

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES 1901-1902

1901 SRES . SB 162 - SB 189 . 1901

SENATE AMENDMENT

By SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. SSSB 162

To: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: 1

LINE: 13

delete "\$5,700,000" and insert "\$6,000,000" in its place.



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

Neal  
Wed

file 162

January 25, 1982

The Honorable Jalmar M. Kerttula  
President of the Senate  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. President:

I have carefully considered the less than harmonious state of relations which now exist between the legislative and the executive branches of state government. I believe the situation exists partly from the fact that CSSSSB 162 (fin) (efd failed H) was transmitted to my office over the protests of the Speaker of the House. Members of the House of Representatives have complained that the manner of transmittal has deprived them of a vote on final passage of that bill. They have also alleged that the bill was prematurely transmitted to me and, as a matter of law, pends further action in the Legislature.

Because I have served as a former member of the Legislature, I can understand these feelings expressed by members of the House. In an effort to improve relations between the executive branch and both houses of the Legislature, I have requested the Lieutenant Governor to relinquish possession of SB 162 to me and he has complied with my wishes. I am, by this letter, transmitting SB 162 back to you for whatever action you consider appropriate.

While it is the position of my Administration that CSSSSB 162 (fin) has become law pursuant to the Constitution, I am nevertheless taking this action as a matter of comity and out of respect for the rights and privileges accorded to a coordinate branch of government.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay S. Hammond".

Jay S. Hammond  
Governor



STATE OF ALASKA

POUCH AA  
JUNEAU 99811  
(907) 485.3520

January 26, 1982

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond  
Governor  
State of Alaska  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hammond:

In response to your request that I relinquish CSSSSB 162 (fin) (efd failed H) to you, I am returning this legislation as an enclosure.

As required by law, I certify that the enclosed legislation is the original CSSSSB 162 (fin) (efd failed H) as filed in my office.

Sincerely yours,

Terry Miller  
Lieutenant Governor

Enclosure as noted

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January  
A.D. 1982.

*Robert Schoultz*  
Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 11/29/83

Expiration Date

RECEIVED DEC 15 1981

T. E. IBERSON COMPANY



ENGINEERS / CONTRACTORS / CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS  
3424 Wooddale Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416 / Phone 612-929-1641

December 11, 1981

*Need well*

Mr. W. I. "Bob" Palmer  
Alaska Agricultural Action Council  
Pouch "AN"  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Bob:

Re: State of Alaska - Grain Export Terminal - Seward, Alaska

This letter is in regard to the project contract breakdown and scheduling for a re-activated construction project at Seward.

Relative to our phone conversation of November 17, 1981, it is our understanding that you are looking for our analysis on using the "fast track" construction approach versus the "general contract" construction approach, with funding for the project being made available in mid-January or mid-April of 1982.

First, we see the prime contracts that would be awarded for the project using the fast track approach, breaking down as follows:

1. Concrete foundations
2. Steel tank erection, machinery tower erection, conveyor bridge installation, rail receiving building erection, millwright work, dust control system installation
3. Motor control center/shop building and control building
4. Electrical work
5. Mechanical work - sanitary and domestic plumbing, compressed air system, water main extension, and sprinkler system
6. Painting - steel tanks, conveyor bridges, exterior machinery (this could possibly be included in Contract #2)
7. Site work - area drainage, finish grading, and roadway work (this could possibly be included in Contract #1)

This breakdown parallels very closely the subcontracts that a general contractor would probably issue.

*100th Anniversary*

Second, we have reviewed the scheduling and have recapped for you what we feel are the most critical dates for your consideration.

Fast Track Approach

1. Funding available January 15
  - a. TEI engineering and Contract #1 package preparation . . . . . January 25 - February 12
  - b. DOT/PF package preparation . . . . . February 15 - February 19
  - c. Bidding time . . . . . February 22 - March 18
  - d. Award contract . . . . . By March 26
  - e. Start construction . . . . . April 5
  - f. Receive grain . . . . . October 18

- Could most probably complete all painting in 1982.
  
2. Funding available April 15 (TEI start February 15)
  - a. TEI engineering and Contract #1 package preparation . . . . . February 15 - March 5
  - b. DOT/PF package preparation . . . . . March 8 - March 12
  - c. Bidding time . . . . . March 15 - April 8
  - d. Award contract . . . . . April 15
  - e. Start construction . . . . . April 26
  - f. Receive grain . . . . . November 15

- Could most probably complete steel tank painting and possibly complete machinery painting in 1982.
  
3. Funding available April 15 (TEI start April 15)
  - a. TEI engineering and Contract #1 package preparation . . . . . April 19 - May 7
  - b. DOT/PF package preparation . . . . . May 10 - May 14
  - c. Bidding time . . . . . May 17 - June 10
  - d. Award contract . . . . . By June 18
  - e. Start construction . . . . . June 28
  - f. Receive grain . . . . . January 10, 1983

- Most probably could not start painting until May 1983.

General Contract Approach

1. Funding available January 15
  - a. TEI engineering and contract package preparation . . . . . January 18 - February 26
  - b. DOT/PF package preparation . . . . . March 1 - March 12
  - c. Bidding time . . . . . March 15 - April 15
  - d. Award contract . . . . . By April 30
  - e. Start construction . . . . . May 17
  - f. Receive grain . . . . . November 29

- Could possibly complete steel tank painting but most probably not complete machinery painting.

2. Funding available April 15
    - a. FEI engineering and contract package preparation . . . . . April 19 - May 28
    - b. DOT/PF package preparation . . . . . June 1 - June 11
    - c. Bidding time . . . . . June 14 - July 15
    - d. Award contract . . . . . By July 30
    - e. Start construction . . . . . August 16
    - f. Receive grain . . . . . February 28, 1983
- Most probably could not start painting until May 1983.

As you can see, the proposed schedule for construction time to "receive grain" is projected at 28 weeks. The original schedule showed the construction time to "receive grain" at 23 weeks. This projected change is due primarily to contractor and construction limitations due to location and in part to our impressions of the Alaska Railroad's reaction time and interfacing requirements that became apparent during the initial construction period.

We have listed what we see as points to consider in using the fast track versus the general contract approach for the project.

Fast Track Approach

1. Would allow for earliest receiving, particularly if engineering could be resumed by mid-February.
2. Would require State purchase of materials and equipment, and in turn eliminate a general contractor's markup on these items.
3. Would eliminate a general contractor's markup on subcontractor's work.
4. Would require 5-7 bidding processes.
5. Would require State-construction manager-contractor interfacing for each contract.

General Contract Approach

1. Would delay receiving capability.
2. Scheduling would allow for contractor purchase of some materials and equipment.
3. Would require only one bidding process.
4. Would require minimal State-construction manager-contractor interfacing.
5. Would probably make the project more appealing to larger "lower 48" contractors. (This may act to "lock out" Alaskan contractors.)
6. May be beyond Alaskan contractors' performance capabilities.

Mr. W. I. Palmer  
December 11, 1981  
Page Four

In conclusion, it is our opinion that the fast track approach should be used to achieve the earliest completion of the project for the least cost. Further, we feel that regardless of the approach you decide to use, a construction manager with a background in grain handling should be employed.

If you should have any questions on this analysis or require additional information, please contact us.

Sincerely,

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY

David R. Berg  
Project Manager

DRB:cs

cc: J. W. Kiffe  
W. L. Webster

*A/eed Wnd*

SENATOR Fahrenkamp:

"I move that the Senate rescind ~~their~~ action in adopting the Free Conference Committee report on SENATE BILL NO. 162 (special appropriations to the Alaska Agricultural Action Council for a small grain marketing system)."

PRESIDENT KERTTULA:

"The question is, shall the Senate rescind ~~their~~ action in adopting the Free Conference Committee report on SENATE BILL NO. 162?"

vote.....

And so, the Senate has rescinded its action on SENATE BILL NO. 162."

SENATOR FAHRENKAMP:

"I move that the Senate rescind its action in not concurring with the House amendment on SENATE BILL NO. 162."

PRESIDENT KERTTULA:

"The question is, shall the Senate rescind its action in not concurring with the House amendment on SB 162, namely, failing the effective date clause?"

vote.....

And so, the Senate has rescinded its action in failing to concur with the House amendment on SB 162."

SENATOR FAHRENKAMP:

"I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 162 (Fin), namely CS FOR SSSB 162 (Fin) (efd fld H)."

PRESIDENT KERTTULA: vote.....

The question in, shall the Senate concur in the House amendment on SB 162?"  
passed the Senate." vote.....And so CS SSSB 162 (Fin) (efd fld H)

*Passed 20-7*

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM:

TO: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: SIM PALMER  
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE STAFF

RE: SSSB 162 "An Act making special appropriations to the Alaska Agricultural Action Council for a small grain marketing system."

DATE: FEBRUARY 12, 1981

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The purpose of SSSB 162 is to appropriate funds for the construction of a tidewater grain terminal, a grain elevator and for the organization and administration of a marketing system for grain produced on Delta I this year.

According to contracts signed by the farmers on Delta I, the farmers must have 60% of their land ready for planting this year. The Agricultural Action Council believes that this will have a dramatic effect on the amount of grain produced. They estimate that the harvest will run from 20,000 to 23,000 tons of grain.

The grain terminal, grain elevator and marketing organization is aimed at aiding the Delta I farmer get this harvest to market. Bob Palmer has informed me that markets have been secured in Portland and the Pacific Rim countries.

#### SECTION 1

A total of \$6,400,000 is appropriated by this legislation to the Alaska Agricultural Action Council to be used as loans to construct the grain terminal and elevator. The elevator will be located between Fairbanks and Delta Junction. The port facility will be located at either Anchorage or Seward.

The amount of the appropriation (5,700,00 and 700,000) is the result of cost calculations done by the Haskins Co. of Spokane, Washington.

#### SECTION 2

The \$300,000 appropriation is made to the Alaska Agricultural Action Council to contract for the operation of the marketing system to get the Delta I grain to market. The intent of this appropriation is to set up a temporary organization. The private sector is expected to take over this marketing responsibility in the future.

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

FROM: SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP

RE: SB 162

DATE: APRIL 15, 1981

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The Delta agricultural development project is presently approaching its second year of production. The program established 60,000 acres in the Delta area designated for agriculture production to be sold by lottery. Successful applicants contracted to a schedule of completing one third of the clearing work in the first year, 60% of Type II and III soils prepared to plant by the second year and 90% by the third year.

