

307

HRES

HJR

34

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SB

131

Page 3, Issue 6

State law provides for a special license for low income sport fishing and hunting as well as subsistence fishing.

Under Policy Question 4 (Administrative support for adequate scientific information), the group prefers Option for Implementation B (Resource research priority studies under authority of Regional Marine Fisheries Councils). The group prefers this Option with the emphasis again, that Alaska be considered as a region. Regional planning, of course, should be coordinated with national planning, objectives and guidelines.

The group emphasizes that strongest possible research action must be developed as outlined in Option for Implementation B. However, members also stressed that management decisions must be made as necessary on the basis of available information without waiting for absolute proof or final scientific documentation.

Policy Question 5: (Roles of Federal and State agencies in surveillance and enforcement) For Policy Option 1, Implementation A, the group recommended deletion of the last sentence beginning with "The Department of State...", as not consistent with present or anticipated national policy.

Policy Option 2: (States would be encouraged to participate in joint surveillance and enforcement under Federal deputization) The group prefers this Option, with the Federal role as defined in Option 1-B, but notes that NOAA funds are inadequate at present levels.

Page 4, Issue 6

Policy Question 6: (Procedures for surveillance and enforcement in the contiguous fisheries zone) The group generally embraces the first and last paragraphs of the Question statement but rejects Policy Options 1, 2 and 3 as "nuts and bolts" matters that are too detailed in scope to be included in a National Fisheries Plan at this time.

Policy Question 7: (How should fisheries management programs be funded?) The group favored Policy Option 1 (Expansion of present system...) with respect to Policy Option 3 (Marine recreational fishing licenses). Alaska has a State licensing system for marine recreational fisheries, and the State prerogative should be maintained. States might consider a regional licensing system if State licensing is inappropriate (e.g., for small States on the Atlantic seaboard). With respect to Policy Option 2 (Charging management fees to domestic and foreign fishermen), certain fees should be levied against foreign and domestic fishery harvests. The Federal government should share the responsibility with the States for administering the fee collection and for distributing the tax revenues for management funding.

Issue 1: From what U.S. sources can fisheries supplies be increased to meet future U.S. needs?

General Comments

The group emphasized that far more emphasis in Issue 1 should be placed on species not now being utilized or presently being underutilized.

To obtain more economic and nutritional benefits from our renewable marine fisheries resources, a major thrust should be to increase use of underutilized species and fish presently discarded. Discarded fish will attain greater importance with development of a trawl fishery for presently underutilized species. At present, there is no demonstrated market for many types of bottomfish harvested incidentally in Alaska.

A joint industry-State-Federal pilot effort is needed to promote utilization of groundfish and presently discarded species. This program should cover all aspects from harvesting through marketing. Its duration, effort, and product should be adequate to properly determine economic feasibility.

Participants recommend the following priorities for increasing fisheries production through development of underutilized species:

- a. resource stock assessments
- b. research into life histories to provide estimates of maximum sustained yield

page 2, Issue 1

- c. market analysis, market development, consumer education and improved market intelligence, both foreign and domestic
- d. development of processing, harvesting and economic research on production aspects
- e. financial assistance
- f. development of suitable gear
- g. transportation
- h. salmon aquaculture

As a second point of major emphasis, the Alaska group does not agree with the statement on the last sentence of the last paragraph on page 13 of the Review Paper concerning problems of the fishing industry: "It was recognized by all of the groups, however, that the problems are for the most part limited to the harvesting segment of the industry, the processing segment having shown a growth matching the steady increase in the consumption of products." It was felt that marketing and associated activities presented definite problems to the maintenance and expansion of Alaska fisheries, and that major developments are necessary, particularly with respect to utilization of unutilized and underutilized fisheries.

As a third general recommendation, participants urge that the contribution of aquaculture to Alaska fish and shellfish resources be fully explored as a means for supplementing and stabilizing declining natural stocks. For salmon aquaculture,

page 3, Issue 1

implementation must resolve the unique problem of harvesting hatchery stocks mixed with wild stocks, and the potential conflicts of private proprietary fisheries with common property fisheries. Increases as a result of salmon aquaculture might be negated by inroads of depredation by marine mammals and degradation of environment.

Comments on Specific Fisheries

The group raised serious questions concerning the applicability and accuracy of figures presented in Table 3, and urged their careful reassessment.

Recent bilateral negotiations and discussions indicate that several of the groundfish species in Alaska waters have been harvested by foreign fleets to the point that recovery will be slow. A complete moratorium may be necessary in order to permit recovery of stocks such as halibut, yellowfin sole and Pacific Ocean perch to a level which will support a viable fishery.

Species unutilized or underutilized by U.S. fishermen offer opportunities for increasing fisheries production in Alaska (e.g., flatfishes, rockfishes, pollock, cod, herring, smelt, capelin and squid).

Tanner (snow) crab should be added to the National Fisheries Plan as an established Alaskan fishery designated for improved management.

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Tanner (snow) crab should be added to the National Fisheries Plan as an established Alaskan fishery designated for improved management.

page 4, Issue 1

Better use of meal, oil and by-products should be achieved to realize higher value and (where possible) direct use for human food.

Issue 2: In what ways should consumer protection and preference in the availability and use of consistent quality fisheries products be achieved and maintained at a level commensurate with other animal protein foods?

Policy Question 1: (What should be done to assure quality?)

The majority of participants endorsed Policy Option 2 with the deletion of the words "...surveillance of all vessels, establishments, and..." noting that the emphasis should be on quality assurance of fishery products. All participants demanded mandatory inspection of imported seafood products.

Policy Question 2: (Allocation of responsibilities in quality assurance system) All participants endorsed Policy Option 2 (Work-sharing system with Federal government, State governments, and the industry) and emphasized that industry should be assigned a key role in quality assurance measures.

Policy Question 3: (National quality grading standards) The group prefers cooperative efforts between industry and government as described for Option 2 of Question 2 above, rather than independent action by government.

Policy Question 5: (Nomenclature) Policy Option 2 (Federal government should continue and expand projects to develop and implement a nomenclature system) was recommended by participants, with the added stipulation that product origin should be identified on the label and that frozen fishery products

page 2, Issue 2

should show quality breakdown dates. The product nomenclature system should consider market acceptability for export products. Particularly, the system should protect U.S. products from confusion due to similar names for inferior imported products.

Issue 3: Under what conditions and in what forms should Federal and State government provide assistance to strengthen the domestic fishing industries?

The list of "Long-Run Problems Facing Industry" should include 6) Competition of fishery imports; and 7) Competitive disadvantage of U.S. fishermen due to tariff inequities, Jones Act limitations, etc. Each of these problems increase the difficulties for American fishermen to competitively expand into developing fisheries.

Under Policy Question 1: (Support to enable the U.S. industry to take advantage of extended jurisdiction and solve long-run problems), we recommend Policy Option 2 (Provide additional assistance) with emphasis on short-term assistance and technical service for developing markets, and pilot projects leading to competitive processing techniques for all fisheries. Additional government assistance in producing capital for increasing harvesting capability is not needed for established fisheries because overcapitalization already exists in many of these fisheries. However, capital assistance to the harvesting sector may be desirable to stimulate development of new fisheries.

We recommend Policy Option 3 of Policy Question 2 (Establish a Federal development-assistance authority as a mechanism to provide industry assistance) for establishing a development assistance authority, but with the proviso that it be under the Regional Marine Fisheries Council with user group participation, not under some additional agency.

Issue 8: How can fisheries management assist in the more efficient utilization of fisheries?

On the subject of limited entry, the issues and options paper did not adequately emphasize State jurisdictional control. Furthermore, there is no statement of Federal policy that is compatible with already existing State limited entry programs. Alaska limited entry measures, which are designated as experimental, presently affect some 12,000 salmon fishermen. It was noted that before any form of economic regulation (limited entry) is instituted, other factors which have suggested the need for limitations on entry should be explored. These include lack of diversification, import quotas and improved marketing practices. The Alaska program and other limited entry experiments should be studied carefully by other States considering limited entry legislation. The full impacts of limited entry in Alaska cannot be assessed until implementation has been realized. Further discussions should be withheld pending that completion.

Some members of the group do not accept the principle of limited entry in any context.

Generally, the Alaska review group believes Policy Questions 1 through 4 are premature, since several schemes in North America are in various stages of development and court testing.

Page 2, Issue 8

Therefore, participants hesitated to discuss the entire issue at this time except to emphasize that regional councils should be used to identify the fisheries that will benefit most from limited entry.

