of non-hunters across the United States which will cause political pressure to be placed on your board.

In an effort to assist you in arriving at reasonable regulations are opposed to reacting to outside pressures, we have held a series of meetings in each of the NANA Region Villages where caribou hunting regulations were discussed. Total agreement between all villages was not obtained on all proposed regulations. Following are the proposed regulations:

1. Impose a daily bag limit of five caribou per hunter. This will insure that all caribou caught will be removed from the range leaving nothing for preservationists to photograph and complain about. All villages agreed to this limit.
2. Impose a annual limit of twenty-five caribou per hunter. This should be sufficient for the larger families in villages that depend almost entirely on caribou for food. Two of our eleven villages disagreed with this limit and felt that no limit should be placed at this time.



Member Villages: Ambler, Buckland, Candlo, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

3. Authorize aerial wolf hunting. The wolf population has increased tremendously since this was stopped. Packs of 30 or more have been sighted. Last spring three wolves killed thirty fawns in one evening. Two villages disagreed with this provision.

4. Stop Sports Hunting. As subsistence hunting is the most important use of the caribou and we are proposing that it be limited, the least important use should be stopped.

5. Commercial Hunting should be limited or stopped if necessary. Barter should continue to be allowed as it is the only way people who cannot hunt receive their meat supply.

We feel that the regulations proposed are stringent enough to protect the Arctic Caribou Herd while efforts are made by DF&G to gather more meaningful data on the herd than they have so far. Unfounded allegations against the Native Subsistence Hunter only causes hard feelings and widens the rift between the hunter and the game manager who should be working together.

I hope that you will give serious consideration to our proposal. It was developed through discussions in public meetings by many people. It also cost us about \$5,000 in staff time and aircraft charters. We hope that we can continue to provide this bond between your Board and our subsistence hunters in the future to ensure that those of us who are vitally concerned with the sustained growth of Alaska's game resources can continue to work together.

Sincerely yours,

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

John W. Schaeffer
President

JWS/dcs

cc: NANA Board
Governor Hammond
Commissioner Brooks
Senator Ferguson
✓Rep. Itta
Carl Gravogal, DF&G
Bob Hinman, DF&G, Fairbanks

HB

571

"An Act relating to the commercial fishing revolving loan fund; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/15/76

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 1-30-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 571

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

() recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

(X) recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR HB 571 AND THAT

CS FOR HB 571 DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____
COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

<u>Nels A. Anderson</u>	<u>Bob Larson</u>	_____
<u>Frank ...</u>	<u>Wm. Henshberger</u>	_____
<u>Bob ...</u>		_____
<u>...</u>		_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

Nels A. Anderson Chairman

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Second Session - Ninth Legislature

I. REQUEST

Bill No. HB-571
 Title: An Act relating to the Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund
 Requested by: _____ Date: January 20, 1976
 Return Date Requested: _____
 Agency: Commerce & Ec. Development Program: Development

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Division of Business Loans

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

OBJECT	FY 76	NONE	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
		FY 77				
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars) NONE

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						

C. POSITIONS: NONE

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This fund has \$150,000 in uncommitted funds. With passage of this legislation we can continue making commercial fishing loans with our present staff. If this legislation does not pass, and we do not receive additional funding to make loans, the present staff could be reduced by two positions.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

V. DATE: 1-20-76 PREPARED BY: [Signature]

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

HB

573

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/20/76

Mr. Speaker:

Date 3-5-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 573 under consideration, ^{a second time.} A Majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it DO PASS
- recommends it DO NOT PASS
- recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)
- recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT CS FOR _____ DO PASS
- "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____ COMMITTEE
- reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION
- "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

Walter A. Anderson _____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

Walter A. Anderson recommends: No Recommendation
 _____ recommends:
 _____ recommends:
 _____ recommends:
 _____ recommends:

Walter A. Anderson Chairman

CHAIRMAN:
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR.

STAFF ASSISTANT:
GUY VANDOREN

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811



VICE CHAIRMAN:
TED SMITH

SECRETARY:
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Ruth I. Allington
PHONE: 465-3715
465-3781

House Resource Committee

FRED BROWN

MIKE HERSHBERGER

ALVIN OSTERBACK

LESLIE (RED) SWANSON

DICK ELIASON

LEO RHODE

JAMES HUNTINGTON

March 12, 1976

Mr. Hjalmar E. Olsen, Executive Director
Bristol Bay Native Association
P.O. Box 179
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Dear Hjalmar;

There has been some mix-up in signals on the extension of the Bristol Bay Regional Development Council. I'll recount what has happened to date.

HB 479 -- Passed last Session

HB 573 -- Extending date to June of 1976, passed out of House Resources with a unanimous Do Pass--- on Feb. 5, 1976.

No action taken by House before February 19, 1976

Committee requested House to send bill back to Committee for additional action

Bill received back in Committee--again passed out with a Do Pass recommendation on March 5, 1976

As of the March 5 date, no official request had come to the Resource Committee for the additional date of June, 1977, with additional funds asked. On February 20, 1976, the Development Council made a presentation to the House Resources Committee--and mention was made of a desire for an additional year, and additional funds. This was AFTER the committee had passed the bill the first time.

CSHB573 now resides in House Rules--it has not been calendared yet.

I hope this will help--

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
NAA/ra

RESOLUTION 76-1

- WHEREAS: the State of Alaska enacted Legislation to create the Bristol Bay Regional Development Council in 1974 to report to the Legislature to resolve the economic distress of the Bristol Bay Fisheries due to depleted salmon returns; and
- WHEREAS: the Bristol Bay Regional Development Council has completed a Legislative report which makes recommendations for program development to alleviate the effects of the salmon fishery; and
- WHEREAS: the Bristol Bay Fishery still remains in a disastrous situation, and that the Bristol Bay Regional Planning Council will dissolve on June 30, 1976, and
- WHEREAS: the Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc. recommends that the continuation of the BBRDC is essential for the development of viable programs in Bristol Bay.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Bristol Bay Native Association Inc., Board of Directors that the State of Alaska pass Legislation to continue the existence of the BBRDC for another year and to be the prime coordinators of fishery development in the Bristol Bay region.

/s/ Boris Kosbruk
President

ATTEST:

/s/ Paul Matsuno
Secretary

February 4, 1976
DATE

HB

579

JAN 15 1976

HB 579

The Honorable Mike Bradner
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with AS 24.30.060(b) and the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, I am transmitting a bill to establish an environmental enhancement program to aid local governments and citizen groups in undertaking local beautification efforts, litter and debris disposal efforts, protection and enhancement of cultural and historic sites, etc.

The bill creates a special account in the general fund into which shall be deposited the proceeds of all civil and criminal fines and out-of-court settlements received by the Department of Environmental Conservation in enforcing our State's pollution laws, along with other money granted or donated for the purposes of the bill. This account will then be used to aid local governments and citizen groups in their environmental enhancement efforts. Many local governments in the State lack the financial capabilities to perform such simple tasks as solid waste and litter removal, road and park beautification, and historic site preservation. This bill would allow the Department of Environmental Conservation to fund up to 90 per cent of the cost of such an activity through the use of the account.

The legislation is well within the spirit and intent of Title 46, Alaska Statutes. To take funds received as a result of pollution incidents and apply them to enhancement and beautification efforts allows the State, in the long run, to recoup some of the losses which pollution law violations inevitably cause.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

I. REQUEST

Bill No. _____

Title: Environmental Enhancement Program and Appropriation

Requested by: Governor Date: N/A

Return Date Requested: ASAP

Agency: Environmental Conservation Program: NRM&EC

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected: Environmental Conservation

A. EXPENDITURES: (Thousands of dollars)

No inflation rate assumed.

OBJECT	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.5		
200 TRAVEL	1.5	.3	.3	.3		
300 CONTRACTUAL	1.0	.2	.2	.2		
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.0		

B. FUNDING: (Thousands of dollars)

GENERAL FUND	7.4				
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER		4.0	4.0	4.0	

C. POSITIONS:

No additional positions required

PERMANENT/TEMPORARY	/	/	/	/	/	/
MAN MONTHS (P./T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/

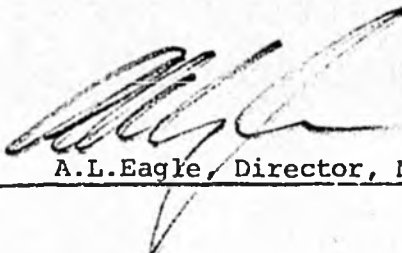
III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See attached

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Analysis

V. DATE: December 10, 1975

PREPARED BY:  A.L. Eagle, Director, Mngt. Svcs.