In 1980, operating ahead of schedule, 7,600 acres were in production, with a harvest of 8,000 tons of barley.

In 1981, an expected 16,000 acres will be in production, with an estimated harvest of 20,000 tons.

In state use there will be approximately 6,000 tons. The state must be prepared to sell 15,000 tons of grain this year. If we are truly interested in the development of agriculture in Alaska, we must plan for an exporting capability.

In 1980, 15 tons of grain were test marketed to Japan. The product met the quality and price competitiveness for a viable export product. We are already anticipating an increase in tonage production by over a hundred per cent in one year. The remaining element is transportation.

A tidewater facility for loading grains into ships in order to transport the grains to markets, railroad cars and a transfer facility in North Pole are necessary.

Markets have already been established in Japan, Korea and Taiwan. Recently, interest was also expressed by Hawaii.

#### SECTION I

A total of \$8,200,000 is appropriated by this legislation to the Agricultural Action Council to be used as loans to construct the grain

terminal and elevator and to purchase the necessary railroad cars. The elevator will be located at North Pole. The port will be located at Seward.

## SECTION 2

The \$300,000 appropriation is made to the Alaska Agricultural Action Council to contract for the operation of the marketing system to get the grain to market. The intent of this appropriation is to set up a temporary marketing organization. The private sector is expected to take over this marketing responsibility in the future.

# Alaska State Legislature



REPRESENTATIVE  
H. PAPPY MOSS  
P.O. BOX 182  
DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA 99737  
(907) 895-4384

WHILE IN JUNEAU  
OUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA  
99811  
(907) 465-4990

## House of Representatives

February 16, 1981

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee

Madam Chairman:

Re: SSSB 162

The Delta agricultural development project is presently approaching its second year of production. The program established 60,000 acres in the Delta area designated for agriculture production to be sold by lottery. Successful applicants contracted to a schedule of completing one third of the clearing work in the first year, 60% of Class II and III soils prepared to plant by the second year and 90% by the third year.

In 1980, operating ahead of schedule, 7,600 acres were in production, with a harvest of 8,000 tons of barley. In 1981, with the project on schedule, 30,000 acres will be prepared for planting, with fertilizer on order for 16,000 acres.

In-state use will account for approximately 6,000 tons of grain. The state must be prepared to sell 15,000 tons of grain this year. If we are truly interested in the development of agriculture in Alaska, we must plan for an export capability.

In 1980, 15 tons of grain were test-marketed to Japan. The product met the quality and price competitiveness criteria for a viable export product. We are already anticipating an increase in tonnage production of over a hundred per cent in one year. The remaining element is transportation.

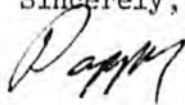
A tidewater facility for loading grains onto ships, railroad cars to transport the grain to tidewater, and a transfer facility in North Pole are necessary. The funds for grain cars have been transferred from another allocation made in 1979 for passenger cars which were never purchased. The remaining two legs of the transportation tripod are the grain elevator at the tidewater location and the transfer facility at North Pole.

February 16, 1981

Markets have already been established in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. Recently, interest was also expressed by Hawaii. I personally met with three Japanese representatives from Hokkaido who have tested and utilized Alaskan barley. Their present sources are Australia, Canada, and domestic production. These tests show that Alaskan grain is far superior, and they are interested in purchasing 70,000 metric tons per year.

This system -- transfer facility, transportation, and tidewater elevator -- is integral to this year's agricultural effort. The system has been well planned, and I would strongly encourage the Committee to approve the funds.

Sincerely,



H. Pappy Mess

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE CHAIRMAN  
ORAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
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(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FROM: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE STAFF

RE: SSSB 162

DATE: FEBRUARY 17, 1981

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On Wednesday, at 1:30PM, the Chairman intends to move this bill out of committee. Attached are two proposed amendments. The Chairman also wishes to inform you that an amendment might be offered tomorrow stating that the grain terminal will be an ice-free, deep-water port.

S

B

164



February 13, 1981

Mr. Gene Rutledge  
Research Director  
Pacific Polar Rims  
6930 Oakwood Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Dear Gene:

I have just had a chance to glance at the notes you made on your "Biographical Sketch," and thought I'd comment on a couple of them.

Yes, I was at Oak Ridge in 1943, but not at Y-12--I was with Stone and Webster.

From 1946 to 1948 I was attending the University of Tennessee, and graduated in 1949.

What a small world we live in--Hope to see you before too long.

Sincerely,

Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Alaska State Senator

BF/ra

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835



Senate

Committee on Resources

January 30, 1981  
11:00 a.m.

Beltz Room  
211 Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

SENATOR FAHRENKAMP  
SENATOR MULCAHY  
SENATOR ELIASON  
SENATOR GILMAN  
SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

MEMBERS ABSENT

SENATOR FISCHER  
SENATOR BRADLEY

The Committee was briefed on the need to complete the analysis of geochemical samples by Dr. Gene Rutledge, Energy Scientist and Dr. Thomas A. Weaver, Group Leader, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

Dr. Gene Rutledge indicated that the Department of Energy plans to phase out the Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance program. 18,000 water and sediment samples at about 9,000 separate locations have been taken in Alaska on some lands where it is now impossible to obtain such samples because of the recent land withdrawals. The samples were scheduled to be analyzed for 44 different elements. There is enough money to analyze a few more samples. It is only one-half of the amount needed. He urged the Committee to support an appropriation of \$800,000 as matching funds to finish analyzing the samples.

Dr. Thomas A. Weaver showed the Committee slides of the Laboratory facilities and the types of work they produce. He indicated that the geochemical data from Alaska they are working on can compliment the work being conducted by the Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. If the samples are shipped to archives, they will most probably be lost forever for scientific purposes.

The motion was made by Senator Mulcahy to have the Committee sponsor a bill appropriating the funds. With no objections the motion passed.

*Handwritten notes:* 2-1-81



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

### RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### MEMORANDUM

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

-----

TO: Senate Resources Committee members

FROM: Jim Palmer  
Senate Resources Committee Staff

DATE: February 2, 1981

RE: LASL proposal to Committee

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Last Thursday, January 29, an informal meeting was held in the Senate Resources Committee to hear a presentation from Dr. Weaver from the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) on the laboratory's proposal for analysis of geochemical samples from the State of Alaska.

Dr. Weaver gave the committee members present a presentation of what geochemical work has taken place in Alaska over the last few years and what is the current status of the research. Briefly, the project needs a matching \$800,000 from the State in order to complete its work.

Since a quorum of the committee was present, a motion was passed instructing the committee staff to prepare legislation authorizing and appropriating this money to the project. This motion in no way indicated the support or non-support for this legislation but did indicate the desire of the committee members to take a serious look at this proposal.

This legislation and other preliminary research is currently underway.

Attached is additional information on this subject for your use.

JAN 29 1981

January 23, 1981

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Natural Resources  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Per the requests of Jennifer Johnston of your office in Fairbanks and Dr. Gene Rutledge in Anchorage, I am forwarding the following information for your use.

The Los Alamos National Laboratory has submitted a proposal to Ross Schaff's office in Anchorage requesting State of Alaska funding to complete the analysis of samples collected in Alaska under the US Department of Energy's National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURF) program. The hydrogeochemical reconnaissance portion of NURE is being phased out of the program during FY 81 due to Federal budget cuts. As a result, major quantities of the Alaskan samples (many of them from National Park lands) will probably not be analyzed and reported in a manner consistent with past NURE data because of the reduced funding this year. These samples and the resulting analyses are extremely valuable to the State as they provide information relating to natural resources (the sediment samples are analyzed for more than 40 elements of economic and geologic importance), environmental studies, and policy decisions relating to both.

*→ Committee members have copy*

Enclosed are 1) a copy of the proposal submitted to Ross Schaff, 2) an updated status map for the hydrogeochemical reconnaissance portion of NURE in Alaska (showing also the areas that we plan to analyze with the limited DOE funding available), and 3) a copy of our recent report on the Dixon Entrance quadrangle, AK. *} available in Resource committee*

The funding we are requesting from Alaska (\$800,000) will guarantee the state as deliverables:

- 1) Complete analysis of all NURE sediment samples taken in Alaska
- 2) Hard copies of all field and analytical data for these samples (such as given in Appendix I of the Dixon Entrance report enclosed)
- 3) Hard copies of the 1:250,000-scale sample location maps for all areas sampled (e.g., Plate II in the Dixon Entrance report)

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

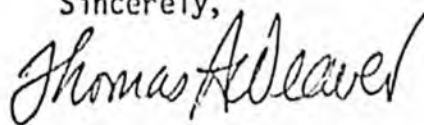
- 2 -

January 23, 1981

While we cannot provide with the \$800,000 requested complete reports such as the Dixon Entrance report, at least the data will be available in Alaska for the State's use.

I look forward to being able to discuss this proposal with you and your committee on either 29 or 30 January 1981.

Sincerely,



Thomas A. Weaver  
Group Leader, G-4  
Resource Characterization

TAW:jab

xc: Gene Rutledge, Anchorage, AK, w, enc.

2-9-81

GENE RUTLEDGE  
RESEARCH DIRECTOR

# Pacific Polar Rims

6930 OAKWOOD DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507  
(907) 349-4979

*Permanente file*

February 3, 1981

Senator Bette Fahrenkamp, Chairman  
Senate Natural Resources Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
Juneau, Alaska

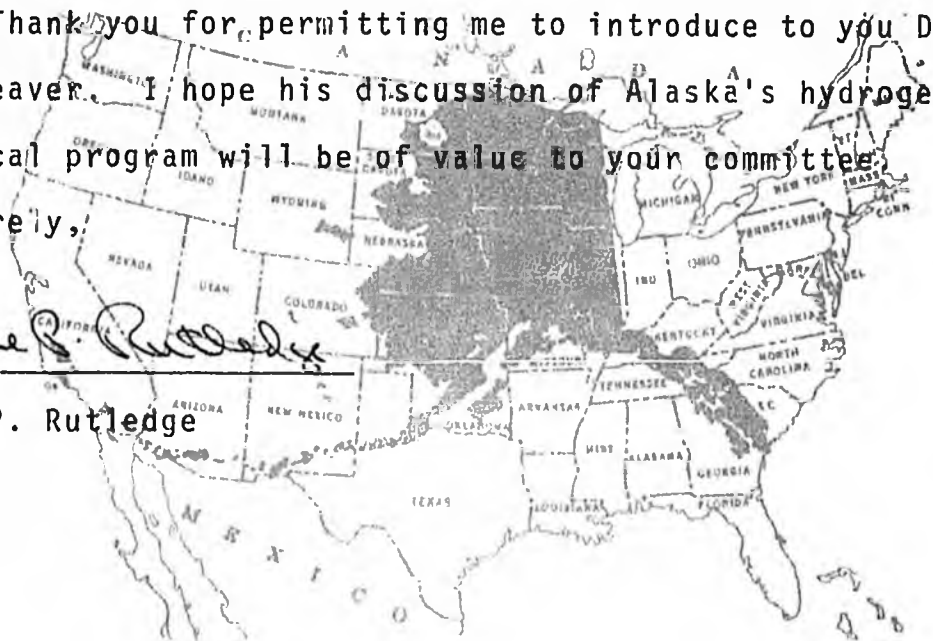
Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Thank you for permitting me to introduce to you Dr. Tom Weaver. I hope his discussion of Alaska's hydrogeochemical program will be of value to your committee.