We generally agree with Policy Question 5 on improvement of regulations to assist in more efficient utilization.

Issue 10: What policies are needed to insure conservation and enhancement of habitat necessary for fish production?

Either Policy Option 1 (The nation should restore and enhance fisheries habitat where possible) or 2 (Conserve and enhance all productive fish habitat), with minor adjustments, would reflect similar and favorable philosophies. Participants suggest rewording Policy Option 1 to read "The Nation should conserve, restore and enhance all productive fish habitat and should cease further destruction and degradation. This Option recognizes that some fisheries habitat will continue to be lost but that losses should be phased out within a reasonable time period." All participants give this Issue very high priority in National Fisheries Plan development.

If habitat is destroyed by an industry regardless of the regulatory authority or agency, that industry should bear the costs of restoration. The responsible management agencies should administer this restoration. For example, throughout the West some anadromous streams and estuarine nursery habitats have been damaged by outdated logging, mining and waste disposal practices. Other areas are threatened by proposed land developments. The degree of habitat destruction must be properly assessed by appropriate State and Federal funded research programs. Research should also be directed toward developing improved extractive practices to minimize habitat degradation and assist in providing for habitat restoration.

page 2, Issue 10

Under Policy Option 2 (Conserve and enhance all productive fish habitat), "The Nation should conserve, restore and enhance ...". Option for Implementation C is favored to produce an appropriate mix of necessary actions.

One participant noted that the U.S. Forest Service was bound by law to manage on a multiple-use concept. Therefore, exclusive consideration of maximum fishery habitat protection at the expense of other values was in conflict with existing laws.

Issue 4: In what ways should State and Federal governments provide for increased demands for marine recreational fishing and other recreational activities?

Policy Question 1, Policy Option 1 (Management actions for angling opportunities) All groups endorse the need for a statistical data base for marine angling activity, and adopted a new Option for Implementation D: "Surveys funded by the Federal government and designed and conducted through cooperative State/Federal interaction." A State/Federal marine recreational fisheries council could provide coordinating and communicating services to identify problems and planning needed for marine recreational fishing research needs involving species subject to multi-State jurisdictions.

Policy Option 2 (Increase research on recreational species) was adopted with the qualification of special emphasis on coordination of research on species of both sport and commercial importance. Option for Implementation B was adopted with the understanding that its functions would be subject to an Alaska Regional Fisheries Council to integrate research by all agencies.

Policy Option 3 (Marine angling license systems) All participants supported this Policy Option and the Option for Implementation A (Statute by each of the coastal States). Alaska already has such a licensing system.

Policy Question 2 (Shoreline access for anglers and recreationists) All Policy Options (1 through 3) were adopted and should be implemented through the coordination of the Regional Council.

page 2, Issue 4

Participants noted the great differences in the worth accorded to access in various areas, as result of sub-regional differences of Alaska geography, population densities, and human needs. Some recommended that access be defined by transportation modes (e.g., boat, plane, automobile) .Alaska Native Land Claims and other patterns of ownership may undesirably preempt public access to the marine coastal environment adjacent to major road systems. Option B (Surveys executed by State agencies) was the preferred method of implementation.

Policy Question 3 (To improve the qualities of marine recreational experience) Policy Option 1 (Development of varieties of marine angling opportunities) was selected. However, it was suggested that the word "experience" be substituted for "opportunities". Recreational fishing for fish species that are not currently being utilized should be encouraged (e.g., rockfish and some species of shellfish).

Both Options for Implementation A (State fishery agencies) and B (Federal agency) were endorsed. Policy Option 2 (Introduce new species of recreational fishes) is not acceptable to most.

Policy Option 3 (Information on locations of recreational fish stocks) Some agreed that the pristine quality of many of Alaska's recreational fisheries dictates that specific information should not always be disseminated to encourage increased angler participation. However, the dissemination of general information such as season duration can be a vital

page 3, Issue 4

part of a management program for influencing effort distribution.

Option for Implementation A (State agencies) was endorsed.

Policy Option 4 (Include volunteer anglers in programs) was supported along with a combination of Option for Implementation A (Organized by State and Federal agencies) and B (Organization at the Federal level).

Policy Option 5 (Take no action to improve recreational experiences) was not accepted.

Policy Question 4 (Assistance for development of commercial recreation industries) The group endorsed Policy Option 1 (A nationwide survey of firms and people associated with recreation fishing to provide data for program planning and funding). Option for Implementation B (Survey conducted by combination of State agencies, with Federal guidelines) was endorsed.

Policy Option 2 (Provide services to marine recreational fishing supporting industries) was adopted with the provision that services not lead to overcapitalization of the industry. Also, improved navigational aids and weather forecasting services are needed. Both A (Executed by State agencies) and B (Lead action taken by Federal agencies) Options for Implementation were adopted.

Issue 7: What procedures should be used for allocation of fisheries resources among domestic users?

The group endorsed Policy Option 3 (Allocation at the State and Federal level) with the stipulation that allocation of fisheries resources among domestic users is primarily a State function. However, when allocation problems concern species subject to multi-state jurisdiction, decisions should be made at the regional level (State/Federal shared responsibility with effective user input).

HJR

43

1/13/76

COMMITTEE REPORT

JUDICIARY

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 1-16-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 43

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>Walter Anderson</u>	<u>W. J. ...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____
<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

Walter Anderson Chairman

HJR 7
431

January 17, 1976

Representative Nels Anderson
Pouch v
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Anderson:

As an Alaskan and a supporter of the right to keep and bear arms, I urge that you make every effort to adopt resolutions exempting Alaska from proposed federal gun control legislation.

If the U.S. Congress should, ironically, decide to invade the constitutional right to bear arms in this bicentennial year, it will be crucial for the Alaskan government and people to make a strong and vociferous demand for an exemption.

Alaska is a last frontier in many ways; I hope it does not become necessary for it to be the last frontier for the right to bear arms as well. If we cannot stop Congress' actions, let us at least do everything possible to protect Alaskans' special needs.

Yours sincerely,



Miss Sarah Elizabeth Fussner
301 E. 48th St., Apt. 3
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

HJR

45

1/13/76

COMMITTEE REPORT

JUDICIARY

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 1-16-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 45

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

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

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

[Signature] Chairman

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

By: Resources Committee

To: Amend SENATE BILL No. _____

Interpretation
HOUSE BILL No. 45

PAGE: 1

LINE: 22

Insert the word "NEW" after the
word "any"

Mr. Jim Gauthier
Box 44
Aleknagik, Alaska 99555
February 16, 1976

The Honorable Governor Jay Hammond
Office of the Governor
Juneau, Alaska

The Honorable Governor Jay Hammond:

I'm writing to you about our new "National Coalition for Gun Control", they want us to believe or feel that crime would lessen if guns were confiscated from us. The people here use guns as a primary means for getting game--most of the families are dependant on a subsistence way of life. I have a gun collection, I use some of my guns solely for hunting. I, and the people who signed their names below would not like our guns confiscated from us. I feel that if a person wants to kill someone he will do so despite a presence of a gun law. Thank-you for your time.

Yours truly,

Jim Gauthier
Jim Gauthier

c.c. Nels Anderson Jr.
George H. Hohman
Ted Stevens
Don Young
Mike Gravel

Jackie Moody
Margaret Dubart
Pauline Krause
Mabel Yato
Lydia Gardiner
~~John Anderson~~
Jingie E. Luchter
Virgil Luchter
William L. Luchter

Aleknagik
Aleknagik
"
"
"
"
Dillingham
DILLINGHAM
"
"

David McMill	Dillingham	
Theresa Mubie	"	"
Wassillie Shuteik	Aleknegik,	
Sam z. Timber	Aleknegik	
Vera Krause	"	
Ivan Yako	"	"
Anecia Shuteik	"	"
Martha E. Baylla	"	"
Paula Truckwuk	"	"
Esther Conquest		
Jack Yako	"	"
Peter Andrews	"	"
Moses J. Chytlack	"	"
Patrits Kohen sr.	"	"
James Mowal	"	"
Andrew Maud	"	"
James Yako		
Alvin Chytlack		

Mr. Jim Gauthier
Box 44
Akiak, Alaska 99555
February 16, 1976

The Honorable Governor Jay Hammond
Office of the Governor
Juneau, Alaska

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I'm writing to you about our new "National Coalition for Gun Control", they want us to believe or feel that crime would lessen if guns were confiscated from us. The people here use guns as a primary means for getting game--most of the families are dependant on a subsistence way of life. I have a gun collection, I use some of my guns solely for hunting. I, and the people who signed their names below would not like our guns confiscated from us. I feel that if a person wants to kill someone he will do so despite a presence of a gun law. Thank-you for your time.