HB

580

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/15/76

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 3-8-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 580

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

() recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

() recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

(X) "other" with individual recommendations

Members signing the Majority report:

DO NOT PASS!!!
[Signature]
[Signature]

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

[Signature] recommends: Do Pass
[Signature] recommends: Do Pass
TIME Hausberger recommends: Do Pass
[Signature] recommends: " "
[Signature] recommends: NO Pass.

[Signature] Chairman

#M

12022 FAIRBANKS ALASKA 15 02-12 1200P AST

PMS NELS ANDERSON CHAIRMAN HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

JUN

1976 FEB 12 PM 2 12

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

THE ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY SUPPORTS WHOLEHEARTEDLY

HOUSE BILL 580 ESTABLISHING TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS STATE

PARK

CELIA HUNTER PRES ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

323 E. FOURTH AVENUE—ANCHORAGE 99501

TESTIMONY: PROPOSED TALKEETNA MOUNTAIN STATE PARK; HB 580*

Chairwoman Poland, Chairman Anderson, members of the House and Senate Resources Committees. I am Russ Cahill, Director of the Alaska Division of Parks, and I wish to present some comments on both the proposed Talkeetna Mountains State Park, HB 580, and the Talkeetna Mountains State Agricultural Reserve, HB 664.

The history of the proposed Talkeetna Mountains State Park is one of evolution of boundary, purpose and management criteria. Past legislative sessions have seen a potpourri of bills introduced. Even the titles of the various pieces of proposed legislation have varied widely. Last year alone there were the Hatcher Pass Recreation Area, Garret Heinie Snider Recreation Area, as well as the Talkeetna Mountains State Park. Support and opposition to the various bills has been heated and emotional. I am sure most persons here realize that this is not the first such legislative hearing on the concept of either park or recreation classification for a portion of the southwestern Talkeetna Mountains.

*Presented to a joint hearing committee of the Alaska State Senate and House Resources Committees in Palmer on 7 February 1976.

The State has not been inactive on the various proposals. In 1970 a contract was negotiated with a private firm which led to a document titled "Hatcher Pass Study Area". This booklet proposed the creation of a new state recreation area. All of these various activities have been augmented by active participation by various citizens groups. The result of the total concern focused upon the Hatcher Pass-Talkeetna Mountains Area has led to the State's drafting of proposed legislation which would create a new state park.

The bill we have proposed and which we support contains a departure from the traditional type of park management. The departure of which I speak is a zone within the boundary of the proposed park which would be open to restricted multiple-use management. We feel that this concession is necessary for three major reasons:

1. The mineralized Willow Creek Mining District, which contains numerous current and patented mining claims and lies within the proposed park boundary.
2. The occurrence of grazing leases.
3. The presence of numerous private land parcels, as well as lands selected by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Most of these land uses occur within close proximity to the Fishhook-Willow Road, which bisects the proposed multiple use zone.

Visitation along the Fishhook-Willow Road, the main access route through the southern portion of this proposed State Park, exceeded 155,000 persons during 1975. Although some of this use can be attributed to people operating mines, prospecting, or managing livestock or leased grazing lands, it can probably be assumed that at least 90% of this number, or nearly 140,000 people visited the area seeking recreation. Recreation activities commonly occurring within the boundary of this proposed park include driving for pleasure, hiking, skiing, snowmobiling, camping, picnicking, and hang-gliding.

The proposed state park includes the upper drainages of the Kashwitna River, the Little Susitna River and Willow Creek. The size of the proposal, if you exclude mining claims, Borough selected lands and private parcels, is approximately 425,000 acres.

Let me elaborate on the concept of the multiple-use zone. Nearly all of the mining claims, private lands and grazing leases have been placed within a zone which will remain "open" to multiple-use. This zone will be the subject of a land use plan to be composed by the representatives of the Department of Highways, Fish and Game, and the Department of

Natural Resource's Divisions of Agriculture, Geological and Geophysical Survey, Lands and Parks. This land use planning team would also enlist the Planning Director of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The multiple-use plan would be approved by the Commissioner of Natural Resources, and updated every 5 years.

There has been concern expressed about the disposition of private properties within this proposed park. It is the intention of the Division of Parks to not purchase private lands unless they are key parcels for campground construction or other management facilities. If it becomes necessary to acquire a parcel, it would be done at fair market value, based upon appraisal.

There has also been concern expressed about hunting. The legislation has been drafted to allow the Department of Fish and Game to continue to manage fish and wildlife resources within the park, and yes, the area would be open to hunting. It may be necessary to control the use of firearms in the immediate vicinity of recreational facilities such as picnic areas, trailheads and campgrounds for reasons of visitor safety.

It should also be pointed out that the proposed Willow South capital site borders the western boundary of the proposed Talkeetna Mountains State Park. The boundary of the park has been drawn to avoid overlapping the required 100

square miles of State land. All three of the proposed capital sites, one of which will be chosen, are within approximately 40 miles of this potential park; the park would therefore provide a nearby recreation area for future capital residents.

The topography of the proposed park is generally very rugged, steep and mountainous. It is probably safe to estimate that over 80% of the park is above timberline or alpine in nature. Snowfields and glaciers are also common, particularly in the east-central portion of this proposed park.

Another commonly asked question is would the State provide rangers to patrol the area, as well as recreation facilities? Park rangers would begin patrolling the area upon the effective date of any legislation passed, although patrols would be sporadic at first. When budget allows, additional rangers would be hired, trained and assigned to this Park. Recreation development such as trails, campgrounds, picnic areas and a ranger station and visitor center would be provided over the next several years, all to be staffed by rangers and maintenance personnel. We feel this is important not only for the management of the park resources, but also for the protection of private property in the area.

It has been noted that the original Hatcher Pass Recreation

Area proposal has been expanded to include the upper watershed of the Kashwitna River. The reason this has been done is to provide a balance of road-accessible intensive use recreation area, with a large scenic park zone. There have been few intrusions into the Upper Kashwitna River area by modern man. It would therefore provide an alternative type of activity potential to the roaded lower portion of the park. Wildland types of activities in the Kashwitna River Valley would include boating on the river, backpacking, and camping in a primitive environment such as all of Alaska used to be. Such amenities will accrue in value as our population grows and development activities continue. When the capital moves, a new city will result, a city close to this park. The presence of nearby developed recreation facilities along the Hatcher Pass Road, balanced with the splendid wilderness of the Upper Kashwitna, will offer the diversity of opportunities which Alaskans value. The new capital city is projected to reach a population of 30,000 people by the year 1985. Anchorage's population will also grow, probably to more than 260,000 by 1985.

One of the considerations of the State was the possible loss of tax revenue to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough which would be caused by this park. The conclusion of State planners

was that, due to the low development potential of most of this park, (since it is for the most part, mountains, alpine tundra and glaciers) that conversion to private ownership was not desirable. It is also thought that recreation activities introduced a significant economic demand for tangibles such as snowmobiles, skiis, backpacks and campers, and therefore this park would provide a positive economic factor. The area of the Willow Creek-Little Susitna Multiple Use Zone would continue to provide its resource base to the the area's tax base.

I would now like to comment on the proposed Talkeetna Mountain State Agricultural Reserve, HB 664. This legislation is of particular interest to us since the majority of the lands contained within this bill overlap the proposed park. As part of our analysis of the proposed agricultural reserve, we consulted with data accumulated by the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission on agricultural land suitabilities. Of particular concern were the two catagories which the Commission has mapped and made available to the public. The first catagory analyzed was "upland soils" which essentially means that 50% or more of the total area within the upland soil is arable and suitable for crops. The other catagory that we analyzed was "livestock range" lands which are suitable for the grazing of stock but generally not arable

and useful for the growing of crops. The total land area within the agricultural reserve is approximately 430,000 acres. Of this approximately 13% is classifiable as upland soil and livestock range. Thus, 87% of this agricultural reserve proposal, according to the best facts available, is not suitable for agricultural purposes. I am of the opinion that the area is better suited for a park, with the agricultural use zone managed for multiple use.

We are of the firm belief that we can handle the difficult problem of using the mineral and agricultural resources in the Willow Creek area, while enhancing and controlling the recreational use which occurs there now. There are some who have a suspicion of anything with the word "park" attached to it. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask that you give us a chance to show you how well a piece of land can be managed.

In conclusion, it is my recommendation that the Senate Resources and House Resources Committees act favorably upon the Park bill. If there are any questions, I would be pleased to answer them. Thank you.