Sincerely,



Gene P. Rutledge



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENE P. RUTLEDGE

Address: 6930 Oakwood Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99507 - Telephone: (907) 349-4979

Wife: Louise Children: Eddy, Preston, Leigh, Erin

Hobbies: Skiing, Hunting, Fishing, Baseball

## EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES

Year	University or College	Degree	Subject
1942-46	Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C. (Jr. year at Clemson University)	B.S.	Science with Chemistry Major
1946-48	University of Tennessee, Knoxville <i>was in grad school?</i>	M.S.	Physical and Inorganic Chemistry. Thesis: Thermal Expansion of Organic Liquids
1948-60	(Following work hours) Univ. of Tenn., Ohio Univ., Goodyear, Bettis & Pitt.	None	Miscellaneous: Chemistry, Physics, Geology Nuclear Engineering, Business Admin. Thesis advisor for UI-W student
1965-66	University of Idaho	--	Honorary Doctor of Science
1971	Wofford College	Sc.D.	Practitioner, Professor, Instructor and lecturer on Alaska's Energy Resources
1977-now	Alaska Pacific University and University of Alaska	..	

## PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Chemical Engineers	American Chemical Society
American Nuclear Society	Society of Sigma Xi
Listed: American Men of Science	Who's Who in America
International Who's Who in Atoms	World's Who's Who in Commerce and Industry

## PUBLICATIONS

Journal of American Chem. Soc. 75, 5762 (1953)	Annual Report - Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission (INE) 1968-1976
Review Scientific Instr. 24, No. 6 431-432, June (1953)	Transactions: (Documentation of Information Meeting)
Journal of Physical Chem. 57, 541, (1953)	Thorium - Salmon, September 18, 1968
Journal of Physical Chem. 58, 543 (1954)	Thermal Effluent - Boise, July, 1970
Journal of Heating, Piping & Air Cond., Feb. (1956)	Isotopic Snow Gauge - Sun Valley, Oct. 28, 1970
Nuclear Science & Engring., Vol. 4, P. 530 (1958)	Agronuclear - Twin Falls, Oct. 27-28, 1971
Journal of Physical Chem. 63, 166 (1959)	Uranium Enrichment (WINB) (1973)
Industrial & Engring. Chem. Vol. 51, P. 203 (1959)	Analysis of the Economics of Coal versus Nuclear For a Power Plant Near Boise, Idaho (1976)
Trans. of the ANS, Vol. 3, No. 1, June (1961)	D. Boon 1776, War Has Two Sides (1976) Drama
Bettis Technical Review, May (1962)	Alaska's Energy Resources; Phase 1, Vol. I & II; Phase 2, Vol. I, II, & III. (Project Leader & Coauthor)
AIChE Nuclear Symposium, Dec. (1962)	
Nuclear Applications, Vol. 2, (Dec. (1966)	
(Book) Editor, Nuclear Engineering, Dec. (1965)	

## EXPERIENCE

Year	Type Work	Employer/Location	Job Description
1945 (Summer)		<i>was you at Y-12 in 1943?</i> Tenn. Eastman 2 Y-12	<i>isotope separation - OAK RIDGE</i>
1948-56	Research and Development (Chemist); Design Coordination and Project Engineering (Engineer); Supervisor, Engineering Dept.	Union Carbide, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Goodyear, Portsmouth, Ohio - Both under AEC contract.	Research in fluorine and uranium chemistry, isotope separation, and design of laboratory facilities (Carbide). Process, project and applied engineering associated with gaseous diffusion cascade, uranium accountability, and plant start-up (Goodyear)
1956-67	Various staff and management positions in metallurgy, physics, math, and nuclear engineering.	Westinghouse, Bettis at Pittsburg, NRIF at Idaho Falls, Idaho.	Research, Development, Design, Analysis, Testing of Pressurized Water Nuclear Reactors for Power and Submarine Propulsion. Westinghouse commendation for role in (secret) proof-of-principle test.
1967-76	Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission, Office of Nuclear Energy Development (Executive Director) Board of Directors, Western Interstate Nuclear Compact, 1969-1976.	State of Idaho Registered energy lobbyist. Hosted over 200 television programs on energy.	Advance nuclear possibilities by stimulating interest of industry, agriculture, education, advise the Governor, sponsor studies, collect and disseminate information, administer contracts, geothermal, solar, wind, hydrogen research, augment federal base with a healthy private enterprise component.
1976-now	Energy scientist, Office of the Governor and DEPD, and consultant.	State of Alaska and Pacific Polar Rims, Anchorage, AK.	Compiled Alaska's energy resources, operations, and issues (see attachment).

## ALASKA EXPERIENCE — Gene P. Rutledge

### DATE

### POSITION TITLE

1968 — 1976:

Board member, Western  
Interstate Nuclear Compact

1976 — Dec. 1978

Project leader, Alaska Regional  
Energy Resource Planning  
Project, Office of the Governor  
and later Division of Energy and  
Power Development

Dec. 1978 — now  
Research Director and Owner,  
Pacifi Polar Rims

### JOB DESCRIPTION

Charter member, Board of Directors of Federal/State Western Energy Compact representing State of Idaho. Counterpart was Lt. Gov., namely, Bob Ward, then Red Boucher and then Lowell Thomas, Jr. Made several energy related trips to Alaska from Idaho. Moved to Alaska in July, 1976. Represented State of Alaska at one meeting in Denver in 1976.

The project involved the following energy resources: oil and gas (onshore and offshore), coal, hydro, uranium, geothermal, wind, tides, wood, solar, oil shale, peat, waste heat; the following operations: exploration/discovery, development/recovery, storage, transportation/transmission, processing/generation, end use, decommission/reclamation; the following issues: economic, social, environmental, governmental, conservation and technology.

Co-authored huge multi-volume report "Alaska's Energy Resources" which is in strong demand and is used as a textbook by two universities.

Inspected coal research and development facilities at Wilsonville, Alabama; Ubbelli, Alaska; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Laramie, Wyoming; Ft. Lewis, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska. Inspected oil and gas facilities at Prudhoe Bay, North Pole (refinery), Cook Inlet (Spark Platform and Ocean Ranger Drilling Rig), Kenai (LNG plant Refinery and Petrochemical plant), and Swanson River Field, air inspection near Ketchikan of Bokan Mt. (uranium), hydro sites, Quartz Hill (molybdenum), Thorne Bay (wood) and Kassan (lignite); Agriculture and energy trip to Delta and Fairbanks.

Technology assignment to forest products industry in Ketchikan and member of Governor's Interior Alaska Energy Team. Energy presentation to DOE officials and Alaska's congressional delegation (staff) in Washington, D.C.

PPRims addresses energy resources, operations and issues with attention to energy economics, technology and education and special attention to energy public relations. Clients have included Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (conducted an Executive Summary of Natural Gas Reserves in Cook Inlet and met with over 200 key industrial leaders throughout Alaska and the West Coast on a person-to-person basis for program support), Alaska Oil and Gas Association (conducted Public Input Analysis of State of Alaska Coastal Management Program by District) and numerous energy educational organizations. Small contracts with two south 48 engineering firms.

↑ During this  
time period I  
met the LASL scientist  
from New Mexico

# "Glacier Energy" premiers



Rutledge

Something new has been added to the AJC starting with this issue "Glacier Energy." The column is not a new alternate energy source, but articles involving Alaskans and designed to be humorous. The articles will appear about once a month and will usually be energy-oriented, leaving the reader with some worthwhile information.

The Glacier Energy articles are based on the personal experiences of author Gene Rutledge, a well-known Alaskan energy scientist, lecturer and author.

Rutledge has lived in Anchorage since 1976 but as the state of Idaho's representative to the Federal/State Western Energy Compact (formerly nuclear), he has had a close association with Alaskans through his Alaska counterpart, the lieutenant governor in office since 1968.

## GLACIER ENERGY

Roae's Aphrodisiac Secret - by Gene Rutledge

A number of years ago Bill Ogle, Janice Reeve Ogle and I traveled to Nome, Pilgrim Hot Springs and Elim in an effort to explore the possibilities of using the geothermal energy in that part of Alaska.

The past, present and future geothermal activities in these areas are another story, however, during our visit, C.J. Phillips invited us to inspect the local reindeer processing facilities, which we did.

In the ensuing conversation, C.J. noted there was a market for reindeer antlers in Japan for their reputed aphrodisiac properties. Apparently a small amount of ground-up reindeer antlers are sometimes served in tea.

I tended to discount such exciting benefits but nonetheless I did wonder whether or not there might be some truth to this belief. I felt that, if indeed such properties existed, it was probably due to some trace element and/or the manner in which some elements are organically

contained or perhaps chelated within an organic molecule.

I had no way to determine a complex organic structure but I did have an association with industry and university folks who have a fantastic capability of measuring trace elements by the sophisticated neutron activation technique.

I had been heavily involved in measuring the amount of mercury in pheasants several years earlier and I knew where the nuclear reactors with their special scientific talent existed. I suggested to C.J. that we take a small sample and have it activated in an effort to determine the parts per billion of all trace elements in the antlers. This we did.

The results were not too exciting, or so I thought at the time. Only one element was detected but there was no doubt that this element was in measurable quantities. I sent the results to C.J.

I didn't think too much more about our discovery until a few weeks ago when I read in a

newspaper about the important medical sex properties of the very same element! Putting two and two together, I believe the Japanese are on to something.