Yours truly,

Jim Gauthier
Jim Gauthier

c.c. Nels Anderson Jr.
George H. Holman
Ted Stevens
Don Young
Mike Gravel

Jackie Maundy
Margaret Dubart
Pauline Krause
Mabel Yata
Lydia Gardiner
~~Val [unclear]~~
James E. Luckhurst
Virgil Luckhurst
William [unclear]

Akiak
Akiak
"
"
"
Dillingham
Dillingham
"
"

David McGill	Dillingham
Theresa Mohn	" "
Wassilie Iltain	Aleknaigik
Sam: Timber	Aleknaigik
Vera Krause	" "
Ivan Yako	" "
Anecia Iltain	" "
Martha E. Bayilla	" "
Rula Kuckwak	" "
Esther Conquist	" "
Jack Yako	" "
Peter Andrews	" "
Moses J. Chytlack	" "
Patrick Kohler sr.	" "
James Mevol	" "
Andrew Mavel	" "
James Yako	" "
Abba Chytlack	" "

Dear :

This is in response to your recent letter concerning the impending action of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to control the wolf population in certain portions of Alaska.

As you know, the National Wildlife Federation makes a special effort to closely monitor the status of all wildlife resources, especially those classified as endangered. For that reason, we are especially interested in the eastern timber wolf which is considered endangered in the "Lower 48" states but not in Canada or in Alaska. We have monitored for some time the situation in Alaska to insure that nothing is done to jeopardize the wolf's status in that part of its range. In this regard we have discussed the impending action with professional wildlife biologists at academic, state and national levels in an effort to accurately assess the present situation.

In our judgment, some recent news coverage given this issue has painted a distorted and unfair picture of the wildlife management efforts by authorities in Alaska. In many areas of Alaska, the population of wolves has increased to the point where moose populations, the wolf's primary prey, are drastically reduced. Specifically, the increase in the number of wolves, in combination with hunting pressures and several consecutive severe winters, has caused a serious decrease in moose numbers in Management Units 5, 13, and 20. The same factors have also contributed to poor moose calf survival.

Under present conditions, 90 to 100 moose calves are born for every 100 cow moose, but by winter, following heavy wolf predation, only 11 to 20 calves per 100 cows survive. The action of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is designed to temporarily reduce the wolf population to acceptable levels in relation to moose populations in study areas to hasten the increase of moose populations. It should be emphasized that this is not a campaign to exterminate wolves throughout Alaska. It is part of a research project to determine an optimum wolf-moose ratio beneficial to both species concerned.

Alaskan biologists estimate that the wolf population numbers between 8,000 and 15,000 individuals, of which fewer than 200 will be removed from the three management units affected by the wolf control study program. The 3,000 square miles of Unit 13 in which the State hopes to eradicate the wolf represents only 1/2 of 1 percent of the total wolf habitat in Alaska. Furthermore it is estimated that only 35-40 wolves inhabit that area. Total elimination of the wolf in that area will give wildlife researchers a better basis of comparison in determining the full impact of wolf predation on moose elsewhere in the State.

Only Alaska Department of Fish and Game professional personnel will be used in the approved wolf control program. This will insure that maximum scientific benefit will be obtained from the program and that wolves are taken only from the desired areas. Helicopters will be used as the most efficient and humane (no crippling) method of taking. This will also

permit recovery of all animals to further the research effort. No private aerial wolf hunting permits will be issued. Also, it should be noted that the State of Alaska has reduced the duration of the hunting season for moose and only permits the taking of bulls. This move should also help increase moose populations in the areas affected most adversely.

One further point: the wolf population in the Fairbanks area has increased to the extent that there are many documented cases of wolves preying on domestic pets within the city limits.

In summary, the National Wildlife Federation believes that the results of this study will assist in establishing management programs designed to bring wolf and moose populations into a state of dynamic equilibrium without placing the future of either species in jeopardy. We have confidence in the professional integrity and ability of the principal Alaska officials responsible for the stewardship of Alaska's wildlife resources. You may be assured that the National Wildlife Federation will keep abreast of current developments in this matter to insure that the wolf's welfare is safeguarded.

To assist you in gaining a better understanding of the situation in Alaska and to bring the picture into sharper focus, I enclose a copy of recent literature which you should find interesting and helpful.

We appreciate your concern for wildlife resources, and we solicit your continued support.

Sincerely,

LOUIS S. CLAPPER
Conservation Director

Enclosure
PL3/6

1/22/76

Re P. Nels Anderson
Pouch V. Juneau Alaska

Dear Sir:-

I want very much to see
Alaska exempt from federal
legislation ^{that would} prohibiting the
use of traps, hand guns &
long guns.

very truly yours

Lelana C. Johnston

HJR

60

Recommending that the western watershed of Glacier Bay National Monument be removed from the effects of S. 2371

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

3/8/76

Mr. Speaker:

Date 3-12-76

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 60

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:

Richard A. Anderson _____

Leslie C. Hunt _____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

Richard A. Anderson Chairman

TEXT OF STATEMENT
by
RICHARD D. ELLETT

to

THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

RE: S.2371

... distributed as another membership service by the American Mining Congress

Senator Metcalf and distinguished members of the Committee.

I am Richard D. Ellett, Vice President, Exploration, of Newmont Mining Corporation, and a Vice President of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Newmont Exploration Limited. I greatly appreciate the opportunity which you have given me to testify today concerning Senate Bill 2371 as it would affect the Brady Glacier Deposit.

For many years Newmont has held an undivided interest in the Brady Glacier Deposit under a long term mining lease of patented mining claims located and patented under the Mining Laws of the United States as authorized by the Act of June 22, 1936 (U.S. Stat. 1817). Through exploration and drilling programs conducted over the past 15 years, it has been established that approximately one billion pounds of nickel and 600 million pounds of copper are contained within the area of these claims. To the best of our knowledge the deposit represents the largest known nickel deposit within the United States. The deposit has been defined by numerous holes (82) drilled through many hundreds of feet of ice from the surface of the glacier. The

investigation has indicated substantial additional reserves exist in adjacent areas where surface conditions make further drilling hazardous, so that further exploration must be conducted from underground openings.

Newmont has given the U.S.G.S. and U.S. Bureau of Mines complete access to its findings, and as you are aware, those agencies are presently engaged in a study of the mineral potential of the Fairweather Range of the Glacier Bay National Monument and the Brady Glacier Deposit. We are confident that their investigation will confirm the Brady Glacier nickel reserves and the Fairweather Range as a mineral district.

Newmont and its partners have expended millions of dollars in exploring the Brady Glacier Deposit. This investment is the best evidence that this Committee could ask for, that the most experienced mining companies consider the Brady Glacier Deposit to be of considerable value and even greater potential.

You are aware that the Brady Glacier Deposit lies on the east flank of the Fairweather Range, near the western edge of the Brady Glacier, about 12 miles north of Dixon Harbor. If plans to develop the operation materialize, the Deposit will be mined from underground through a three mile tunnel collared in a small valley on the western side of the Glacier. The beneficiation plant, waste dumps, tailings storage, shops and other ancillary facilities will

be located near the tunnel portal, and connected by road to a town-site, power plant and dock facility in Dixon Harbor. The facilities are located near the Gulf of Alaska, approximately 30 miles west of Glacier Bay, in an area infrequently visited by tourists or for that matter by local fishermen or resident populations. It is probable the only manner in which the facilities could be viewed would be from the air.

The strategic importance of the Brady Glacier Deposit, in my mind, must be given consideration. The U.S. Bureau of Mines have indicated that the known economic resources of nickel in the United States will be exhausted within the next 15 years. Approximately 74% of the United States' supply of nickel already has to be obtained from foreign sources. 63% of the imports are from Canada. As present foreign deposits become depleted an increasing portion of the country's supply will have to be obtained from tropical laterite deposits now in prospect in the Southwestern Pacific and the Caribbean. The political risks to our nickel supply are thus likely to increase.