Russell W. Cahill, Director
Alaska State Park System

2561 Lovejoy Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
February 6, 1976

Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Chairman, House Resources Committee
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Anderson:

As you may recall, I visited Juneau last spring to testify before the Senate Resources Committee on the proposed Talkeetna Mountains State Park. While I was there, I met with you to explain the proposal. You asked whether Cook Inlet Region's interests were affected, and indicated that if they had no objections to the proposed park, you would have no objections and that it would receive timely attention by your committee.

As I am sure you are aware, lands within the proposed park that were selectable by Cook Inlet Region and several villages are part of the Cook Inlet Land Trade; these lands are to be state lands and CIRI and the villages are to receive other lands which are more desirable from their point of view. This eliminates any objections CIRI had to the proposed park.

The park proposal developed by the coalition of outdoor recreation and conservation groups which my committee represents was introduced last spring as SB 387. At the end of the 1975 session it was in the Senate Resources Committee. Over the summer Division of Parks studied the proposal thoroughly and determined that some changes were necessary. The administration's revised version of the Talkeetna Mountains State Park proposal has been introduced as HB 580.

Our committee has worked with the administration in developing this revision. We are not totally happy with all of the changes which have been made, primarily because we feel that the boundaries of the recreation zone now include lands which should be in the limited use zone. However, we recognize the pressures and potential problems which are the reason for the change. In spite of our reservations, we support HB 580 and urge your committee to act expeditiously and favorably on it. We would appreciate knowing your position.

I am sure you are aware of the heavy, increasing and conflicting recreational pressures on the area, and all the widespread support for the park proposal

Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.

-2-

February 6, 1976

among outdoor recreational users in the Anchorage area. There is also support among similar groups and individuals in the Matanuska Valley.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Helen Nienhueser
Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee
for Talkeetna Mountains State Park

cc: Representative Ted Smith



590

Joan McGee

Box 336

Wasilla Ak

Feb 2, 1976

Rep. Nels Anderson Jr
Rm 118. Capitol
Juneau. Ak

Dear Rep. Anderson.

Please add me more check on the
bodycount chart of those against
a Talkeetna State Park ad for an
alternate solution along the lines of
the Mat Su Borough Resolution # 76-7.
Also while I am at it a check on the
chart of those against tying up Honors
Coast line so they lose all chance
of development - maybe even their
fishing industry so they say.

Sincerely

Joan McGee

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1976 FEB 11 PM 2 41

02031 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 02-11 1134A AST

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN 99801" ⁰⁵⁴¹

WE SUPPORT THE CREATION OF TALKEETNA MOUNTAIN

STATE PARK PLEASE EXPEDITE PASSAGE FROM COMMITTEE

NATE AND LIZ JOHNSON 3540 TANGLEWOOD ANCHORAGE 99503

TELEGRAM

66A ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

02005 POM ANCHORAGE AALASKA 15 02-11 1140P AST 1976 FEB 12 AM 2 54

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN

662

CHAPTER R STRONGLY SUPPORTS HB580

VIRGINIA DALPIAZ PRESIDENT

UPPER COOK INLET CHAPTER ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#

1976 FEB 11 PM 10 34

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PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

0632

JUN

STRONGLY SUPPORT ENACTMENT OF HB580 HAD INTENDED TO
TESTIFY PERSONALLY IN PALMER SATURDAY WORK PREVENTED
HATCHER PASS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT RECREATION AREA TO
RESIDENTS OF STATE THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS EXCELLENT
OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW CONGRESS THAT WE KNOW HOW TO MANAGE
OUR LANDS AND RESOURCES. THIS ISSUE IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
IN THE D2 ISSUES THE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
RECOMMENDATIONS AND THOSE OF OTHERS TALK ABOUT KEY PARK
AREAS ADJOINED BY BUFFER TALKEETNA PARK LEGISLATION
CAN SET PRECEDENT SHOWING CONGRESS THAT ALASKANS CAN
MANAGE OUR OWN AFFAIRS

JULES PEG GLORIA ANNA NANCY TILESTON

HB

607



SOUTHEAST ALASKA NATIVE TIMBER CORPORATION

PRESIDENT

Clarence Jackson Sr.
Box 200, Kake, Alaska 99830

SECRETARY

Marjorie Young
Box 73, Craig, Alaska 99921

March 5, 1976

Honorable Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: H.B. 607 Sponsor Rep. Miller/Beirne
S.B. 563 Sponsor by the Rules Committee by
Request of the Governor. Relating to Alaska
Forest Practices Act and Resources

Dear Representative Anderson:

The Southeast Alaska Native Timber Corporation (SANTCO) was formed by the village corporations, urban corporations and regional corporation established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) with its sole intent to provide the natives of Southeastern Alaska a means to inventory, classify, plan, develop, harvest, reforest and manufacture timber resources on lands each is a beneficiary of under ANSCA. The shareowners, living predominantly in communities in the Tongass National Forest where these lands are located number over 16,000 persons. Although, patent to lands, pursuant to ANSCA are yet to be conveyed to the participant corporations, it is estimated that over 400,000 acres of timbered lands will be conveyed. In anticipation of this occurrence, our member corporations individually and collectively, have been working to inventory, classify and plan for the use of the newly acquired properties. This process is not yet completed.

As we are all aware, the timber industry in our region is at an all time low - in harvesting, production, marketing and jobs. Natives and non-natives alike are being affected by the negative economic impact of this occurrence. On top of all this, a federal court ruling regarding the "clear cut" method of harvesting timber threatens to completely bring to a standstill, a basic industry of our State. Constant pressure by federal environmental requirements threaten to make obsolete present processing facilities in the region and prohibits construction of planned new facilities. Further, lawsuits relating to preservation of certain land areas of our State by the Sierra Club and other environmental interests promote set asides of vast land areas for special purposes and special interests thereby prohibiting a comprehensive view of the natural resources of the State remaining available for development. After careful observation, the members of SANTCO advance, based on these circumstances, that this is no time to promote restrictive legislation on a prime resource until the aforementioned problems are settled out.

Honorable Nels Anderson

Re: H.B. 607 & SB 563

3/5/76 - Page 2

At this moment in history, the only people owning, the greatest part of Alaska, private timber lands are the Native Corporations. H.B. 607 and S.B. 563 is clearly aimed at native ownership and use of lands. Members of SANTCO would like to remind this body that Alaska Natives were and are still the first conservationists in Alaska.

We are not about to destroy our remaining meager resources. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requires that, at a minimum, that we manage our lands under a multiple use sustained yeild management plan no less stringent than that of the U.S. Forest Service. This plan must be filed with Congress. For the interim, it is believed that the public's interest will be considered through this process.

In discussions pertaining to the legislation before this session, concern has been raised as to the extent of the State of Alaska interests. Both bills purport to treat potentially timbered lands owned by the State of Alaska and those owned by the private sector similiarly and without distinction. Firstly, at this time, it is not clear as to what level the State of Alaska is involved with timber resources. Although the State pursuant to the Statehood Act, is allowed to select up to 400,000 acres of land within the National Forest, the State Administration has failed to do so. In this vain, as a pre-requisite to any State Forestry Practices Act, SANTCO believes it important that the State legislature provide some guidance to the Administration by providing or requesting the State's plan of selection, means for inventory and classification, committment and outline of a multiple use/sustained yeild plan, designation of land set asides for special purposes, plan for protection and preservation of other natural resources pursuant to the Constiution of the State of Alaska and lastly, a specific plan and schedule to put State lands into the flow of economics and commerce. Secondly, both bills broadly interpret the State's jurisdiction to regulate commerce related to the timber industry and to protect other natural resources and the general welfare of the people pursuant to the State Constitution with little regard to the property rights and interests of of private citizens. In the opinion of SANTCO, it is important that any legislation narrowly construct the responsibilities of the State of Alaska pursuant to its Constitution. Furthermore, the bill, as presented, prescribes an excessive regulation of timber commerce not presently included as precedence in statute for any other industry or business in the State of Alaska. Additionally, the legislation strains the level of restrictions on the civil rights of citizens and property owners, not envisioned in the State Constitution. The legislature should clearly review the possibility of separating the need for law governing forest management of State lands from that of private landholdings.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of SANTCO, it was concluded upon the

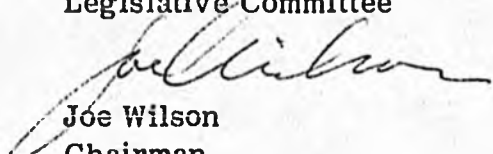
Honorable Nels Anderson
Re: H.B. 607 & SB 563
3/5/76 - Page 3

advise of legal counsel and various members, that the Alaska Forestry Practices Act legislation as presented before this session of the legislature is detrimental to the interests of private landowners/timber owners. The Board voted to oppose the advancement of the H.B. 607 and S.B. 563 during this session of the legislature. It is hoped that your office could lend its support toward "shelving" or deterring progress on these matters. This is not to say that the native timber interests are totally opposed to some form of legislation relating to the Alaska Forestry Practices and Resources in the future, however, it is our intent that a longer process for development of the legislation take place, possibly under the guidance of the Legislative Council. Through a committee of this forum, a series of hearings through the affected areas of the State could take place and an extensive analysis of the timber situations, legislative alternatives and other considerations be made.