For those who want to know the name of the element, just drop me a line in care of the AJC or sign up for one of my entry courses at the University.

## GLACIER ENERGY

National Energy Policy

© Copyright 1980

by Gene Rutledge

### CARTER LACKS FAITH

Throughout Alaska students in the energy field are very interested in our national energy policy. As a feeble attempt at humor I sometimes tell them a funny I stole from Gov. Hammond in Fairbanks several years ago when he addressed an annual meeting of the electrical utility managers in the state.

The liberty of modifying the story for my talks here and there has been taken, especially the characters. With Alaska's land and energy issues weighing heavily upon Gov. Hammond this past week end when he took the president fishing, a repeat seems timely.

It appears that President Carter was strolling down La Boulevard in Mexico with President Jose not too long ago following their discussion of the price Mexico wanted for its natural gas.

The two dignitaries noted a couple of nuns transferring fluid from a bed-pan into what was obviously an out of gas vehicle. Earlier, it seems, the nuns had run out of gasoline and the only container in their auto was a bed-pan, but with a filling station only a block away they decided its use would satisfy their emergency need.

As President Carter looks in

astonishment and disbelief at the successful effort of the nuns, he finally turns slowly to President Jose and, looking him straight in the eye, says "I never thought I'd see the day when I'd have to admit the Catholics have more faith than the Baptists."

As a born again Baptist, I can understand that; however, I'm way ahead of President Carter with over 20 years of good solid backsliding under my belt and he hasn't even started yet— or has he? In Alaska there may be some people who think the Antiquities Proclamation was his first sinful backsliding step.

Carter and I do have a few things in common besides the Baptist connection. We both are nuclear engineers. We both are nuclear engineers. We both are nuclear engineers. We both are nuclear engineers. We both are nuclear engineers.

A visit to Cousin Hobgood in his office quarters a few weeks ago revealed those in high places in Washington have office space somewhat superior to the seventh floor of the MacKay Building in Anchorage.

"As for the Fairbanks meeting, my talk was entitled "What or Who shall We Burn Next." We all know what we are going to burn in the future: wood, uranium, the kitchen sink and coal, but who are we going to burn? The who is you so my distinguishing audience is told. With the escalating fuel and capital costs, you don't stand a chance.

So what is our national energy policy? A smart Alec in the back of the room in my energy class in Juneau, probably a Republican, remarked— have faith and burn energy utility managers."

## GLACIER ENERGY

Uranium Enrichment Policy

© Copyright 1980

by Gene Rutledge

## GLACIER ENERGY

© Copyright 1980

by Gene Rutledge

Editor's note: Rutledge uses current research with Union Carbide at the enrichment plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn. Later he was project engineer and then member of the management team for start-up of the Wabash, Ohio, plant. He has published numerous scientific papers on isotope separation, many of which are still classified secret.

By GENE RUTLEDGE

Ralph Nader's nuclear energy talks in Alaska some time ago brought back memories of a special encounter with Gov. Bill Egan in Juneau years ago. I had suggested to Lt. Gov. Red Boechert that time we were both members of the Western Interstate Nuclear Board that Alaska consider funding a preliminary study of the feasibility of a nuclear enrichment plant at Prudhoe Bay (fuelled by natural gas in order to eliminate the need for a natural gas pipeline).

A uranium enrichment plant can be considered as an "energy pack" and stored in a storage facility. The three plants currently in operation in the U.S. are porous diffusion (effusion) would be technically corrected types.

To oversimplify, these plants "filter" uranium gas (uranium hexafluoride, which looks like dry ice) so that the "poor" come out at the top (uranium 235 hexafluoride) and the "rich" come out of the bottom of the plant.

Now, it takes the energy in 8,000 barrels of oil to fuel the plant pumps (compressor) to get 1 barrel of the desired enrichment of uranium 235 (enrichment which is equal in value to 200,000 barrels of oil).

So much energy is tied up in the uranium that transportation costs are almost zero per pipeline. Oil and gas pipelines cannot make this statement.

On this particular visit, Red Boechert and I explained to him that 18 million cubic feet of gas will produce 1 barrel of enriched uranium hexafluoride. This is equivalent to energy to 1240 million cubic feet of gas.

In other words, it is possible to package the natural gas as enriched uranium hexafluoride and fly the stuff out if one wanted. Since the enrichment step is before the nuclear power step, radioactivity is not a significant problem.

The governor was very polite. In fact, he pinned a silver button on me. As we prepared to leave, he said "I'm not sure what he said, but I've often wondered if it wasn't something like, 'get this fellow outta here fast, before he does some real damage.'"

Technical feasibility of a project is one thing, economic feasibility is another and I've learned that political feasibility is something else again.

As a footnote, President Carter approved three multi-billion dollar enrichment plants, but chose to gamble on a new, fancier centrifuge process. The location is scheduled to be a 100 to 150 mile plant in western Ohio—that unless Sen. Baker becomes Vice President Baker and the location is somewhere "diverged back to Oak Ridge, Tenn."

ML St. Helens 1980; Yellowstone 1980

An old Indian medicine man sits atop the continental divide in 1776 at a location that is now the Idaho-Alaska border, not too far from Yellowstone National Park.

His friend, Little Dove, claims he has the gift of the Great Spirit to see tomorrow's medicine man fall into a trance while talking to two travelers and predict many future happenings in the general area.

The forecasts include "State Indians help White Brother to reach Great Sea (Lewis & Clark, 1805)." "White warriors change Indian chief (Chief Joseph) and the 'Flower from Wild (Glen Dam breaks June 5, 1961)." Next the Indian predicts the complete destruction of Yellowstone National Park.

The park at a scale and leaving a large deposit of ash in Kentucky and along the East Coast. The exact words of the Indian are: over 200 summers from now, there will be a rumble, each will be water that movement will go west—place of burning rocks will rise like the bubble size of many, many meadows. Bubble burst, those in bubble die—make fresh stars, small like many dead buffalo, dust will make new way all ways to where sun rise out of great waters.

Don't get too excited. The above is in a fiction drama entitled "D. Boon 1776, War of Two sides" based on a small book "D. Boon 1776, A Western Historical Mystery." The mystery was written by an author in 1975 who moved from Idaho in 1976 to Anchorage where she now lives.

ML St. Helens 1980; Yellowstone 1980

we married in 1950 - on Nome was once on Indian Territory Park in Energy Road

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE  
OFFICE OF MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

675 7TH AVENUE  
STATION A  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
PHONE: (907) 452-7464

March 16, 1981

MAR 20 1981

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Re: S.B. 164

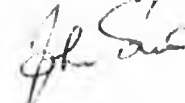
I am writing in support of S.B. 164 under your sponsorship which would provide funds for completion of analytical work on a large number of geochemical samples (both water and sediments) by Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (L.A.S.L.).

The samples collected under the Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance Program (H.S.S.R.) constitute the initial component of a very valuable baseline tool which could provide the State with a large inventory of information with respect to resource evaluation and exploration strategy.

S.B. 164 will provide funding for the analytical work plus hard copy of the generated data base, location maps and magnetic tapes of the information bank. I would emphasize that this is the first vital step of an ongoing process and the real pay-off in terms of identifiable benefit comes with the subsequent synthesis and massaging of the data by sophisticated procedures. It is my understanding that the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys within D.N.R. is keen to develop an in-State capability to work this data following orientation (contractual) by L.A.S.L. personnel. There is however no provision to fund this aspect of the work in either the bill or the proposed Geology and Geophysical Survey budget. I would like to see the ability to utilize this technology within the State and since the programs involved have many ongoing applications, future needs of the State could best be served by having ready access to this powerful tool.

I understand that there is a relatively short time fuse insofar as the analytical work is concerned. In approximately 6-8 weeks the facility set up at Los Alamos may be dismantled and the key technicians allocated to other duties. There is therefore the need to move expeditiously in securing passage of the Bill. I believe that this is an important item of legislation and it has my full support subject to provisions that the analyses once determined will be the subject of ongoing studies.

Sincerely,



John Sims  
Director

PROJECT TITLE: Statewide Placer/Geochemical Assessment

AGENCY Natural Resources

STATUTORY BASIS: AS 27.05.080

CATEGORY \_\_\_\_\_

COVER PROGRAM Mgmt. of Mineral Resources  
Energy  
BRU Minerals & Management

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This project will use computer modeling to establish an improved service to miners, prospectors, and interested numbers of the public by establishing a systematic means of evaluating statewide placer, geochemical, and public assay data. The models service will steadily improve as new information is added to the system.

COMPONENT Mineral Development

SHORT FORM PAGE \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE OF REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT LOCATION:

Field work in various areas of the state. Office work in Fairbanks.

OBJECTIVES/POLICIES:

The objective of this project is to provide an effective means of placing assay results from miner's and prospector's samples in the context of district and regional mineralization and to improve the methods of evaluating the significance of the assays for the prospector.

It is the policy of this project that the prospector's data will be supplemented by the available geologis and geochemical data of ADGGS.

DEPARTMENT PRIORITY: \_\_\_\_\_

OF \_\_\_\_\_

GOVERNOR'S ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_

INTEREST GROUPS AFFECTED:

Miners, prospectors, Borough governments.

LEAD DIVISION/PROJECT MANAGER:

Div. of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, Milton Wiltse, Chemist V (479-7147)

LEGISLATION/REGULATIONS REQUIRED:

None

SUMMARY OF PROJECT COST:

GGG

CODE	EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	TOTAL
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	12.8								12.8
200	TRAVEL	5.8								5.8
300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	68.7								68.7
400	COMMODITIES	7.7								7.7
500	EQUIPMENT	25.0								25.0
600	LANDS, BLDGS., ETC.									
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.									
800	MISCELLANEOUS									
	TOTAL	120.0								120.0
	1-A TRANS. (non-add)									

FED. RECEIPTS - CODE:

OF MATCH.

GEN. FUND

120.0

120.0

1-A RCPTS.

PCM RCPTS.

OTHER

OTHER

CAPITAL

DESCRIPTION OF ASSOCIATED CAPITAL COSTS:

All capital costs are directed towards peripheral computer devices needed to upgrade current data processing equipment to a level at which it can model geochemical and placer data. These devices are primarily memory storage disks and tape storage units.