Prudently discounting the Brady Deposit ore extensions that have a high geologic probability, this single deposit could eventually sustain production rates of approximately 40 million pounds of nickel per year for about 15 years. Such production from this deposit would have a favorable impact on the country's balance

of payment equal to 1.2 billion dollars, at today's nickel price, over the first 15 years of the mine's operation. As evidenced by the Canadian producers' recent increase of 20 cents per pound of nickel, the contribution of a Brady Glacier operation to the balance of payments would in all likelihood be greater as nickel demand and prices increase in the future. Surely the present energy crisis and the experience of cartel pricing by the oil producing nations are ample justification for moving cautiously in locking up other strategic minerals of which our country has limited supplies.

I am here today not only to urge that the Brady Glacier nickel-copper deposit be exempted from S.2371, but equally importantly to solicit your assistance in passage of legislation in favor of our 1971 proposal to the Park Service for a corridor between Dixon Harbor and the tunnel site. The corridor would contain all infrastructures necessary for the mining operation. It would be situated in a remote portion of the Monument, not visible from the Glacier Bay center of activity. Newmont and its partners appreciate and are sympathetic with this Committee's concern with the potential impact on the environment near a mining operation. A mining operation in the Monument must comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and standards dealing with the protection of the environment. Any impact from a Brady Glacier operation would be restricted to the immediate

vicinity of the operation and within the described corridor. A mining operation, in the general scheme of things, has a limited life. Upon the completion of operation all structures could be removed and effective efforts made to restore the area to a condition compatible with its undisturbed surroundings. The recuperative powers of the area would in a reasonable time eliminate most remaining evidence of the operation.

This Committee has an apparently difficult choice to make in determining whether a present or future mining operation is compatible with the environment of a particular National Monument. But I venture to suggest that the difficulty is less on Brady Glacier: an underground operation in a restricted, hidden and remote portion of the Monument will not be inconsistent with the purposes for which Congress created the Monument. The conditions, environment and the minerals should be given separate and real consideration.

I repeat my recognition of this Committee's responsibility to protect areas of wilderness for future generations and applaud its efforts on behalf of all of us who love those regions. However, there is also a responsibility on the Congress and on my profession to make available to the nation a resource base of critical and strategic minerals, necessary to ensure that our nation and its economy are not to be hostage to a hostile world. Brady Glacier may not become an economic and mineable orebody for many years to come. Today, however,

decisions are being taken that can prevent the mine from ever serving our inevitable needs. A concentration of minerals making a viable deposit is an anomaly in nature, equally as unique as our National Monuments. Legislation that precludes its development can have as great or greater impact on the quality of life for future generations as any wilderness area maintained so wisely for their benefit. I submit that, soundly planned, both contributions to our national interests can be realized.

Thank you.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2371

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 18 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 11), 1975

Mr. MERCALF (for himself, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. TUNNEY), introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the regulation of mining activity within, and to repeal the application of mining laws to, areas of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to preserve the benefit of present and future
4 generations the pristine beauty of areas of the National Park
5 System, and to further the purposes of the National Environ-
6 mental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321
7 et seq.), surface use of mineral land locations within any
8 areas of the National Park System is subject to such rules
9 and regulations as may be prescribed and published by the

1 Secretary of the Interior as he deems necessary or desirable
2 for the protection and management of those areas.

3 SEC. 2. The following Acts are amended or repealed
4 as indicated:

5 (a) the first proviso of section 3 of the Act of May
6 22, 1902 (32 Stat. 203; 16 U.S.C. 123), relating to
7 Crater Lake National Park, is amended by deleting the
8 words "and to the location of mining claims and the
9 working of same";

10 (b) section 4 of the Act of February 26, 1917 (39
11 Stat. 938; 16 U.S.C. 350), relating to Mount McKinley
12 National Park, is hereby repealed;

13 (c) section 2 of the Act of January 26, 1931 (46
14 Stat. 1043; 16 U.S.C. 350a), relating to Mount Mc-
15 Kinley National Park, is hereby repealed;

16 (d) the Act of June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 139; 16
17 U.S.C. 447), relating to Death Valley National Monu-
18 ment, is hereby repealed;

19 (e) the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1817),
20 relating to Glacier Bay National Monument, is hereby
21 repealed;

22 (f) section 3 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (55
23 Stat. 631; 16 U.S.C. 450y-2), relating to Coronado
24 National Memorial, is amended by replacing the semi-
25 colon in subsection (a) with a period and deleting the

1 prefix "(a)", the word "and" immediately preceding
2 subsection (b), and subsection (b); and

3 (g) the Act of October 27, 1941 (55 Stat. 745; 16
4 U.S.C. 450z), relating to Organ Pipe Cactus National
5 Monument, is hereby repealed.

6 SEC. 3. For a period of three years after the date of en-
7 actment of this Act, the surface of any land included within
8 any mining claim located or patented subject to any of the
9 Acts amended or repealed by section 2 of this Act shall not
10 be disturbed for purposes of mineral exploration or develop-
11 ment.

12 SEC. 4. The requirements for annual expenditures on
13 mining claims imposed by Revised Statute 2324 (30 U.S.C.
14 28) shall not apply to any claim subject to section 3 of this
15 Act during the time such claim is subject to such section.

16 SEC. 5. Within ninety days after the date of enactment
17 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the
18 Congress an estimate of the funds and manpower needed to
19 determine the validity of any mining claims within Death
20 Valley and Glacier Bay National Monuments, together with
21 recommendations as to whether any valid claims should be
22 acquired by the United States.

23 SEC. 6. Within one year after the date of enactment of
24 this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the
25 Congress an estimate of the funds and manpower needed to

1 determine the validity of any mining claims within Crater
2 Lake and Mount McKinley National Parks, and Coronado
3 and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments, together with
4 recommendations as to whether any valid claims should be
5 acquired by the United States.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2371

A BILL

To provide for the regulation of mining activity within, and to repeal the application of mining laws to, areas of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. METCALF, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HARRIS,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr.
TUNNEY

SEPTEMBER 18 (Legislative day, SEPTEMBER 11), 1975
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES
P.O. Box 550
Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 29, 1976

RECEIVED

FEB 2 1976

FEDERAL LAND USE
PLANNING COMMISSION

Burton W. Silcock, Federal Co-Chairman
Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission
for Alaska
433 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 400
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Silcock:

As you requested via telephone, enclosed is a brief summary, prepared by Art Kimball of the Status of Mineral Evaluation--Wilderness Studies in Glacier Bay National Monument. Also enclosed at John Mulligan's request is a copy of a memorandum prepared by John setting forth reasons for proposed Monument boundary changes.

R. S. Warfield

R. S. Warfield

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES
P.O. Box 550
Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 29, 1976

Memorandum

To : Supervisory Mining Engineer, Alaska Field Operation Center

From : Mining Engineer, Alaska Field Operation Center

Subject: Status of Wilderness Studies in Glacier Bay National Monument

Wilderness studies began in Glacier Bay National Monument in late July 1975 with 3 weeks of joint Bureau of Mines-Geological Survey field investigation. The Bureau examined, sampled and mapped mineral deposits and occurrences, investigated stained and altered zones, and revisited sites of geochemical rock and stream sediment samples having higher than average metal values. The Geological Survey extended regional geologic mapping, examined layered gabbroic plutons in the Fairweather Range with which nickel-copper deposits are closely associated, and resampled stream sediment collection sites to verify anomalous values, and to correlate 1966 geochemical results with those of 1975 analyzed by new methods.

Previous Bureau of Mines mineral investigations include reconnaissance of beach sands along the Pacific side of the Monument in the late 50's and investigation of Muir Inlet molybdenite deposits during World War II. Previous U.S. Geological Survey mineral investigations were conducted in the Monument in 1966 at the request of the National Park Service in order to provide factual information for future Monument planning and include the results of earlier geological survey studies in several areas of the Monument.

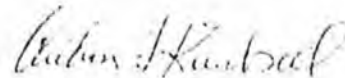
The 1966 Geological Survey investigation comprised examination of mineral deposits, systematic geochemical rock and stream sediment sampling, and reconnaissance geologic mapping. This work was largely confined to Glacier Bay proper, east of the Fairweather Range. Nearly 90 mineral deposits and occurrences were identified, more than 50 of which were discovered during the 1966 study. Fifteen, 7 previously known and 8 discovered in 1966 are considered to have the best economic potential. The Brady Glacier nickel deposit, the most important known deposit in the Monument, is considered viable under present economic conditions.