Thanking you for this consideration.

Sincerely,

S.E. ALASKA NATIVE TIMBER CORPORATION
Legislative Committee



Joe Wilson
Chairman

cc: Robert W. Loescher, SANTCO Legislative Committee
Ethel Staton - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Gerald Gray - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Glenn Charles - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Warren Weathers - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Clarence Jackson - SANTCO Legislative Committee
Board of Directors - SANTCO
Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indians of Alaska
Executive Committee/Delegates
Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood
SEALASKA - Board of Directors
Alaska Loggers Association

RWL:JW:lg

Sealaska Position Paper
AFN Board Meeting February 23, 1976
Discussion of Pending Resource Legislation

Forest Practices Act (HB607 and SB563)

Sealaska Corporation has consistently supported the concept of a good forest practices act. We feel that there is merit in having an established set of guidelines available within one department of the State rather than be subjected to various and possibly inconsistent standards by numerous departments of State government. We have so advised the State of Alaska of this position. However, although we have indicated support for some type of forest practices act, this should not preclude either the Alaska Federation of Natives or the other regions from examining the threshold issue: should Native selections be burdened by this State legislation?

Because of our previous commitment, our remarks therefore are directed towards specific problems in the two forest practices act introduced into the Ninth Legislature.

In our opinion, neither of the bills introduced into the Ninth Legislature achieves the status of a "good" forest practices act. First, although Sealaska Corporation has had the opportunity to work with the Administration on SB563, the bills were basically formulated with little public input. More importantly, any forest practices act will be directed toward the Native corporations as the only large private timber owners and neither

Representative Miller nor the Administration attempted to gather substantial input from the majority of these affected future land owners. This absence of landowner input has created a glaring deficiency in Representative Miller's bill (HBC07) in that the forestry board set up in his bill could not contain any person who has a financial interest in the timber industry. Due to the revenue sharing provisions of Section 7(i) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act all Alaskan Natives have a financial interest in the timber industry and hence all are precluded from serving on the board! We do not like to believe that this was Representative Miller's intent but communication with the Native landowning corporations would have eliminated this harmful provision from his bill.

Disregarding the implications of 7(i), it is generally conceded that timber landowners and operators must be represented on forestry boards and committees for these bodies to properly and effectively execute their duties. The Oregon State forest practices act, generally recognized as one of the best such acts, requires that two-thirds of the forest practice committee "...be private landowners, private timber owners or authorized representatives of such land owners or timber owners who regularly engage in operations." Sealaska Corporation is still evaluating the pros and cons of the use of said boards and/or committees and has not taken a position in this regard as yet. It therefore appears to us that if boards and/or committees are to be established to implement a forest practices act that such boards and/or committees must have timber landowner (i.e., Native corporation) representation.

A major deficiency in the Administration Bill (SB563) which is covered

in Representative Miller's Bill (HB607) is the status of the State Forester. The Administration Bill (SB563) assigns implementation duties to the Commissioner of Natural Resources and permits him to delegate these duties to persons or divisions within his Department. At the present, the State Forester is buried within the Division of Lands and preliminary discussions with Commissioner Martin indicate that he intends to keep the State Forester subordinate to the Director of the Division of Lands. We believe the State Forester should at least have direct access to the Commissioner. If a State Board of Forestry is formed, perhaps even a Department of Forestry is warranted in order to provide the State Forester with Cabinet Status.

One thing that appears very obvious to us, the person charged with implementing the forest practices act must be a professional forester with substantial status in the State Administration for his voice to be heeded during policy deliberations. A State Forester buried in the Division of Lands and subordinate to the Director of the Division of Lands will not have much of a voice in State forest practice policy decisions.

House Bill 607 (Miller) contains an illconceived, impractical provision which allows and even encourages municipalities to enact forest practice ordinances more strict than the State Act. In addition to the fact that municipal ordinances would introduce uncertainties to the extent that timber operations could be virtually impossible, the lack of forestry expertise in the municipalities could result in ordinances which would work against the constitutional provision of management on a sustained yield basis. Any entrepreneur, individual or corporate, entering into a long term venture such as timber harvesting must do

everything possible to minimize uncertainties. The imposition of municipal ordinances on timber owners would create such vast uncertainties that timber operation could become economically hamstrung.

House bill 607 also contains a complex stocking formula which does not properly belong in statutory form. Generally speaking, management prescription should be implemented through regulations so as to be flexible as new management procedures come into practice. The general problem with the Forest Service Organic Act for example, is that a management prescription requiring individual tree marking was included in the statute. When clear-cutting management practices developed there was no easy way to modify the statutory management prescription.

There are many other minor problem provisions with both proposed forest practice act bills. However, rather than trying to modify these bills we believe that neither bill should be implemented and instead a forest practices act interim committee be formed, similar to that formed last year for the Coastal Zone Management. This committee would then work with concerned individuals and organizations, particularly the Native timber owning corporations, to put together a forest practices act to be introduced in the Tenth Legislature.

Coastal Zone Management (SB519)

Sealaska supports the concept of Coastal Zone Management but questions the wisdom of SB519. This bill allegedly was introduced to show legislative support for coastal zone management. The bill, if enacted would merely direct the Governor to review existing statutes relating to Coastal Zone Management and recommend to the Legislature those

additional statutes necessary to establish a coastal management program satisfactory to the federal government. (Federal approval of the State program makes the State eligible for federal Coastal Zone Management funds to implement the State program. There are no sanctions if the State fails to implement a coastal program.) The avowed hope of the bill's supporters is that passage of SB519 will quiet those who alledge no legislative support for Coastal Zone Management. However, any sword can cut two ways and one could argue that defeat of SB519 would acknowledge legislative disapproval of the whole Coastal Zone Management program!

We understand that the basic benefit to the State in implementing a coastal management program acceptable to the federal government is not the federal funds but the consistency clause in the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. That clause provides that after a State Coastal Zone Management program has been accepted by the United States Department of Commerce, all federal agencies operating in the State must conform to the State program. This would for instance, require the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to conform with the State Program. (Incidentally, if the forest practices act were identified as part of the coastal management program the United States Forest Service would be obligated to conform with the State Act). Consequently, it appears to us that if the benefits of Coastal Zone Management are primarily through State-Federal consistency then a coastal management program need only apply to State and Federal Land. Private land owners, including Native corporations, could be subjected to the coastal management program only on a voluntary basis. This position was suggested to the federal coastal management officials in January 1976 and although they had never considered such a program they could not at that time see any basic objection to such a proposal.

Sealaska therefore has no position insofar as SB519 is concerned, but feels very strongly that any coastal management program should be voluntary insofar as involvement of private lands are concerned.

HB

613

"An Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to parks and recreation areas; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

1/19/76

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 4-6-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 613

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

() recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR _____ AND THAT

CS FOR _____ DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: <u>no Rec.</u>
_____	recommends: _____
_____	recommends: _____
_____	recommends: _____
_____	recommends: _____

[Signature] Chairman

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: House Resources Committee

To: Amend HOUSE BILL No. HB 613

SENATE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 2

LINE: 4, 10, 11

Line 4	Delete	"State wide"	insert	Anchorage and Embayls
Line 10	Change	"150,000"	to	"250,000"
Line 11	Change	"150,000"	to	50,000

CHILKAT STATE PARK MEETING

The House Resources Sub-committee on Chilkat State Park met in Haines, Alaska, February 13, 1976 at 7:30 P.M. to hear concerns of the people of Haines regarding Chilkat State Park and to hear the development plans proposed by the State Division of Parks. Attending were Sub-Committee Chairman, Ted Smith, Representatives Mike Miller and Jim Duncan and staff assistant, Guy Van Doren. Fifty-five people from Haines attended.