COSTS TO OTHER AGENCIES

None

PROJECT DURATION/LIFE CYCLE COST:

1982 Continuation

PERSONAL SERVICES DETAIL

PCN/JOB TITLE	LOCATION	DIVISION	SALARY	BENEFITS	NO. OF MONTHS	POSITION CO
NEW/Publication Spec. II	Fbx	GGG	2837	1568	2	7,242
NEW?Clerk Typist II	Fbx	GGG	1475	1439	3	5,864
						<u>13,106</u>
					Less vacancy	<u>327</u>
						<u>12,779</u>

<u>TRAVEL DETAIL</u>	AMOUNT	DIVISION	PURPOSE
	5.8	GGG	On site prospect investigation, consultation on modeling programs.

<u>CONTRACTUAL DETAIL</u>	AMOUNT	DIVISION	PURPOSE
	68.7	GGG	Acquisition of expertise to execute the computer interfacing systems and modeling programming necessary to meet the objective of this project

<u>COMMODITIES DETAIL</u>	AMOUNT	DIVISION	PURPOSE
	7.7	GGG	To purchase disks, drafting supplies, incidental hook up parts, office supplies.

<u>EQUIPMENT DETAIL</u>	AMOUNT	DIVISION	PURPOSE
	25.0	GGG	Hard disk memory, floating point operator, tape drive peripherals.

---

RESULTS DELIVERED (Narrative)

This project will provide a modern routine procedure for displaying specific miner's prospector's or other public member's assay data in conjunction with pertinent associated data of district of regional extent, and thus improve DNR's service in helping the interested public evaluate mineralization.

RESULTS DELIVERED (Quantified)

DIVISION

GGS

MEASURE

- 1) An operational connection of the ADGGS Tektronix 4051 graphics system and a larger capacity computer which will allow computer modeling of miner prospectors, and ADGGS assay and geochemical data.
- 2) A working program for digitizing sample locations, identity, and geochemical data.
- 3) An assay and geochemical storage, retrieval, and sort program.
- 4) Three operational geochemical modeling programs.
- 5) Graphics display of the modeled data.

---

POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENTS

UPWARD INCREMENT

RESULT

Upward increments would allow more sophisticated models to be incorporated earlier in this project.

COST  
\$100,000

---

DOWNWARD INCREMENT

RESULT

Downward increments would jeopardize the project's ability to purchase the necessary peripheral components or execute the required computer program development.

COST  
Any

SUMMARY OF PRIOR YEAR PROJECT COST:

GGG

CODE	EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	DIVISION	TOTAL
00	PERSONAL SERVICES									
00	TRAVEL									
00	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
00	COMMODITIES									
00	EQUIPMENT									
00	LANDS, BLDGS., ETC.									
00	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.									
00	MISCELLANEOUS									
	TOTAL	0								
	1-A TRANS. (non-add)									
FED. RECEIPTS - CODE:										
FED. MATCH.										
GEN. FUND										
1-A RCPTS.										
FED. RCPTS.										

CAPITAL

CHANGES FROM PRIOR YEAR (INCLUDE CIRCUMSTANCES, COSTS, POSITIONS, RESULTS DELIVERED)

New project


...utility charge of \$200 a month the company could choose to be

**EAGLE RIVER**  
...as experienced "phenomenal", says Jackie Russel, director of the Bureau of Census. Despite to planning for census counters, and more residents than expected. had expected 500, we are finding said.

**APAN**  
...al Co. and ARCO Chemical Co. to launch an equally owned joint or production of chemicals from will supply production know-how. start in the spring of 1982. Test Mitsubishi, the largest petrochem- on specially imported raw cal products more than 300 r petroleum recovery.

**ANGELL**  
Air Service have applied to the Commission for authority to ter air service between Wrangell, itka and Juneau. Camps Inc.; the new commuter service would te Airlines, providing commuter uld continue to operate its air airlines would operate out of ice at Wrangell airport. Barring tion, Camps Inc. spokesmen said e this month or early June. A pair r Piper Chieftains are planned for

...Business



Road Bank



# DOE cancels HSSR, minerals info stopped

By GENE RUTLEDGE  
AJC Staff Writer

Another Alaskan resource information tragedy is about to unfold.

The Department of Energy (DOE) plans to phase out the Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Reconnaissance (HSSR) program.

Dr. Robert Sharp of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) supervised the collection of about 18,000 water and sediment samples at about 9,000 separate locations in Alaska on lands where it is now impossible to take such samples because of recent land withdrawals by top federal officials.

The samples were scheduled to be analyzed for 44 different elements including uranium, copper, silver, gold, chromium, cobalt, manganese and titanium.

Now LASL, because of inadequate funding, may be forced to analyze only about 3,000 of the samples.

The above is only the tip of the iceberg—LASL has in hand about 130,000 samples from about 70,000 locations all over Alaska, but only 18,000 samples are to be analyzed. To cover all of the state, another 16,000 locations need to be sampled as originally planned.

Alaska isn't the only state that has been benefitting from DOE's Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Recon-

sance program, which is the collection and analysis of small samples of surface waters, ground waters and stream sediments from the entire U.S.

This national effort involves a total of more than 1 million samples, each of which will be analyzed for their concentration of uranium and other elements. However, only 30 per cent of the nation's million samples now are scheduled to be analyzed.

By the end of 1981, DOE will have spent about \$50 million on the HSSR national program. To continue it would take three years and \$5 million per year. But compared with an annual DOE budget of more than \$11 billion, the \$5 million is indeed very modest.

A significant recommendation of the recent Alaska Regional Energy Resource Planning Project report, which was funded by DOE and administered by the state, states:

"A major increase in energy resource exploration (surface and subsurface) should be initiated immediately. Without adequate knowledge of the magnitude, quality and location of Alaska's energy resources, these issues (i.e. land) and other critical energy-related development questions cannot be properly addressed by governmental and private decision makers."

One defense procurement authority recently said "since we import 90 per cent of six or seven strategic materials vital to modern propulsion systems, we are concerned about availability."

### Program Background

In 1973, the Resource Division of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (now DOE) initiated a 10-year program to assess more accurately the nation's uranium resources and make available to industry information for use in the development of uranium resources.

This program, entitled the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE), has three primary parts:

- an airborne geophysical survey of the entire country;
- research studies of geologic environments and natural mechanisms that favor uranium concentrations; and,
- a nationwide hydrogeochemical survey of surface and ground waters and water-deposited sediments.

In 1975, LASL, the Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, and the Savannah River Lab were asked to conduct the hydrogeochemical portion of NURE in their respective parts of the U.S.

DOE uses information from HSSR in conjunction with airborne geophysical data and geological data to identify and

Continued on Page 8

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH M  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE:

April 12, 1981

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Some weeks ago, representatives of Los Alamos laboratory contacted you regarding the existence of minerals samples collected under the NURE program. Said representatives stated that the samples covered a large portion of Alaska and would add substantially to our minerals data base if obtained by the State. However, they pointed out that the samples were scheduled for transmittal to the Federal archives because the NURE program had been defunded, and that approximately \$800,000 would be required to acquire them. They recommended that the State, through an appropriation generated by your committee, act to take possession of this data before it disappeared into a Federal repository.

Since that time, a number of meetings have taken place with you and your staff, our Department, and members of the mining industry for purposes of determining the relative worth of this data. After the most recent meeting in Fairbanks, it was the conclusion of all participants (including those of the Department of Natural Resources) that this would indeed be a valuable acquisition and would act to foster the development of mining in Alaska. It is the purpose of this letter to formally transmit this conclusion to the Committee.

In acting on the subject bill, we recommend that two statements of intent be attached by the committee. First, we ask that the acquisition of the data be handled through a contract entered into and administered by the Department of Natural Resources through the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys with Los Alamos. We would draft the contract to insure that the products delivered by Los Alamos lived up to the promises and representations made by them. Moreover, we would exercise some selectivity in the data acquired (excluding, for example, those areas where we already have detailed data, Federal lands closed permanently to mining, and any Federal lands which will be inventoried by USGS under section 1010 of the d2 legislation) to maximize quality and cost effectiveness.

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp  
April 12, 1981  
-2-

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Second, at the Fairbanks meeting, DGGs pointed out that acquisition of additional data is presently less problematic than our inability to undertake computer analysis of data so that useful conclusions can be drawn. Consequently, we recommend that the intent accompanying the appropriation authorize DNR to undertake a data processing effort for minerals data analysis consistent with the overall purpose of the acquisition of NURE samples. A project budget form for a Placer/Geochemical Assessment Project is attached to this letter as an expression of our proposal for this effort.

The Department appreciates your solicitation of our advice on this proposed appropriation.

Sincerely,

  
Jeff Haynes  
Deputy Commissioner

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
JOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

April 13, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room  
Room 211 - Capitol

---

#### MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Senator Fischer  
Senator Bradley  
Senator Sturgulewski  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Gilman

---

#### HEARING:

SB 164 An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for completion of the analysis of certain geochemical samples.

CSSB 267 An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Fish and Game for the Tsirku River crib dam and for implementation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Phil Holdsworth, Alaska Miners Association, stated that SB 164 provides the funds for the Los Alamos Lab to complete the analysis of the geological samples they collected in Alaska. There is no laboratory in the state as sophisticated as the Los Alamos Laboratory. It is very worthwhile to get the analysis of the samples completed.

Senator Gilman put forth the motion to move SB 164, with the letter of intent, with individual recommendations.

Jim Wickes, Section Chief, Resources and Development, Department of Natural Resources, stated that certain portions of the implementation process of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act have specific time deadlines. The supplemental appropriation of \$399,300, contained in CSSB 267, is to accomplish: 1) Chugach Study; 2) Bristol Bay Study; 3) North Slope Oil and Gas study; 4) Native allotment review; 5) ANSCA land review; 6) Navigability/ submerged land defense; and, 7) Map production/land status.

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

April 13, 1981

Page: 2

Bob Roys, Director, Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development, Department of Fish and Game, stated that the supplemental appropriation contained in CSSB 267 is to repay the Governor's contingency fund, for money spent on the emergency construction of a crib dam on the Tsirku River outside of Haines. The old dike broke last summer and a new dam was built to protect the Chilkat lake.

Senator Mulcahy put forth the motion to move CSSB 267 with individual recommendations.

The Committee was adjourned at 2:05 p.m.

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

Senate

## Committee on Resources

### MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE STAFF

RE: BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR HEARINGS ON SB 164, SB 218, SB 267.

DATE: APRIL 11, 1981

-----  
Attached is background material for SB 164 and a proposed committee substitute for SB 267.

SB 218 will not be ready for committee consideration on Monday as it did require legal work which is currently being done by Legislative Affairs.