Page 2 - Status of Wilderness Studies in Glacier Bay National Monument:

The Brady Glacier nickel deposit one of the largest nickel deposits in the United States is peripheral to a large layered gabbroic stock in the high Fairweather Range. Other similar stocks are known, one of which has not been visited but is known from morainal float to contain significant quantities of nickel, copper, chromium, vanadium, cobalt and platinum group metals. At least 75 miles of stock contact exists much of which has not been adequately explored or even visited.

Beach deposits of ilmenite and magnetite bearing sands containing small amounts of platinum group metals situated along the Pacific shore west of the Fairweather fault are probably derived from the gabbroic stocks and associated ultramafic rocks. Placer gold has been mined from sections of the beach. More than 160 placer claims distributed along the beach for more than 30 miles are considered active. Depth, width and grade have not been established. Submerged deposits may also exist.

Wilderness Studies are scheduled for two more field seasons, to be followed with a report in early 1978. Investigations to be conducted during the next two seasons comprise 1) further geologic mapping and mineral deposit investigation in the Fairweather Range particularly along the periphery of the layered gabbroic plutons, 2) evaluation of beach sands as to depth, width, extent, and grade, 3) further examination of known deposits elsewhere in the Monument particularly some of those among the 15 "best" previously discussed, 4) airborne magnetometer surveys of the whole Monument, 5) gravity surveys particularly along the contact zones of the layered mafic plutons, which will include ice depth measurement by radar.



Arthur L. Kimball



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES
P.O. Box 550
Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 14, 1976

Memorandum

To: Will Dare, Chief--Office of Environmental Coordination,
BuMines, Washington, D.C.

From: Chief, Alaska Field Operation Center

Subject: Reasons for keeping the western part of Glacier Bay Monument
open for mineral entry

The Brady Glacier nickel deposits are considered economic under present conditions. Their full extent remains undetermined. The Brady Glacier deposit lies in mafic and ultramafic rocks peripheral to a large, layered baggroic stock 17 miles long by 8 miles wide that is exposed through a vertical range of more than 10,000 feet. This stock and two similar stocks within the Fairweather Range and in Glacier Bay National Monument have a combined contact length of at least 75 miles. Most of this area has not been prospected adequately, if at all, because of difficult access, extreme relief, poor weather, avalanche hazards, etc. The possibility of finding other similar deposits is good. At least 200 square miles in the northern part of the Fairweather Range (in the Monument) are geologically unmapped. Little of the remaining western area of the Monument has been adequately studied.

The Fairweather stock, the most northerly, has not been visited but has been observed from the air and float from its western flank obtained from moraines contained up to 0.5% each of copper, nickel and chromium, and significant values in platinum, vanadium and cobalt.

These three stocks in the Monument are aligned with several similar mafic to ultramafic bodies on Chichagof and Yakobi Islands on a north 30° west trend. Close genetic relationship throughout this is certainly implied. At least one of these bodies, Bohemia Basin on Yakobi Island, has significant nickel deposits associated with it. Exposures of layered mafic rocks are found from below sea level to an elevation of 15000 feet. Most contacts of the stocks with intruded amphybolite and mica schists are steep to vertical. The bottom of the layered sequence is not exposed in any of the stocks so far as known. Total layered stratigraphy known in the largest stock (Crillon-LaPerouse) is 32,000 feet.

The United States has only one operating nickel mine, near Riddle, Oregon. Important nickel deposits are situated in the following areas withdrawn or under consideration for withdrawal: Glacier Bay, West Chichagof-Yakobi Island, the Lake Superior Canoe Area and the Stillwater complex of Montana.

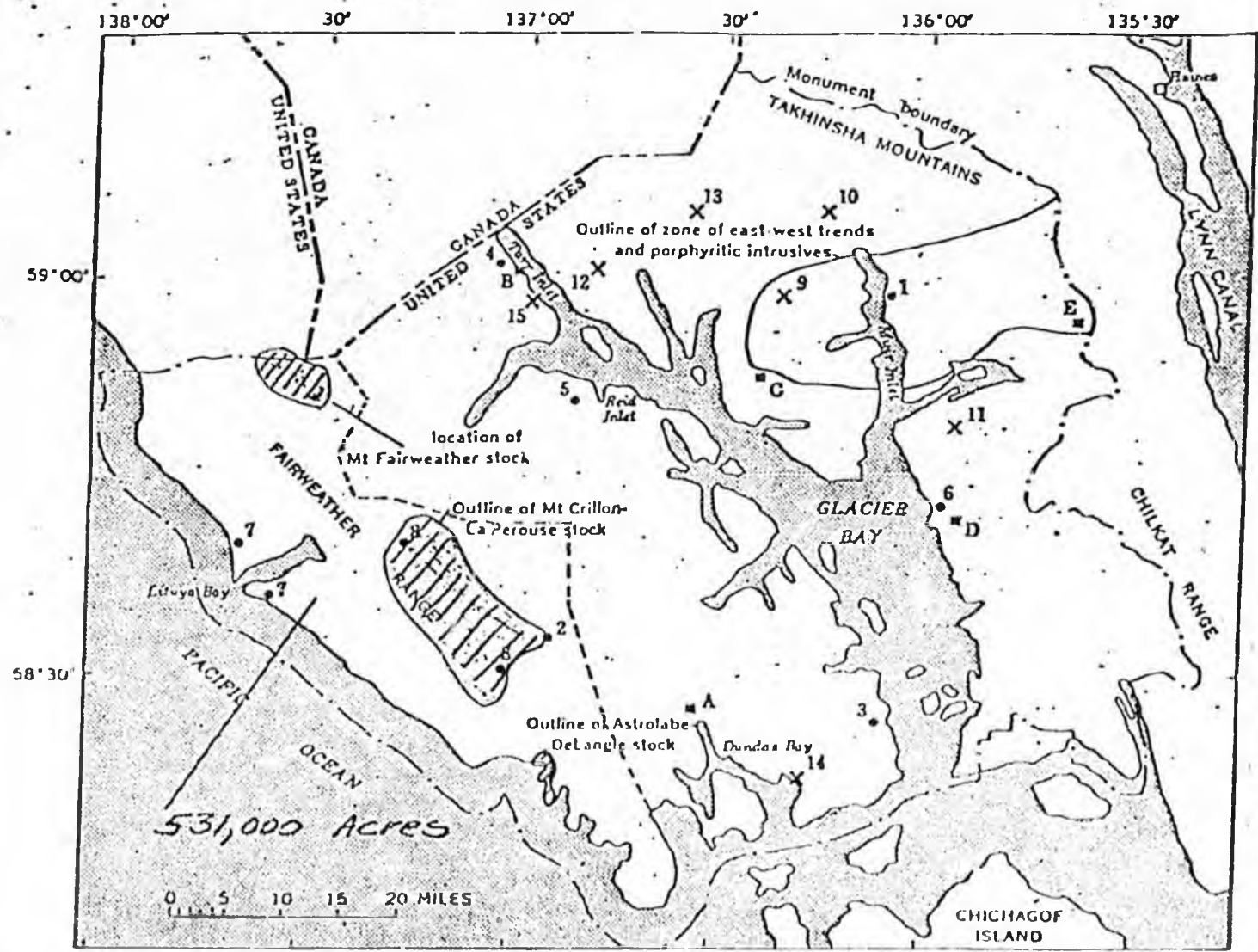
The mafic and ultramafic layered stocks in the Fairweather Range are the probable source of the beach deposits to the west containing ilmenite and magnetite sands, and which also contain gold and platinum group metals. More than 160 active placer claims hold beach deposits distributed along at least 30 miles of the outer coast within the Monument. At least \$75,000 in gold was produced when gold was valued at \$20.67 per troy ounce. The width and depth of the beach deposits has not been determined. Width may be up to 2000 or 3000 feet in some places on land and more if submerged deposits exist. Some ground back of the beach is probably covered with glacial moraine, particularly where peripheral to the Fairweather and laPerouse Glaciers. Presence of moraine doesn't necessarily preclude the existence of beach deposits beneath.

Two maps are enclosed. One shows the relationship of the proposed boundary (dashed line) to the ultramafic stocks. The other shows the relationship with the Yakobi Island and Mirror Harbor stocks.