Rep. Smith opened the hearing and the State Division of Parks made their presentation for development of the park. Mr. Carl Hienmiller presented some of the concerns of the people including the fact that the legislative intent in creating the park was not acquisition, but development. The people of the area want the park and they want the park to be developed. He stated that the Division of Parks could have started the development phase of the park and people could have been working all winter. Mr. Hienmiller also brought out that the proposed state park bond proposal includes \$150,000 for development and \$150,000 for acquisition. He felt that there was no reason for the acquisition and that the full amount of money should be used for park development.

Mr Russ Cahill stated that there was no money allocated for development in the park last year and that the monies in the bond bill would be used for development, but he would like to have some monies available for acquisition because

some land owners adjacent to the park have indicated willingness to sell their property to the park system. He felt that this land would be beneficial to the future development of the park.

Mr. Cahill also stated that the park development plan would be whatever the people of the area wanted. The Division of Parks presented three alternatives for the people to discuss and the hearing was then open to a town forum type of meeting with questions and answers from the people and the Division of Parks.

Some people were concerned with the fact that tourists and commercial vehicles would further deteriorate the existing road and that the State Dept. of Highways should include paving of the Mud-Bay road in their plans.

People also questioned the possibility of parking facilities nearer to the beginning of the park and in the area that visitors, mainly Canadians, use at the present time. This was to be looked into.

The main concern of the people seemed to be the rapid development of facilities. Sewage, food, camping and picnicing facilities. The need was expressed for at least sixty campsites to be developed as soon as possible.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:00 P.M. with the Division of Parks stating that they would take into consideration the recommendations of the people. The sub-committee did not feel that there were any major unsolvable problems and that the Division of Parks seemed to be responding to the needs of the people in the area, and that those people seemed, for the most part to be happy with the State Park System.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH M - JUNEAU 99811

February 4, 1976

The Honorable Nels A. Anderson
Chairman, Resources Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Chairman:

RE: HB 613

As requested by Mr. Swanson I am providing you with more detailed information on three projects.

Dry Creek Archaeological Site

Dry Creek Archaeological Site appears to be one of the four most important sites yet located for providing information about the migration of man into the new world. Occupation of the site lasted from about 10,000 BC to the 17th Century. Located on a steep bluff in the lignite area, the site is rapidly being eroded by wind. The land is State owned and presently under grazing lease.

The funds requested are for scientific investigation by the State Archaeologist, and for stabilization and protection of the site. The work will be the basis for a historic visitor information display to tell the story of the prehistory of the area as it is unfolded.

Stabilization can consist of re-vegetation, back fill of excavations, and bunkering of steep hillsides. Protection may require fencing, but this cannot be costed out until the extent of the site is known. The project is not open ended as far as funding goes. I am assured by the State Archaeologist that he can excavate, stabilize and protect the site with the funds requested in this bond issue.

The Honorable
Nels A. Anderson

-2-

February 4, 1976

Denali State Park Acquisition

Denali State Park is a major tourist destination facility. The George Parks Highway goes up one side, and the Alaska Railroad up the other. The Curry Ridge area is the best viewpoint for Mt. McKinley. The State is negotiating a contract for hotel and visitor use facilities at Byers Lake.

The bond project will allow the State to purchase, at fair market value, properties fronting on the Lake and on Byers Creek. This action will protect the integrity of the existing and proposed park facilities.

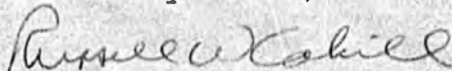
Dry Creek Campground

The State presently operates a campground on the North side of the highway adjacent to the Gulkana Airport. The site is strategically located near the intersection of the Glen and Richardson Highways, and is used heavily by highway travelers. The existing campground surrounds a native graveyard, and is in conflict with private property which was appropriated from a local resident during the second world war, and which has just been returned to him as a native allotment. The Division of Parks has closed the operation and proposes to construct 60 campsites, twenty picnic tables, and support facilities such as toilets, water supply, roads and trails on a site South of the Richardson Highway.

The roadway will consist of between 1/4 and 3/4 mile of road and parking area. As I mentioned at the hearing, all of our development positions are funded through capital bond issues. We have had none since 1970, and therefore have no park design engineer and no landscape architect to draw detailed plans. What your committee has is my best estimate of the costs associated with accomplishing this work. Without bond funds, I have neither the personnel nor the authorization to prepare site plans.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to amplify on my testimony.

Sincerely Yours,


Russell W. Cahill
Director
Division of Parks

CHAIRMAN:
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR.

STAFF ASSISTANT:
GUY VANDOREN

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811



VICE CHAIRMAN:
TED SMITH

SECRETARY:
~~BETH O'DONNELL~~
Ruth I. Allington
PHONE: 465-3715
465-3781

House Resource Committee

FRED BROWN

MIKE HERSHBERGER

ALVIN OSTERBACK

LESLIE (RED) SWANSON

DICK ELIASON

LEO RHODE
JAMES HUNTINGTON

April 6, 1976

The report contained in this folder was a request by Rep. Ted Smith. The committee decided to send HB 613 as amended, to the Finance Committee and if the committee would like to adopt Rep. Smith's proposal, it can be done by the Finance Committee.

Guy Van Doren
Staff Assistant
House Resource Committee

HB

615

"An Act providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$44,455,100 for the purpose of paying the cost of capital improvements to fish and game management and development facilities; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

2/23/76

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 4-8-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SSHB 615

under consideration. A Majority of the members of the Committee

() recommends it DO PASS

() recommends it DO NOT PASS

() recommends it DO PASS WITH ATTACHED AMENDMENT(S)

(X) recommends it BE REPLACED WITH CS FOR SSHB 615 AND THAT

CS FOR SSHB 615 DO PASS

() "and" recommends it BE REFERRED TO THE _____

COMMITTEE

() reports it back WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

() "other"

Members signing the Majority report:

<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____
<u>[Signature]</u>	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: <u>Do not pass or pass with</u>
<u>THOMAS HERCHBENDER</u>	recommends: <u>DO NOT PASS</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	recommends: <u>N.R.</u>
_____	recommends:
_____	recommends:

[Signature] Chairman

HB 615 : PALMER

70 million salmon missing from the annual harvest yearly.
210 million dollars. average turnover of new dollar is 2-4 X
can it be done - 2.1 billion fry
J. 850 mill 800 mill. B.C. - one wash 450 million
AK 6 million -

1975 - J harvested more chum than the rest of the world
Mostly hatching - 30 million chum 1976
B.C. 300 million program. WASH. 200 million
More opportunity AK -
Fishery Council - Kramer chin + Mayo. 12 months study.
NMF.S.

SB 688 - 689 changes in Non-Profit hatching regs - 200 million
for non-profit.

2 Schools of Thought - ^{Marquies} Legitimate - Extraneous - Just properly
manage the fish.

Hatching management not too good in the past. Better - Food moist pellet.
Gravel incubator. - Stream bed - High quality - Hatching high quality.
" " combined this.

Comparison w/ Primitive Agri vs Modern Agri.

Criticism of Program - 40 million + 130 million total overall
cost for program over the years. Cost irrelevant - must take
benefit Ratio (3-1) 400 million worth of benefit

Cowper - #6 S.E. 14 million dollars - What will dept do to spend
that money. At the time the bill was drafted no specific sites.
Final selection of proposed

Hidden Falls - ^{Hans} Cannon Creek - KARLUK Creek, Russell Creek.

Let's Aug - Bid April 1, '77 Construction during summer '77

Naugton. Cost Benefit Ratio Does it include operation?

Yes - Based on Hokkodo experience. 470 Return. C/B
based on 1/2 - 2 1/4 Return.

PALMER : This is only a beginning total cost will probably exceed
550 million dollars.

Gardiner : NOT REALLY EXPERIMENTAL LIKE OUR PLAN !!

page 2 HB 615 hearing House Finance.

Palmer Council charged with "getting the work done" - Will they oversee all that FRED does?

16 Hatcheries HoKodoko 14 million eggs - 100 million eggs
& Norton Hunchu.

A.Y.K. Did not originally have any plans worked out for A.Y.K.
Cost-Benefit ratio Not very good - A.Y.K. overall # of
fish is almost as good as in the past. Decline in Kings
but advance increase in chums - No proven tests.

Palmer Possibly seeding eyed eggs. Experiments at ECK
tributaries.

Palmer Brought up the use of subsistence fish roe
is being looked at.

Roy Wants to put a man in the Fairbanks -
Do not know exactly what they are going to do
up there.

Appearance
of the sport.
fishermen
includes
whitfish

Item by Item review of Sponsor substitute for HB 615

(1) Hidden Skelak - 20 mil sockeye + coho.

25M 10M 3.89 KENAI 25M 10C 3.89

(3) 3.5 site in Prince William Sound.