SB267 is a committee substitute that has been requested by the Governor. As you can see, the original supplemental appropriation of the bill has been dropped and a different appropriation for a different purpose has been inserted. The Dept. of Natural Resources will be testifying on Monday as to the necessity of the appropriation.

LETTER OF INTENT  
ATTACHED TO  
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE'S  
REPORT ON SB 164

It is the intent of the Senate Resources Committee that the acquisition of the data resulting from the analysis of the geochemical samples referred to in the legislation be handled through a contract entered into and administered by the Department of Natural Resources through the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys with Los Alamos. The contract should be drafted to insure that the products delivered by Los Alamos live up to the promises and representations made by them. Moreover, the Department of Natural Resources can exercise some selectivity in the data acquired to maximize quality and cost effectiveness.

In addition, the Committee authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to undertake a data processing effort for minerals data analysis consistent with the overall purpose of the acquisition of the NURE samples.

LETTER OF INTENT ON SB 164

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

It is the intent of the Senate Resources Committee that the acquisition of the data resulting from the analysis of the geochemical samples referred to in the legislation be handled through a contract entered into and administered by the Department of Natural Resources through the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys with Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. This contract between the Department of Natural Resources and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory should include provisions to insure that the Laboratory will fulfill its promises and representations made to both the Senate Resources Committee and the Department of Natural Resources. Moreover, the Department of Natural Resources can exercise some selectivity in acquiring the data to insure the quality of the geochemical samples and to achieve cost effectiveness in the samples' analysis.

In addition, the Committee authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to undertake a data processing effort for minerals data analysis consistent with the overall purpose of the acquisition of the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) samples.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

March 11, 1981

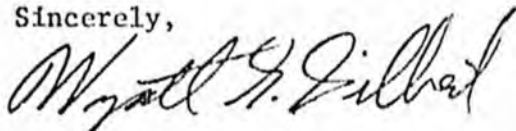
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811 (Mail Stop 3100)

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Enclosed is a summary of the quadrangles and samples for which Los Alamos is requesting State funding. As you requested we have looked over the list of 32 quadrangles to determine where the information would be most valuable to the State. Ten of these quadrangles (4992 samples), Barrow, Wainwright, Mead River, Teshekpuk, Utukuk River, Lookout Ridge, Ikpikpuk River, Misheguk Mountain, Howard Pass, and Killik River, lie within the National Petroleum Reserve and data from these quadrangles will have little effect on resource evaluation of State lands. Data from the balance of the quadrangles (14,579 samples) might provide information that can be used to assess the State's mineral resources, although the sampling density in these quadrangles is several times lower than is generally taken by industry (e.g. U.S. Borax) or DGGs. Samples that are not analyzed by Los Alamos can be stored by DGGs and be made available for future analyses by either DGGs or industry.

As we discussed in Juneau the raw data provided by Los Alamos will only be useful if DGGs can process and model the information. A DGGs project that would provide a minimum processing and modeling capability is also enclosed.

Sincerely,



Wyatt G. Gilbert  
Deputy State Geologist

Enclosures

cc: Jeff Haynes  
Ross Schaff  
Milton Wiltse

50-11  
144  
MAR 19 1981  
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 80007  
COLLEGE, ALASKA 99708

(907) 479-7147

SB164

March 1, 1981

Dr. Milton Wiltse  
Alaskan Department of  
Geological and Geophysical Surveys  
P. O. Box 80007  
College, Alaska 99708

Dear Milt:

The enclosed map shows the status of the analyses of the National Uranium Resource Evaluation geochemical sediment samples from Alaska. The samples from areas colored in blue are being analyzed with DOE funds. These will be open filed as data tapes only through the Oak Ridge Data Center. The areas in yellow are those for which there are insufficient DOE funds to do the analyses. These quadrangles would be analyzed by State of Alaska funds if they become available (Table I lists these quadrangles and the approximate number of sediment samples in each quadrangle). There are a total of 19,571 sediment samples in the yellow areas. The final count upon completion of analysis may be as much as 200 samples above or below that number. All quadrangles have an approximately uniform sampling density of one sample location per 23 square kilometers in areas where lakes predominate and one sample location per 11 square kilometers in areas where streams predominate.

With the \$800,000 requested from Alaska, we will guarantee the completion of these sample analyses, using the uniform analytical methodologies employed thus far by Los Alamos. We will also provide to the State Geologist's office a hard copy data listing and a 1:250,000-scale, sample-location overlay for each quadrangle in Alaska that has been sampled under this program no matter who paid for the analyses. As you can see, the sample location overlay is one of the end products of analyses and clean up of data; therefore, we are not able to provide at this time a sample location overlay for the quadrangles in Table I. We also believe that for the \$800,000 we will be able to complete multielement analysis of those samples that we have analyzed for uranium only to date (green quadrangles in the Seward Peninsula region).

In order to get this response to you as quickly as possible, I am sending you this bootleg copy of the map and table. I anticipate being in Fairbanks on March 11 or 12 and would be able to handcarry the master sampling maps for your perusal.

I hope this answers the questions concerning what Los Alamos will provide the State for the \$800,000 requested. If you have further questions, do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

*TOM*

Thomas A. Weaver  
Group Leader, G-4  
Resource Characterization

TAW:jab

Enc. As noted

Table I

SEDIMENT SAMPLES TO BE ANALYZED WITH FUNDS  
REQUESTED FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

<u>1° x 3° Quadrangle</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Sediment Samples</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Barrow	90	
Wainwright	209	
Meade River	579	
Teshkepuk	474	
Harrison Bay	239	
Beechey Point	214	
Point Lay	124	
Utukok River	479	
Lookout Ridge	599	
Ikpikpuk River	664	
Umiat	499	
Sagavanviktok	564	
Point Hope	299	
DeLong Mtns.	630	SE corner unsampled
Misheguk Mtn.	629	Southern half unsampled
Howard Pass	629	Southern third unsampled
Killik River	639	Southern third unsampled
Chandler Lake	499	Southern half unsampled
Coleen	630	
Shungnak	756	
Bettles	923	
Black River	631	
Kateel River	756	
Melozitna	668	
Tanana	669	
Circle	1340	
Charley River	1340	
Nulato	700	
Ruby	700	
Kantishna River	499	
Ophir	700	
Iditarod	1200	
TOTAL	19,571	

Volume 4, Number 19  
36 Pages  
Week of May 12, 1980  
Price: \$1.00 - U.S.  
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Who's Who  
in Transportation  
Bus & Contract Carriers — Page 9  
Common Carriers — Next Week

# Alaska Journal of Commerce

& pacific rim reporter

## ALASKAN BUSINESS BRIEFS

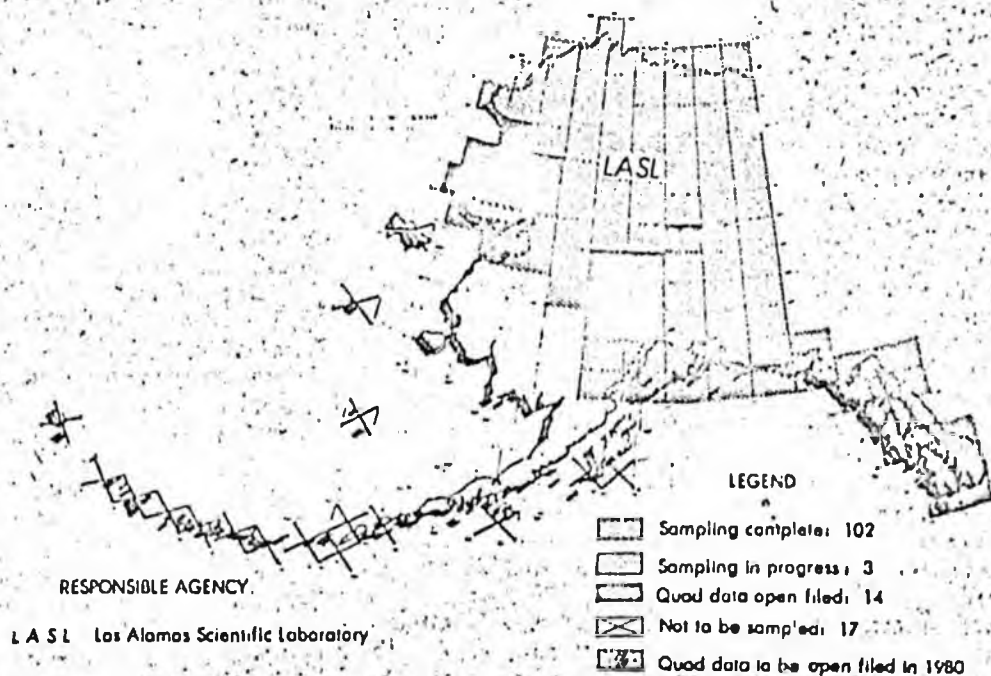
### SELDOVIA

The city of Seldovia is considering its sales tax from 1 to 3 cents on the dollar and raising utility charges in an effort to balance the budget and chip away at a \$60,000-\$70,000 deficit from 1978 and '79. A special city election on the sales tax will be held May 27 if it wins city council endorsement. The monies would be earmarked for the city's general fund. Under the plan water and sewer charges would go from \$12.67 to \$18.47 a month; utility hookups—now \$5—would jump to \$465 for water and \$165 for sewer. For fish processors, the standard utility charge of \$200 a month would increase to \$1,300 or the company could choose to be metered.

### CHUGIAK - EAGLE RIVER

Chugiak-Eagle river has experienced "phenomenal growth" in the past decade, says Jackie Russel, director of the Anchorage office of the Bureau of Census. Despite growth projections built into planning for census counters, the enumerators have found more residents than expected.