John J. Mulligan

Enclosure

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA



KEY TO LOCALITIES SHOWN ON MAP

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Nunatak Muir Inlet | 11. White Glacier |
| 2. Brady Glacier | 12. South of Rendu Glacier |
| 3. Alaska Chief | 13. Gable Mountain |
| 4. Margerie Glacier | 14. Altered zone east of Dundas Bay |
| 5. Reid Inlet | 15. West of Tarr Inlet |
| 6. Sandy Cove | A. Main arm of Dundas Bay |
| 7. Lituya Bay placers | B. West shore of Tarr Inlet |
| 8. Mount Crillon gabbro | C. Mount Merriam |
| 9. Bruce Hills | D. Miller Peak-Sandy Cove |
| 10. Mount Brack | E. Upper Eerg Creek |

FIGURE 1.—Map of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, showing selected mineral deposits, geochemical anomalies, and outlines of some areas favorable for mineral deposits. •, previously known deposits with economic potential; X, deposits of possible economic interest found by USGS investigations; A, B, C, D, E, geochemical anomalies.

percent MoS₂ and 91,500,000 tons of material averaging 0.080 percent MoS₂ and that the fault-zone deposit contained 640,000 tons of material averaging 0.169 percent MoS₂. Twenhofel's grade estimates are based mainly on channel samples and may be more representative than ours; none of his samples were analyzed for copper.

Three diamond-drill holes drilled by the American Exploration & Mining Co. in 1966 explored parts of the deposits be-

tween 400 feet above sea level and 300 feet below sea level. These cores are reported to indicate grades of MoS₂ similar to those in our and Twenhofel's samples.

The Nunatak molybdenum prospect contains a large reserve of low-grade molybdenum ore, and if the current trend in price and demand for molybdenum continue, it may be minable in the near future.

B 1121 F

F12

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL GEOLOGY

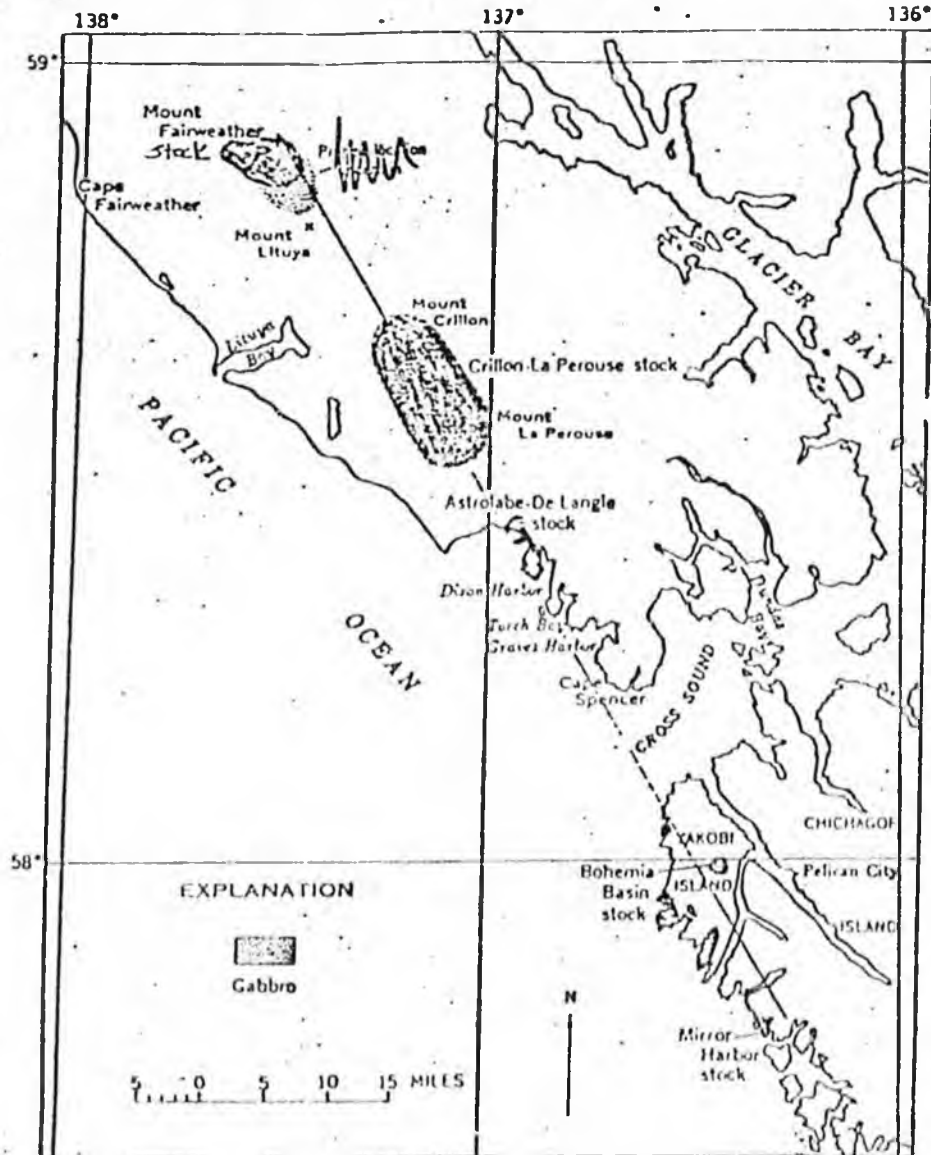


FIGURE 2.—Sketch map showing linear distribution of the gabbroic stocks in the southern end of Fairweather Range and in the western part of Yakobi and Chichagof Islands.

pletely assimilated by the gabbroic magma. The schist has been thoroughly recrystallized around both the Crillon-La Perouse and the Astrolabe-De Langle stocks; and the effects of recrystallization, discernible in the rock for several miles away from the contact, become progressively more pronounced toward the stocks. Near the contact, the schist contains almandine garnet, andalusite, staurolite, horn-

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S B

52

1/31/75

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 2-11-75

The Committee on Resources has had SR 52

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:

[Signature] _____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

[Signature] Chairman

File

The budget breakdown I discussed with you concerning Senate Bill 22 is based on the following assumptions:

1. The bill calls for collection of plant materials in subarctic and subantarctic regions. Examination of the world map shows that at greater than 50° south latitude (an area comparable to Alaska for collection purposes) there is only the southern tip of South America and a series of islands. Although there may be materials of considerable interest to Alaska to be found in these regions, the time and financial scale spelled out in the bill would make it advisable not to collect at this time south of the equator. In the future possibly yes. At present, no.
2. The northern hemisphere north of the 50th parallel contains tremendous expanses of land, a great deal of it possibly fruitful for plant exploration. In fact, there is so much area that it is an absolute impossibility to explore more than a fraction of it within the time and financial limitations. It would appear advisable in this first go round to sample very broadly within this area, and to concentrate in only a few locations.
3. During the time of seed production of the plants, which may occur at virtually the same time over broad areas, it would be impossible for two people to be present throughout the collection area at the right time to collect the desired materials as seed.
4. In order to achieve the most of value to Alaska for money spent within the time limitations specified by the bill, I believe we should concentrate on plant materials already partially screened by scientists in the countries of interest except on those areas where concentrated collection is possible. The contacts established with these people should make it possible to extend collection through plant-materials-exchange in the future. The collection of people's names, kinds of plants they are working with, and development of congenial working relationships may be more important to this project than the actual plant materials initially collected. Those people will be on the spot when plants are in the best condition to collect.

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

On this basis, therefore, I have visualized a collection trip which would concentrate in the Scandinavian countries for a period of one month and would extend to a general collection trip in the USSR over a period of two months. A tentative itinerary for this trip would be as follows:

Anchorage to Washington, D. C. (more will be said about this later) to New York - Iceland - Copenhagen - Oslo - Vollebekk - Trondheim - Tromso - Northern Sweden - Umeå - Luleå - Northern Finland - Tikkurila - Helsinki - Stockholm - Svalof - Leningrad - Kola - As many of the 22 experiment stations of the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the Far North as permitted - Novosibirsk - Yakutsk - Kamchatka - Hokkaido - Tokyo - Anchorage. I have estimated that travel within Scandinavia would be by rented vehicle and travel within the USSR would be by plane, train, bus, horse, and by boat. Naturally the exact itinerary in the USSR would probably be determined by the Russian government and might depend on the good graces of our State department and the strict exchange agreements already extant. This would have to be determined and would undoubtedly involve beginning the trip in Washington, D. C. after detailed correspondence with our State department, Foreign Agriculture Service, and our Congressional delegation.

The trip outlined above would be the responsibility of one of the two botanists specified in the bill. I have included the services of an interpreter for that portion of the trip where I think it might be necessary. It would not be absolutely necessary in the Scandinavian countries where English is widely spoken except when in some of the out-of-the-way-places. If adequate groundwork is laid prior to the trip, there probably would be no difficulty. Strict protocol is important to the Europeans. Also, July is the month of vacation for most of the professional people in Europe. Appointments must be made with people ahead of time.