(4) Thon River Several sites.

Russian River Fish Passage.

If redds are delayed over 10 ten days before spawning
they will not spawn. This facility would help the
fish get from one lake to another.

X State development projects statewide. 1.39 million
projects would involve sewer equip in silted streams

193

HB 615

- Gardiner: The Department is now planning for the 1st time.
29 million dollars. priority level of the Council
and The Dept.
C.I.
Prince William Sound. - Whittier
Karluk
Russell Creek - "Trout Creek"
2 major facilities S.E.
much of the information was not available at the time
of the Resources Committee deliberated on the bill.
- Roy: Interior: Shelish, Birch lake facility - Kobuck, Area, Greyling.
Salcha - Good pasture.
- Naughton: Info & observations on sale of Subsistence eggs.
Japan may be able to furnish their own egg market.
- Roy: Opinions stated by departmental Personnel. Lets move!!!
- Specking: Gardiner Summed up the position that should be taken.
P.W.S. Should be one or more major facilities in the area.
Cannery creek site - Need for sport fishing facilities in Whittier.
Phil. Daniels: Speaking for the fishermen & how they feel re the fish.
Technology exists to re-coup the salmon and the State
should be involved. Gardiner's proposal seems equitably
balanced. Favorably disposed to his proposal.
- Naughton: Disease Control in Hatcheries^{??} - Roy. Will not develop into a
major problem. Companies are fighting to come up w/ vaccines - Alaska
strains are being tested. There will be some problems, but should not
hinder the success of the program.
- Palmer: No I.H.N. in the Kenai or Ske lake system.
Concluding.

ESTIMATE SUMMARY
1976 FISH AND GAME FUND
ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Fry Production</u>	<u>Capital Cost</u>
Tutka, Halibut Cove, Big Lake & Crooked Creek	4 million coho	\$ 530,000
Hidden Skilak	20 million sockeye, 6 million coho	2,350,000
Cook Inlet (Kenai)	25 million pink/chum, 10 million coho	3,890,000
Cook Inlet (Susitna)	25 million pink/chum, 10 million coho	3,890,000
<hr/>		
Cook Inlet Total	100 million	\$10,660,000
Cannery Creek	25 million (including 1 million coho)	\$ 2,670,000
Whittier	100,000 coho post-smolts	300,000
Prince William Sound	30 million (including 1 million coho)	3,530,000
<hr/>		
Prince William Sound Total	55 million	\$ 6,500,000
Karluk	20 million sockeye	\$ 3,150,000
Russell Creek	50 million pink/chum	4,850,000
<hr/>		
AP/Kodiak Total	70 million	\$ 8,000,000
Hidden Falls	50 million (including 3 million coho)	\$ 3,650,000
Tenakee	1 million coho post-smolts	1,300,000
Klawak Lake	50 million (including 3 million coho)	3,820,000
Thorne River	50 million (including 3 million coho)	5,250,000
<hr/>		
	150 million	\$14,000,000
Statewide	3/5 million	\$39,160,000

COHO ENHANCEMENT
TUTKA/HALIBUT COVE/BIG LAKE/CROOKED CREEK*
Rearing Tank & Feed Storage Installation
4 Million Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation			
Incubation Space _____ Sq.Ft. @ _____			
Incubators			
Support Space _____ Sq.Ft. @ _____			
Feed Storage Units <u>4</u> @ <u>10,000</u>			40,000
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste <u>4</u> @ <u>40,000</u>			160,000
Power Generation			
Rearing Tanks <u>16,000</u> Cu.Ft. @ <u>\$5</u>			80,000
Rearing Pens <u>40,000</u> Cu.Ft. @ <u>\$3</u>			120,000
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility			
Employee Living Space _____ Sq.Ft. @ _____			
1975 Total			400,000
Contract Total <u>1977 Purchase</u>			480,000
Engineering & Contingencies @ _____			None
Design & Administration @ <u>5%</u>			24,000
Revolving Fund <u>5%</u>			26,000
Total Project Cost			<u>\$530,000</u>

*Project Description: Rearing tanks and freezers shall be provided to accommodate 4 million coho fingerling (300/pound) at the existing facilities mentioned. 200,000 shall be reared to post-smolt (10/pound) at Halibut Cove Lagoon. The remainder shall be stocked in lakes or streams.

SOCKEYE/COHO ENHANCEMENT
HIDDEN/SKILAK PROJECT*
(Urban Const.)
20 Million Sockeye, 6 Million Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation.	<u>100,000 + 100,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Incubation Space	<u>10,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$50</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Incubators		<u>80,000</u>
Support Space	<u>3,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$65</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Furnishing		<u>20,000</u>
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		<u>150,000</u>
Power Generation		<u>50,000</u>
Rearing Tanks	<u>20,000 Cu.Ft. @ \$5</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		<u>60,000</u>
Employee Living Space	<u>3,200 Sq.Ft. @ \$45</u>	<u>150,000</u>
1975 Total		<u>1,510,000</u>
Contract Total	<u>1977 Const. Cost.</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Engineering & Contingencies @	<u>12%</u>	<u>240,000</u>
Design & Administration @	<u>General Fund Obligation</u>	
Revolving Fund	<u>5%</u>	<u>110,000</u>
Total Project Cost		<u>\$2,350,000</u>

*Project Description Facilities are provided for incubation of 25 million sockeye eggs and 7.5 million coho (or king) eggs to produce 20 million sockeye and 6 million coho fry. Sockeye shall be short term reared (approx. 1 month). Coho shall be reared in (outside) tanks to fingerling (300/pound) for lake or stream stocking. Housing for 3 employees is provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1977 construction at any reasonable site adjacent to highway system in Cook Inlet area.

COHO/PINK/CHUM ENHANCEMENT
COOK INLET PROJECT*
(Urban Const.)
25,000,000 Pink/Chum plus 10,000,000 Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation	<u>200,000 + 100,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Incubation Space	<u>10,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$50</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Incubators		<u>100,000</u>
Support Space	<u>4,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$65</u>	<u>260,000</u>
Furnishing		<u>20,000</u>
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		<u>150,000</u>
Power Generation		<u>50,000</u>
Rearing Ponds	<u>80,000 Cu.Ft. @ \$5</u>	<u>400,000</u>
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		<u>100,000</u>
Employee Living Space	<u>3,200 Sq.Ft. @ \$45</u>	<u>150,000</u>
1975 Total		<u>2,030,000</u>
Contract Total	<u>1978 Const. Cost</u>	<u>3,090,000</u>
Engineering & Contingencies	@ <u>12%</u>	<u>370,000</u>
Design & Administration	@ <u>8%</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Revolving Fund	<u>5%</u>	<u>180,000</u>
Total Project Cost		<u>\$3,890,000</u>

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for incubation of 31.5 million pink or chum eggs and 12.5 million coho (or king) eggs to produce 25 million pink or chum fry and 10 million coho fry. Pink or chum shall be short term reared (approx. 1 month). Coho shall be reared in (outside) ponds to fingerling (300/pound) for lake or stream stocking. This estimate is applicable for 1978 construction at any reasonable site adjacent to highway system in Cook Inlet area. Housing for three employees is provided on site.

PINK/CHUM ENHANCEMENT
CANNERY CREEK PROJECT*
(Remote Const. PWS)
30 Million Fry, Including 1 Million Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation	<u>160,000 + 80,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>
Incubation Space	<u>6,000 Sq.Ft. @ 70</u>	<u>420,000</u>
Incubators		<u>100,000</u>
Support Space	<u>2,500 Sq.Ft. @ 90</u>	<u>220,000</u>
Furnishing		<u>20,000</u>
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		<u>200,000</u>
Power Generation		<u>70,000</u>
Rearing Pens	<u>100,000 Cu.Ft. @ 3.0</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		<u>70,000</u>
Employee Living Space	<u>2,200 Sq.Ft. @ 70</u> <u>2,000 @ 40</u>	<u>230,000</u>
1975 Total		<u>1,870,000</u>
Contract Total	<u>1977 Const. Cost</u>	<u>2,470,000</u>
Engineering & Contingencies	@ <u>12%</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Design & Administration	@ <u>8%</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Revolving Fund	<u>5%</u>	<u>150,000</u>
Total Project Cost		<u>\$3,120,000</u>
(5m fry) 1974 Bond Money		<u>450,000</u>
(25m fry) 1976 Bond Money		<u>\$2,670,000</u>

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for incubation of 37.5 million eggs to produce 30 million fry. Pink or chum fry shall be short term reared (approx. 1 month). Space is provided to rear 1 million coho to fingerling (300/pound) for stocking nearby lakes or streams. A duplex and bunkhouse for 3 permanent employees and temporaries are provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1977 construction at similar remote sites in Prince William Sound.