## STATUS HYDROGEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM



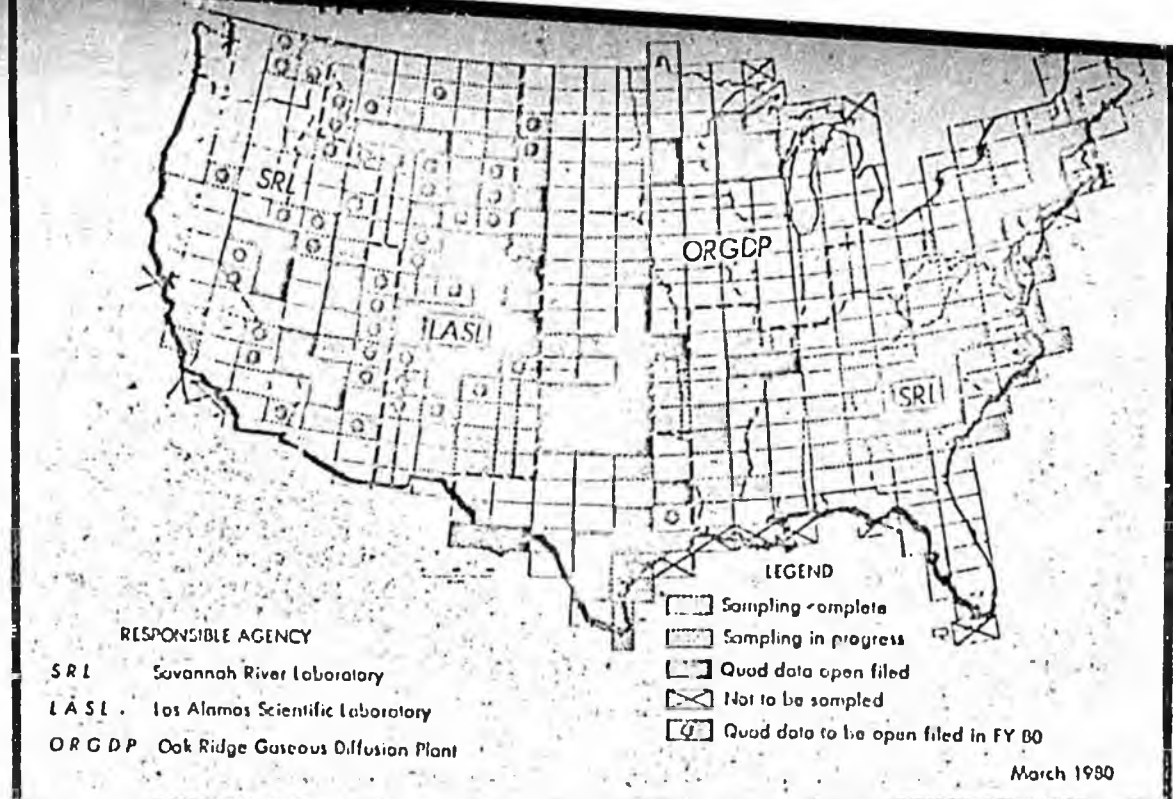
analyzed

from most of Alaska.  
 Multi-element HSSR data has been reported for about a year. For these analyses, all three labs developed high-volume, low-cost automated systems that will not be used for other projects in the foreseeable future. The capital investment in these systems approaches \$4 million.  
 Since the samples are on hand and the analytical and report producing systems are operational, continuing the HSSR program would involve little money, about \$5 million for each of three years.

**Program Problems**

A national program of the scope of HSSR is not without problems. The analytical tools to analyze may get more and more sophisticated so the parts per billion of an element can be identified; however, the analysis is no good if the sediment sample is a "dry lab."

In order to obtain a water and sediment sample in the rugged Rocky Mountain regions of the U.S. and interior of Alaska, the cost is high and the risk to life is real. It is much easier, for example, to take 10 samples at a single location and merely label the samples for 10 hard-to-get-to locations.



director, Alaska Miners Association, feels the program should be completed but believes private industry could do the analysis work at a more economical cost. LASL estimates a cost of about \$50 per location (two sample) for an analysis of 44 elements.

**Program should continue**

By DR. GENERUTLEDGE  
 Secretary of Energy Duncan should see that the HSSR program is continued and promote closer coordination with other interested federal agencies.

LASL, ORGDP and SRL should work with potential users of the data collected including state agencies, state university scientists and, especially, the resource scientists in industry.

However, DOE must avoid 'too many cooks in the kitchen' to the point that little or nothing is done. DOE should be commended for taking the 'bull by the horns' and getting under way the HSSR program which can be one, but only one, significant link in the chain of

needed national resource information.

As for the entire NURE program, it too should be continued as originally planned even though the cost for FY 81 is \$65 million, which is much higher than the \$5 million for the HSSR but still only a tiny part of the \$11 billion DOE budget.

While we must give very important credit to Duncan's staff members for far-sighted national sampling for uranium and other elements, it is vital that the HSSR program not be brought to an abrupt end and precious and strategic samples not analyzed.

Certainly to collect thousands of samples at great government expense with the literal risk of life (Dr. Sharp survived a plane crash in the Alaska interior) and then not to proceed in a timely manner with their analysis is indeed unwise.

*Editor's Note: Dr. Rutledge was the project leader of the Alaska Regional Energy Resource Planning Project from 1976 until late 1978. During that time he met Dr. Sharp and obtained from him considerable information on the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE)*

**The 7 years for Completion of NURE**  
 Baseline geochemical data, collected and analyzed by standardized procedures, would be available to the public for the entire conterminous U.S. and Alaska. From these data, a comprehensive, geochemical atlas of the U.S. could be prepared that would illustrate the areal concentrations of major and trace elements and water quality measurements (etc.) throughout the

program for use in Volume II of "Alaska's Energy Resource"

Upon learning of the planned cancellation of the HSSR program, his concern was so great, he traveled to Los Alamos, N.M., to meet with the scientists involved.

**SEMICONDUCTORS**  
 Semiconductors accounted for \$2.6 billion of the \$3.9 billion worth of electronic components exports from the U.S. in '79. Imports of semiconductor amounted to \$2.4 billion out of the \$3.6 billion total electronic components imports.

read few points about the Alaska Journal of Commerce

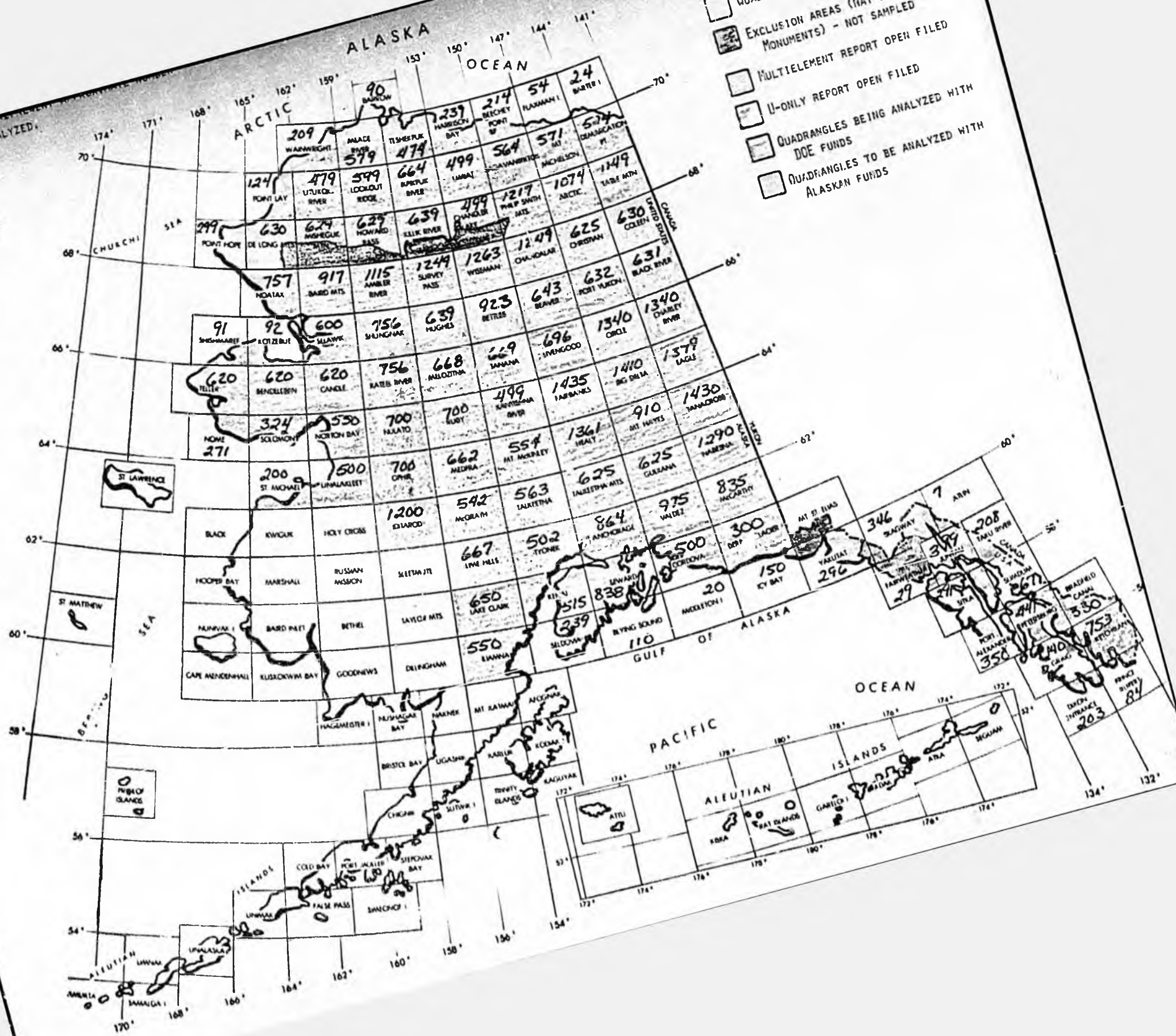
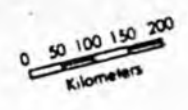
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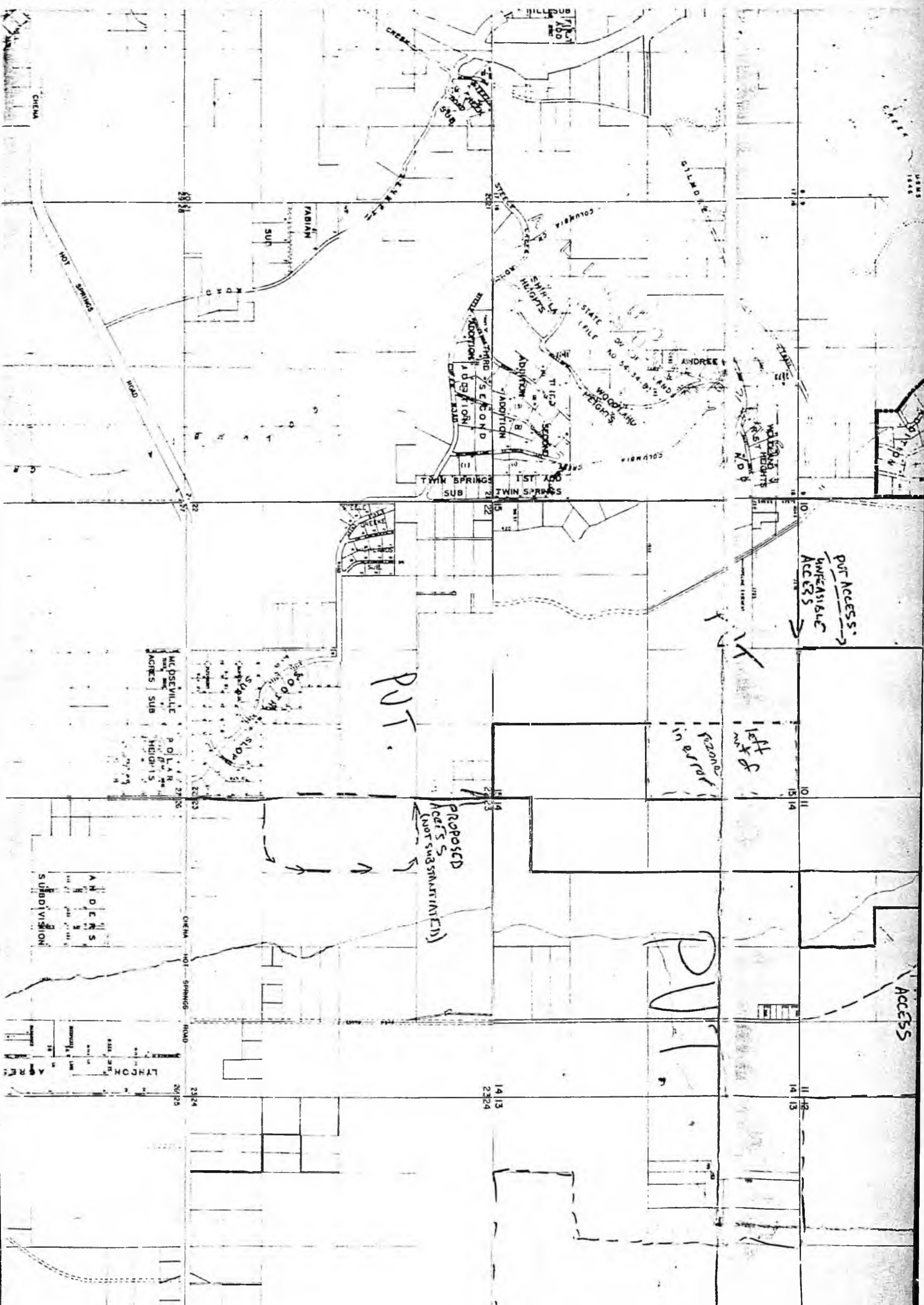