For the other botanist, I propose a similar collecting trip in northwest Canada which would include the Alaska Highway as far as Edmonton, with side trips to Inuvik, Ft. Simpson, Ft. Vermillion, the Peace River country, and possibly other specific areas. This trip could be combined with collection in Southeastern Alaska.

More concentrated collections are envisioned within the state by this same individual, although even here, the amount of territory to be covered within the time span of the project means that collections will just be a first sampling of plant materials that might be useful. I have broken the state down by areas, and it appears that collection would entail at least eleven separate excursions within the state.

Since the Institute of Agricultural Sciences has been collecting grasses throughout the state since 1956, we have a fair sampling of these important species. I would presume that the botanist collecting in Alaska under the auspices of Senate Bill 22 would therefore want to concentrate on native small fruits such as currants, blueberries, raspberries, lingonberries, etc. and on plants suitable for use as ornamentals. Collection of this type of

material might entail collection of the whole plant or cuttings rather than seed. Revival and establishment of this material would entail special growing techniques such as the use of a mist chamber.

All materials collected need to be cataloged and in condition to be stored for further use or established in nurseries. This will require constant attention to avoid losing valuable material once it has been returned to this area.

An item closely related to collections of materials from areas outside of Alaska is the question of quarantines. Existing federal quarantine regulations prohibits the introduction of certain kinds of plant materials. Seeds are usually admitted providing they are properly handled and sometimes treated. If vegetatively propagated materials are allowed into the U.S., they are generally kept in strict quarantine for as much as a year or two in quarantine nurseries. There is no doubt that quarantines are necessary and highly desirable. Certainly we would not want to introduce serious plant pest problems into Alaska if it could be avoided. On the other hand, if materials from northern regions, adapted to conditions found only in northern regions, are quarantined at southerly locations, we might lose a great deal of materials that would be valuable in Alaska. I think we should work very closely with the federal quarantine people and try to establish a quarantine area as a part of the Plant Materials Center perhaps even under the strict supervision of the federal plant quarantine people.

Even materials allowed entry into the U.S. should be planted in quarantine for at least a year, which again means establishing a separate area within the Center for quarantine plantings of anything imported into Alaska. I think the present Center location would be excellent for quarantine purposes since it is isolated from other farming activities by trees and distance. Development of isolated quarantine block would add certain unanticipated expenditures to the Plant Materials Center, but I believe it is closely enough related to the collections project that certain funds could be used from those under Senate Bill 22.

I hope this will show you the direction of my thinking in relation to the budget breakdown I discussed with you.

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

State of Alaska

TO: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

DATE: January 16, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2420

FROM: F. S. Honsinger, D.V.M.
Acting Director

SUBJECT: Proposals for the
Division of Agriculture

The Alaska Division of Agriculture is usually identified as a regulatory and service agency working with the agricultural industry, however, the public interest might better be served by calling attention to the fact that food is the product of agriculture and that one of the Division's primary missions is to assure consumers a reliable supply of wholesome, high quality food.

Some of the basic functions of the Division of Agriculture are aimed at improving, facilitating, and developing the production, processing, and marketing of food and food products. Unfortunately, in today's largely urban society, there is a general lack of understanding of the role of agriculture and the Division in providing the foods that the consumer takes for granted will always be available at the supermarket.

To many people, the term "agriculture" connotes subsidies, pesticides, large corporate holdings, and other points of controversy. Almost never mentioned is the most important fact about agriculture: that it provides people with food, an absolute essential for human existence.

Perhaps a name change to "Division of Food and Agriculture" (State of California now has a Department of Food and Agriculture) or "Division of Agriculture and Consumer Services" (State of Florida has Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services) would more clearly define the basic goals and programs of the Division and would help create a more realistic and appreciative image of agriculture in the public mind.

The following information and comments pertain to the present food inspection programs within the State of Alaska. Some comments are hereby suggested as to possible future directions the State may want to take as the demand for consumer protection in foods continues, and Congressional actions in this field places additional responsibilities at the State level.

As you are aware, over the years there has been some adjustments made within the State government for food inspection programs. Presently, the Department of Natural Resources through the Division of Agriculture handles meat and poultry inspections, milk and frozen desserts, produce, and eggs. The milk and frozen desserts programs were at one time under the Department of Health and Social Services, but were subsequently transferred to the Division of Agriculture.

Passage by Congress in 1967 of the Wholesome Meat Act followed by the Wholesome Poultry Act, the Egg Products Inspection Act, and others has placed an ever increasing demand on the food industry. At both the national and state level,

January 3, 1975

to remain competitive and to meet requirements of these acts, it has been necessary for the food industry, at all levels, producer, processor, wholesaler and retailer to upgrade facilities and improve quality control.

Of the various consumer protection acts pertaining to foods passed by Congress, none has had a larger impact in Alaska than the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967. A requirement of this act was for states to upgrade their meat inspection programs within three years to "equal to" Federal standards. This necessitated a reorganization of the Division of Agriculture, establishment of a chemistry laboratory, and locating inspector positions in several locations throughout the State. The Alaska meat inspection program was certified as "equal to" Federal standards by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in December, 1970.

The 1972 session of the State Legislature extended meat inspection to include retailers within Alaska handling meats and poultry products. Since this extension of inspection, our inspection program has been approached on several occasions by the seafood industry in the State as to the possibility of expanding the program to bring their facilities and products under a combined inspection program. You might be interested in the comments contained in Attachments 1 and 2 along these same lines. Presently, seafood inspection is handled by the Department of Health and Social Services.

The last session of Congress had three different Wholesome Fish Acts under consideration, all were along similar formats as the Wholesome Meat Act. Two of the bills were to extend fish and fish products inspection under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the third was to include the inspection under a similar arrangement as the Wholesome Meat and Poultry Acts. If, a Wholesome Fish Act is passed by Congress, the State of Alaska will feel the impact as hard as any in the nation. Because of this inevitable inspection, it might be wise for the State to look seriously at the recommendations made by Mr. W. S. Miller, President of Alaskan Seafoods, Inc. in Attachment 2.

A unified state food inspection program perhaps should be considered at this time. Presently, at least four State agencies are involved in some facet of food inspection, the Department of Natural Resources, through the meats, poultry, milk and frozen desserts, produce and eggs, the Department of Health and Social Services through enforcement of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (includes seafood inspection), the Department of Commerce through the Division of Weights and Measures, and the most recent, the Department of Law, Division of Consumer Protection.

Under the present set up, a food wholesaler or retailer is subject to several inspections by several state agencies on any given business day. In fact, we have been confronted by store-owners complaining of just such a thing happening to them.

The cross-training of inspectors to handle State responsibilities for food industry inspections is certainly within the realm of technology. A class of food inspectors could be trained to handle the basic facility and product inspections with the necessary professional and laboratory assistance to compliment a very complete State Food Inspection Program. This could resolve the multiple inspection the food industry presently faces, provide a more uniform inspection program, and consolidate State responsibilities.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

-3-

January 16, 1975

Various states have already proceeded to unify their consumer protection responsibilities under new agency formats, or have consolidated fragmented responsibilities under an existing agency already having a primary function in the field such as the previously mentioned newly created State of Florida, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Some states have placed consumer services under Commerce, and others under their Health Departments.

As we have upgraded and expanded our various food inspection programs the last four years to meet federal standards, it has become evident that there are areas where consolidation of fragmented agency responsibilities would be in the best interest of both the State and industry. With the possibility of a Federal Wholesome Fish Act being passed, and the resultant impact in Alaska, it might be well to take the initial steps at the state level for consolidation of seafoods with existing food inspection programs, and look seriously at training a level of food inspectors capable of providing uniform sanitation, facility, and product inspection to all facets of the food industry in the State.

Comments would be appreciated, and our administrative and inspection staff would be glad to discuss the subject with interested government or industry people.

FSH:hh

SB

107

An Act creating the Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge: and providing for an effective date.