COHO REARING
WHITTIER PROJECT*
(Estuary Const. PWS).
100,000 Coho Post Smolts

Mobilization & Site Preparation		-
Incubation Space _____ Sq.Ft. @ _____		-
Incubators		-
Support Space <u>500</u> Sq.Ft. @ <u>80</u>		40,000
Floating Lab/Work Area		-
Furnishing		-
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		-
Power Generation		-
Work Float - 10 x 110		40,000
Rearing Pens <u>16</u> Each		50,000
<u>Sq.Ft. @ \$3125</u>		-
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		-
Employee Living Space _____ Sq.Ft. @ _____		50,000
1 Houseboat @ 50,000		-
1975 Total		180,000
Contract Total <u>1977 Const. Cost</u>		238,000
Engineering & Contingencies @ <u>12%</u>		29,000
Design & Administration @ <u>8%</u>		19,000
Revolving Fund <u>5%</u>		14,000
 Total Project Cost		 <u>\$300,000</u>

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for saltwater rearing (and/or holding) of 100,000 coho (or king) smolts from 60/pound to 10/pound. Housing for one employee is provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1977 construction at other accessible estuaries in Prince William Sound.

SOCKEYE ENHANCEMENT
KARLUK LAKE PROJECT*
(Remote-Kodiak)
20 Million Fry

Mobilization & Site Preparation	250,000 + 100,000	350,000
Incubation Space	4,800 Sq.Ft. @ 85	410,000
Incubators		80,000
Support Space	2,400 Sq.Ft. @ 110	260,000
Furnishing		20,000
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		150,000
Power Generation		100,000
Rearing Pens	- Cu.Ft. @ -	-
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		-
Employee Living Space	2,200 Sq.Ft. @ 90 1,800 @ 50	290,000
1975 Total		1,660,000
Contract Total	1978 Const. Cost	2,500,000
Engineering & Contingencies	@ 12%	300,000
Design & Administration	@ 8%	200,000
Revolving Fund	5%	150,000
Total Project Cost		\$3,150,000

*Project Description: Facilities are provided to incubate 25 million sockeye eggs to produce 20 million fry. (Pens may be added later for short term rearing.) A duplex residence and bunkhouse for 3 permanent employees and temporaries are provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1978 construction at a reasonable site on Karluk Lake (or similar lake on Kodiak Island).

PINK/CHUM ENHANCEMENT
RUSSELL CREEK PROJECT*
(Urban Site Alaska Peninsula)
60 Million Fry

Mobilization & Site Preparation	<u>300,000 + 100,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>
Incubation Space	<u>12,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$70</u>	<u>840,000</u>
Incubators		<u>200,000</u>
Support Space	<u>3,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$90</u>	<u>270,000</u>
Furnishing		<u>30,000</u>
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		<u>250,000</u>
Power Generation		<u>150,000</u>
Rearing Ponds	<u>150,000 Cu.Ft. @ \$5.50</u>	<u>820,000</u>
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		<u>100,000</u>
Employee Living Space	<u>2,400 Sq.Ft. @ \$70</u> <u>2,600 @ \$40</u>	<u>270,000</u>
1975 Total		<u>3,330,000</u>
Contract Total	<u>1977 Const. Cost</u>	<u>4,400,000</u>
Engineering & Contingencies	@ <u>12%</u>	<u>530,000</u>
Design & Administration	@ <u>8%</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Revolving Fund	<u>5%</u>	<u>270,000</u>
Total Project Cost		<u>\$5,550,000</u>
(10m fry) 1974 Bond Money		<u>700,000</u>
(50m fry) 1976 Bond Money		<u>\$4,850,000</u>

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for incubation of 75 million pink or chum eggs to produce 60 million fry. The fry will be reared (approx. 1 month) in ponds on shore. A duplex residence and bunkhouse for 3 permanent employees and temporaries are provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1977 construction at a very accessible site on the Alaska Peninsula.

PINK/CHUM ENHANCEMENT
HIDDEN FALLS PROJECT*
(Estuary Const.-Southeastern)
50 Million Fry, Including 3 Million Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation	<u>150,000 + 50,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Incubation Space	<u>12,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$60</u>	<u>720,000</u>
Incubators		<u>160,000</u>
Support Space	<u>3,000 Sq.Ft. @ \$80</u>	<u>240,000</u>
Furnishing		<u>20,000</u>
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		<u>90,000</u>
Power Generation		<u>100,000</u>
Rearing Pens	<u>135,000 Cu.Ft. @ \$3.00</u>	<u>400,000</u>
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		<u>90,000</u>
Employee Living Space	Vessel Repair (Bunkhouse) \$60,000 <u> Sq.Ft. @ </u>	<u>160,000</u>
	2 Houseboats @ 50,000	
	1975 Total	<u>2,180,000</u>
	Contract Total 1977 Const. Cost	<u>2,880,000</u>
	Engineering & Contingencies @ 12%	<u>350,000</u>
	Design & Administration @ 8%	<u>230,000</u>
	Revolving Fund 5%	<u>170,000</u>
	Total Project Cost	<u>\$3,630,000</u>

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for incubation of 62.5 million eggs to produce 50 million fry. Pink or chum fry will be short term reared (approx. 1 month) in saltwater pens. 3 million coho will be reared in "estuarine" pens to fingerling (300/pound) for lake stocking. Two houseboats and a bunkhouse (repair of existing vessel) are provided for 3 permanent employees and temporary employees. This estimate is applicable for 1977 construction within a weather protected estuary of Southeast Alaska. (Nearly identical costs were obtained from estimates for five sites.)

COHO REARING
TENAKEE PROJECT*
(Estuary Const.-Southeastern)
1 Million Coho (Post Smolts)

Mobilization & Site Preparation	10,000	10,000
Incubation Space	Sq.Ft. @	-
Incubators		-
Support Space	Floating Lab & Office 500 Sq.Ft. @ 80	40,000
Furnishing		5,000
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste Saltwater Pumps		30,000
Power Generation		-
Rearing Pens	150,000 Cu.Ft. @ 3.0	450,000
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		50,000
Employee Living Space	Sq.Ft. @ 2 Houseboats @ 50,000	100,000
1975 Total		665,000
Contract Total	1978 Const. Cost	1,040,000
Engineering & Contingencies	@ 12%	120,000
Design & Administration	@ 8%	80,000
Revolving Fund	5%	60,000
Total Project Cost		\$1,300,000

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for saltwater rearing (or holding) of 1 million coho (or king) smolts from 60/pound to 10/pound. Housing for 2 employees is provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1978 construction at other accessible (and protected) estuaries in Southeast Alaska.

PINK/CHUM ENHANCEMENT
KLAWAK LAKE PROJECT*
(Rural Land Based-Southeastern)
60 Million Fry, Including 3 Million Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation	<u>220,000 + 110,000</u>	<u>330,000</u>
Incubation Space	<u>12,000 Sq.Ft. @ 60</u>	<u>720,000</u>
Incubators		<u>180,000</u>
Support Space	<u>3,000 Sq.Ft. @ 80</u>	<u>240,000</u>
Furnishing		<u>30,000</u>
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		<u>180,000</u>
Power Generation		<u>120,000</u>
Rearing Pens	<u>160,000 Cu.Ft. @ 3.00</u>	<u>480,000</u>
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		<u>100,000</u>
Employee Living Space	<u>2,400 Sq.Ft. @ 60</u>	<u>140,000</u>
1975 Total		<u>2,520,000</u>
Contract Total	<u>1978 Const. Cost</u>	<u>3,830,000</u>
Engineering & Contingencies	@ <u>12%</u>	<u>460,000</u>
Design & Administration	@ <u>8%</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Revolving Fund	<u>5%</u>	<u>230,000</u>
Total Project Cost		<u>4,820,000</u>
(10m fry) 1974 Bond Money		<u>1,000,000</u>
(50m Fry) 1976 Bond Money		<u>3,820,000</u>

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for incubation of 75 million eggs to produce 60 million fry. Pink or chum fry will be short term reared (approx. 1 month) in saltwater pens. 3 million coho will be reared to fingerling (300/pound) size in freshwater pens for lake stocking. One duplex residence is provided on site. This estimate is applicable for 1978 construction at other reasonable sites adjacent to the highway system in Southeastern Alaska.