COMMITTEE REPORT

4/26/75

HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 4-28-75

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SB 107 am

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>Robert Anderson</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<u>Wm. Hershberger</u>	_____	_____

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

Robert Anderson Chairman

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

BY: House Resources Committee

TO: Amend HOUSE BILL No. _____

SENATE BILL No. 107 AM

PAGE: 2

LINE: 5

Delete "all State waters"

Between lines 5+6 pg 2 insert "All state
tide and submerged lands"

Between lines 9+10 page 2 insert "all state
tide and submerged lands"

Page 1 line 89

Delete the word "waters"
insert "tide and submerged lands"

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

PLAT MAPS

**TOWNSHIP 17 N
RANGE 1 W**

**TOWNSHIP 17 N
RANGE 1 E**

SEWARD MERIDIAN

SB

131

"An Act relating to the boards of fisheries and game; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

5/3/75

HOUSE

FINANCE

Mr. Speaker:

Date 07/11/75

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SB 131 am

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>TIMOTHY HEACHER</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

Members NOT concurring in the Majority report:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

_____ recommends:

[Signature] Chairman

A M E N D M E N T

SB 131

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: Gardiner

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

SENATE BILL No. 131 am

PAGE: 5

LINE: 20

ADD after "travel expenses and" \$100
DELETE "allowed by law"

AMENDMENT

SB
131

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: Gardiner

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

SENATE BILL No. 131 am

PAGE: 5

LINE: _____

Line 25: Before "Each" add (a)

End of Line 29: ADD (b) In addition, the Board of Fisheries shall hold at least one meeting or hearing a year in each of the following general areas:

- (1) Upper Yukon - Kuskokwim - Arctic
- (2) Western Alaska (including Kodiak)
- (3) Southcentral
- (4) Prince William Sound (including Yakutat)
- (5) Southeast.

18 Tabs

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

04007 ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1113A ADT

1975 MAY 9 PM 2 46

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

JUN

STRONGLY URGE PASSAGE OF SB131

VERNON D SMITH 1511 TURPIN ANCHORAGE 99504

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

SB 131

04006 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1108 ADT

1975 MAY 9 PM 2 49

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

JUN

STRONGLY URGE PASSAGE OF SB131

WILLIAM B MEEHAM 8215 EAST 2ND ANCHORAGE 99504

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

04004 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1153A ADT

1975 MAY 9 PM 2 49

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN

STRONGLY URGE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 131

GEORGE COTTON SR 3901 IOWA DR ANCHORAGE 99503

01002 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1141A ADT 1975 MAY 9 PM 2 50

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN

STRONGLY URGE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 131

DOUG WHITMAN 8215 EAST 2ND AVE ANCHORAGE 99504

TELEGRAM
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 580-6440
UNEAU, ALASKA 99801

TELEGRAM
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 580-6440
UNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 9 PM 2 51

04001 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1132A ADT

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN

I STRONGLY URGE PASSAGE SENATE BILL 131

RALPH T MICHAUD 705 MULDOON SP 78 ANCHORAGE 99504

04002 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-09 1147A ADT

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN

STRONGLY URGE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 131

RAY CHARLTON 1846 CINDYLEE LANE ANCHORAGE 99504

TELEGRAM
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 580-6440
UNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 9 PM 2 50

TELEGRAM

F.B.

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, I

PHONE: 586-6440

TUNEAU, ALASKA 99801 1975 MAY 6 AM 5 11

SB
131

#

02006 NL PDF ANCHORAGE ALASKA 69 05-05 910P ADT

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON JR CHAIRMAN HOUSE RESOURCES COMM

POUCH V

363

JUN

SUBJECT: SPLITTING OF FISH AND GAME BOARD. THE

ANCHORAGE CHAPTER OF THE ISAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICAN

WISHES TO GO ON RECORD AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO

SPLIT THE FISH AND GAME BOARD. WE REQUEST THIS BILL BE TABLED

AND PUBLIC HEARINGS BE SCHEDULED TO ALLOW CONCERNED ALASKANS

TO TESTIFY. YOUR CONSIDERATION WILL TRULY BE APPRECIATED

SAM E MCDOWELL CHAIRMAN COOK INLET FISHERY RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ANCHORAGE CHAPTER OF THE ISAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

BOX 8-9070 ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99508

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 8 AM 8 33

02007 POM TDA EAGLE RIVER ALASKA 15 05-08 535A ADT

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN 636

PLEASE SUPPORT SENATE BILL 131 TO CREATE SEPRATE FISH AND GAME
BOARDS FOR BETTER REPRESENTATION

DALE BONDURANT

STAR RTE BOX 846 CHUGIAK 99567

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

V04006 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 05-08 1035A ADT

1975 MAY 8 PM 1 12

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

JUN 637

FAVOR PASSAGE OF SPLIT BOARD, S.B.131

ALASKA WATERFOWL ASSN 213 WEST 6 AVENUE SUITE 2 99501

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

UNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 2 PM 11 15

fuld

#

02126 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 05-02 646P ADT

PMS PEP NELS A ANDERSON JR

224

JUN

URGENT URGENT PLEASE SUPPORT CSSSSB 196 COMMISSION ON AGING AND

SB 219 INCREASE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE MOST IMPORTANT

CLIFTON C CARR OLIVE LANE 99502

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
UNEAU, ALASKA 99801

*FILE
AB 131*

#CJ

12054 POM FAIRBANKS ALASKA 15 05-08 130P ADT

1975 MAY 8 PM 9 20

PMSNELS ANDERSON

693

JUN

WE SOLICITATE YOUR SUPPORT FOR SB 131 TO SEPARATE GAME

FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

DR P B HAGGLAND INTERIOR WILDLIFE ASSOC

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 9 AM 1 52

02179 POM TDA EAGLE RIVER ALASKA 15 05-08 1040P ADT

PMS REP NELS ANDERSON

734

JUN

STRONGLY URGE PASSING SB131 SPLIT FISH AND GAME BOARD

EDWARD N NORMAN PLES PO BOX 538 EAGLE RIVER 99577

SPORTSMAN GAME PRESERVATION ASSOC

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 8 PM 4 34

02031 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 05-08 125P ADT

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

677

JUN

ALASKA NEEDS A DEIVION OF THE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME NOW

VOTE FOR SB131 AND SUPPORT FAIR REGULATIONS FOR ALL ALASKA

JOHN W THOMAS 446 EAST 10TH ANCHORAGE 99501

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 8 PM 4 5

02032 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 05-08 130P ADT

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

JUN" 682

I HAVE BEEN A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN AND AM ALSO A SPORTSMAN
I FIND IT IS UNFAIR TO BOTH PARTIES TO HAVE ONLY ONE
BOARD. VOTE FOR THE DIVISION OF THE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME
ON SB131

FRANK D EATON 4503 SPENARD RD ANCHORAGE 99503

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1975 MAY 8 PM 4 50

02034 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 05-08 140P ADT

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

JUN" 680

COMMERCIAL FISHING AND SPORTS HUNTING AND FISHING ARE VITALLY
IMPORTANT TO ALASKA GIVE EACH PARTY A FAIR VOICE VOTE TO
DIVIDE THE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME ON SB131

ARLO BRADSTREET 4503 SPENARD RD ANCHORAGE 99503

TELEGRAM

BCI ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

1975 MAY 8 PM 4 50

02035 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 05-08 145P ADT

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

JUN" **679**

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE DIVISION OF THE
BOARD OF FISH AND GAME SB131 ALASKA NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT IN
THIS MATTER OF IMPORTANCE

BOYD AND DE VERL CRUME 4100 IOWA DR ANCHORAGE 99503

TELEGRAM

BCI ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

1975 MAY 8 PM 4 50

02033 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 05-08 135P ADT

PMS REP NELS A ANDERSON JR

JUN" **681**

ALL ALASKANS NEED FAIR REPRESENTATION VOTE FOR DIVISION OF
THE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME ON SB131

PAUL ADAMSON 2806 WEST 33 ANCHORAGE 99503

1975 MAY 8 PM 4 50

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 585-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901

CJ

02032 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 05-08 130P ADT

PMS REP, NELS A ANDERSON JR

678
JUN"

I HAVE BEEN A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN AND AM ALSO A SPORTSMAN
I FIND IT IS UNFAIR TO BOTH PARTIES TO HAVE ONLY ONE
BOARD. VOTE FOR THE DIVISION OF THE BOARD OF FISH AND GAME
ON SB131

FRANK D EATON 4503 SPENARD RD ANCHORAGE 99503

(RUB)

5/8/75

Dear Ned,

Please bring SB131, the split fish & game board bill from your committee and send it over to rules.

I think that bill will give us better management of both fish and game. For instance those interested in game or the present board do not tend to be too attentive to fishing problems. Also I think a seven man board will be more efficient in both areas.

Hope you are having lots of fun!

Best regards

Jack Anderson