PINK/CHUM ENHANCEMENT
THORNE RIVER PROJECT*
(Remote Const.-Southeastern)
50 Million Fry, Including 3 Million Coho

Mobilization & Site Preparation	280,000 + 240,000	520,000
Incubation Space	10,000 Sq.Ft. @ 65	650,000
Incubators		150,000
Support Space	3,000 Sq.Ft. @ 85	250,000
Furnishing		20,000
Water Supply, Distribution & Waste		230,000
Power Generation		100,000
Rearing Pens	135,000 Cu.Ft. @ 3.00 + dock	460,000
Adult Holding/Egg Take Facility		100,000
Employee Living Space	2,400 Sq.Ft. @ 65 2,600 @ 40	260,000
1975 Total		2,740,000
Contract Total	1978 Const. Cost	4,170,000
Engineering & Contingencies	@ 12%	500,000
Design & Administration	@ 8%	330,000
Revolving Fund	5%	250,000
Total Project Cost		\$5,250,000

*Project Description: Facilities are provided for incubation of 62.5 million eggs to produce 50 million fry. Pink or chum fry will be short term reared (approx. 1 month) in saltwater pens. 3 million coho will be reared to fingerling (300/pound) size in freshwater pens for lake stocking. A duplex residence and bunkhouse are provided on site for 3 permanent employees and temporary employees. This estimate is applicable for 1978 construction at other reasonably accessible remote sites in Southeastern Alaska.

Locations included in present site selection studies:

Southeastern

(9)
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- ✓ Maybeso Creek *good water source - 6-8 thousand head stock*
- ✓ Kassin Bay
- ✓ Klawock Creek
- ✓ Sweetwater
- ✓ Thorn River
- ✓ George Inlet (expansion)
- ✓ Traitor River
- ✓ Mahoney Creek
- ✓ Guilding Harbor
- ✓ Warm Spring Bay
- ✓ Crawfish Inlet
- ✓ Totem Bay
- ✓ Little Pybus Bay
- ✓ Eliza Creek
- ✓ Hoonah Sound
- ✓ Portage Creek
- ✓ Back Behm Canal
- ✓ Neets Bay
- ✓ Disappearance Creek
- ✓ Eagle River
- ✓ Naha River
- ✓ McHenry Inlet
- ✓ Bakewell
- ✓ Herring Cove
- ✓ Orchard Lake
- ✓ Snettisham (26) (26)

Cook Inlet

- ✓ Moose River
- ✓ Lower Swanson
- ✓ Funny River - Kenai
- ✓ Killey River - tributary to Kenai
- ✓ Anchor (Bishop Creek)
- ✓ Caribou Lake
- ✓ Paint River
- ✓ Deep Creek
- ✓ Chinapoot Creek
- ✓ Rocky River
- ✓ English Bay
- ✓ Seldovia River & Lakes
- ✓ Big Lake
- ✓ Tustumena
- ✓ Skilak Lake
- ✓ Hidden Lake *OUTLET - Russian River -*
- ✓ Little Susitna River
- ✓ Willow Creek
- ✓ Stephan Lake
- ✓ Montana Creek

Cook Inlet (cont.)

- South fork Eagle River
- Cottonwood
- Wasilla
- Kenai
- ✓ Susitna Basin Lakes *Comm. Fish - work will continue -*
- (25)
- Prince William Sound-Copper River
- Jackpot Creek
- Montague Lakes
- Fish Creek
- Millard Creek
- Avery River
- Coghill River
- Esther Creek
- Golden Creek
- Cascade Creek
- Billy's Hole
- Olsen Creek
- Eshamy Creek
- Constantine Creek
- Copper River Drainage *Not involved in present Bond issue*
- Paxson
- Cottonwood
- Delta Systems
- Crosswind

(18)

Kodiak

- ✓ Karluk
- ✓ Akalura
- ✓ Spiridon Lake & River
- ✓ Afognak
- ✓ Frazer

Alaska Peninsula

- ✓ Cold Bay *Monitoring fuel all winter*
- ✓ Russell Creek
- ✓ West fork Russell Creek
- ✓ Trout Creek
- ✓ Ivan River
- ✓ Portage Bay Creek
- ✓ Hook Bay Creek
- ✓ Cape Kumlium Creek
- ✓ North fork Yon Tarni Ocean Beach
- ✓ Nakalilok River

Alaska Peninsula (cont.)

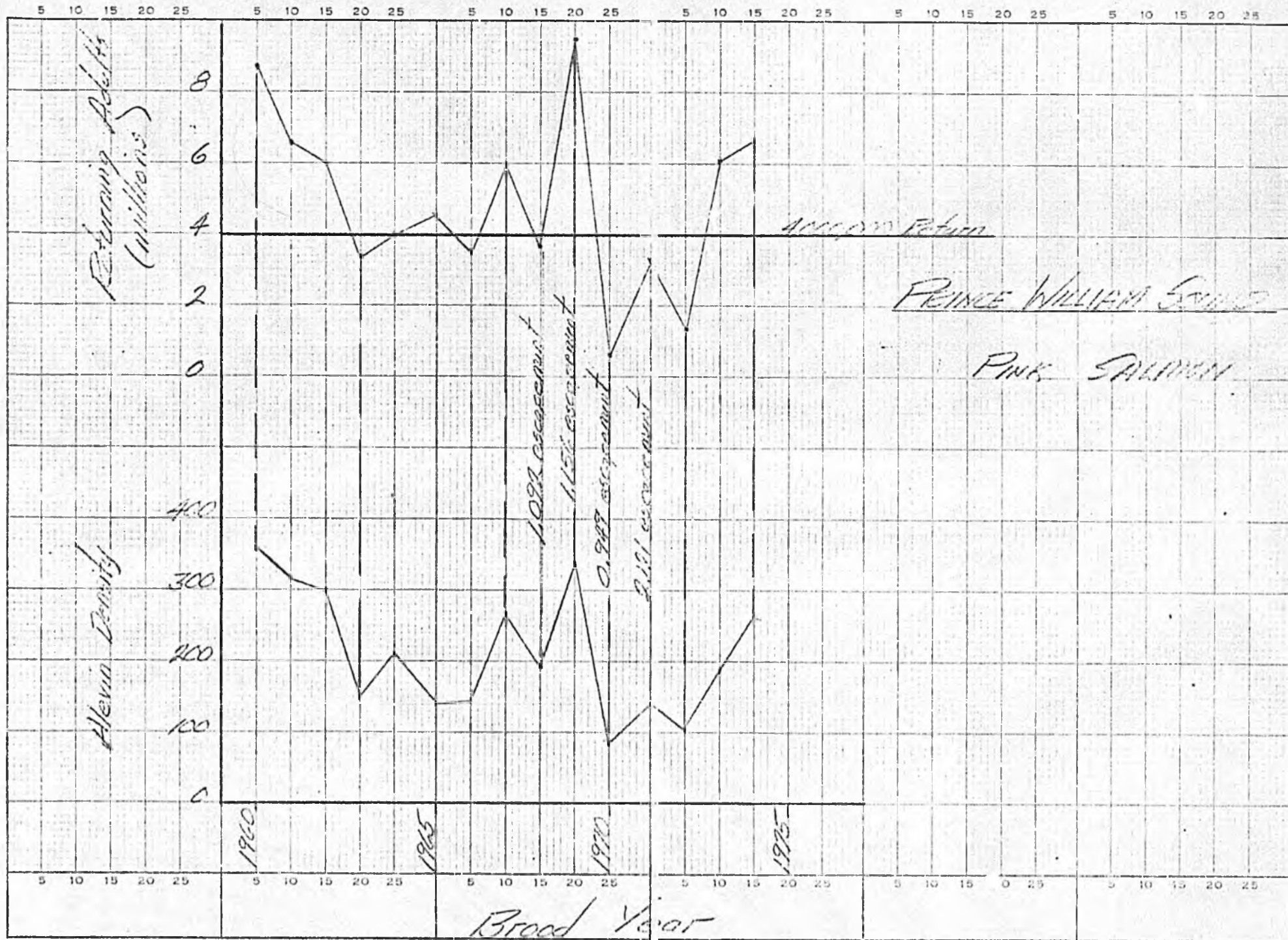
Chiginagak Bay
Kilokak Rocks Creek

(12)

Bristol Bay

Igushik
Ugashik
Becharof
Kakhonak Falls
Wood River - char, fertilization
Lake Nunavaugaluk

(6)



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
PINK SALMON
(15 boat years)

Alexin Density
(per Sp. Water)

450
300
200
100
0

4,000,000 Returns (10,000 per semi-average)

0.1 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.3

Escapement
(millions)