NUMBERS SHOWN IN QUADRANGLES  
OF SEDIMENT SAMPLES TO BE ANALYZED.



- QUADRANGLES NOT SAMPLED
- EXCLUSION AREAS (NAT'L PARKS AND MONUMENTS) - NOT SAMPLED
- MULTIELEMENT REPORT OPEN FILED
- U-ONLY REPORT OPEN FILED
- QUADRANGLES BEING ANALYZED WITH DOE FUNDS
- QUADRANGLES TO BE ANALYZED WITH ALASKAN FUNDS





CHEMA

101 SPRINGS ROAD

FABIAN SUB

HILLS SUB  
ADD  
SUB

TWIN SPRINGS SUB  
TWIN SPRINGS  
1ST ADD

STATE FILE NO 54-34-01

WOODLAND HEIGHTS

MC PEEVILLE  
ACRES SUB

P O L A R  
HEIGHTS

PUT

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ACES (NOT SUBSTANTIATED)

PUT ACCESS  
UNFEASIBLE  
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Reason  
in error

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ACCESS

ANDERS  
SUBDIVISION

CHEMA 101 SPRINGS ROAD

LYNCH ACRE

1413  
2324

1413  
1112

2324

## STATEWIDE PLACER/GEOCHEM ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

### Products For Miners and Mineral Industry:

1. Identify and delineate previously unknown high probability mineralized areas.
2. Delineate more accurately previously indicated areas of mineral potential, or areas of highest potential within presently known mineral districts.
3. Return geologic and geochemical data to the public in a more understandable and qualified format.
4. More rapid dissemination of significant assessment results.
5. Increase the information content of those reports made.

### Sustaining Funds (1982 and thereafter)

1. To develop data base management system and master programs.
2. System maintenance and time rental on VAX 11/780.
3. Execute data generation tasks to provide user products.
4. Continued application development, peripheral device updates.

### Minimal Funding Level (FY 1982 and thereafter)

\$120,000

### Optimum Funding Level (FY 1982 and thereafter)

\$200,000 FY 1982  
120,000 continued funding.

### PUBLIC ASSAY LAB EQUIPMENT

Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma	\$190,000
X-ray diffraction	46,600
XRF Fusion furnace	15,000
Minor Laboratory apparatus & major installation costs	56,000
Bal.	\$ 10,000
Projected costs - Freight on ICP	\$ 5,500
Final installation	4,500

The ICP-multi-element analyzer is due to be delivered during the first half of April. One chemist will be assigned full time to bring it on line for public assays as soon as possible. Other ADNGS uses will be subordinate to developing the public assay function.

The X-ray diffraction equipment is on hand and should be installed by mid-April. That equipment will be on line immediately when it is assembled.

The XRF fusion furnaces are seeing steady use and their effectiveness will increase if we can get more platinum crucibles. In their present status they are allowing us to make more accurate major oxide analyses with our XRF equipment, and freeing the atomic absorption instrument for assay work.

Many items of minor apparatus were purchased and their impact has been favorable and immediate as the following statistics demonstrate.

Average Number of Public Samples	1/74 - 1/80 = 473/year
Public Samples	1/80 - 12/80 = 788/year
Public Sample Analyses	1/80 - 12/80 = 5755
Department of Natural Resource Samples	1/80 - 12/80 = 859
Department of Natural Resource Analyses	1/80 - 12/80 = 8559

# Alaska journal of Commerce

& pacific rim reporter

An independent newspaper published in the interests of Alaska business and industry.

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## Minerals

We became very concerned over the status of the federal Department of Energy's hydrogeochemical program last May when we noted thousands of sediment samples were taken at great expense in Alaska to be analyzed for 46 elements.

That analysis included such strategic resources as chromium, cobalt, manganese and titanium. However, the program was being terminated before all the samples could be analyzed.

Recent testimony before the state Senate Resources Committee by Dr. Tom Weaver of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory revealed the cost to date by the department has been about \$5 million. There were 150,000 helicopter landings and take-offs including six crashes--fortunately no deaths--involved in the sample collection process.

Additional testimony revealed some of our scientists believe the "Brooks Range alone, based on the known resource areas and its geological diversity, probably has more mineral wealth than the Rocky Mountain Chain from the Canadian Border to the Mexican Border."

We can only be pleased that some of the discussion centered on the flurry of hardrock mineral activity on both the Russian and Canadian sides of the Brooks Range.

We understand some the participants recalled our Mineral Outlook '81 issue of last month where an illustration with David Heatwole's article clearly showed the Alaska hardrock mining gap.

We support action that aids Alaska in determining the resources on and under our land and find it difficult to believe that both David Heatwole and Tom Weaver are wrong concerning Alaska's huge mineral potential.

Chairwoman Bette Fahrenkamp of Fairbanks and other members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee took swift and positive action to see that Alaska's samples are analyzed in a timely manner.

S

B

187

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

2/17/81

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had SB 187

making a supplemental appropriation to the division of parks, Dept. of Natural Resources

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title
- new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

*W. Fisher*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Wm. St. Anglin*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Bob Murphy*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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*George Labadie*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3034  
(907) 465-3035

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

April 10, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room  
Room 211 - Capitol

---

#### MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Senator Fischer  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Sturgulewski

---

#### HEARING:

- CSHB 173 An Act making appropriations for residential energy programs; and providing for an effective date.
- SB 187 An Act making a supplemental appropriation to the Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources, for the Youth Conservation Corps program; and providing for an effective date.
- CSSB 84 An Act relating to the processing of permits by state agencies and to approval of Alaska coastal management programs; establishing the Permit Reform Commission; and providing for an effective date.
- SB 218 An Act relating to the use of waste heat produced by certain pipeline facilities; and providing for an effective date.

Clarissa Quinlan (Director, Division of Energy and Power Development, Department of Commerce and Economic Development) spoke in favor of CSHB 173. She reviewed the history of the Residential Energy Conservation Program, stating that it consisted of three parts: (1) residential energy audits, (2) a grants and refunds program and (3) a loan program. Auditors have been trained through a series of one-week intensive courses in the community college system. The Division began contracting for audits in mid-December, and all contractual funds were committed statewide by mid-February. 7,000 audits will be completed in the near future.

Senator Mulcahy put forth the motion to move CSHB 173, with individual recommendations.

Chip Dennerlein (Director, Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources) spoke in favor of SB 187. He stated that the Youth Conservation Corps program in Alaska has been effective, and required funding to continue. SB 187 would provide state matching funds for federal funding for FY 1981 and 1982.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to move SB 187, with individual recommendations.

Deming Cowles (Deputy Director, Department of Environmental Conservation) testified on behalf of the Administration against CSSB 84. He stated that the administration had identified some of the problems with the permitting process, but that CSSB 84 was not the solution. The Administration opposes the bill for several reasons, including the basis of the class identification of permits, the elimination of the requirement to exhaust administrative remedies, shifting of the burden of proof to the agencies, application to other than resource permits, automatic approval upon expiration of the processing time limits and the possible violation of the single-subject rule by the reference to Coastal Zone Management.

Mr. Cowles stated that the Administration has developed new permit regulations to resolve some of the problems. The regulations will be in effect before the end of the fiscal year. There are other efforts in the Administration to expedite the permit process, including improving the information flow to permittees, a master application process, single permits by industry, general permits for DNR and DEC and increased agency coordination.

Senator Sturgulewski commented that SB 84 was similar to legislation passed by the House last session, and suggested making amendments to the original bill (SB 84) to match that legislation and eliminate the problems under the single subject rule. The Senator pointed out that substantive problems with CSSB 84 could lead to extensive litigation if enacted.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to bring SB 84 before the committee for the purpose of amendment. The Senator put forth the motion to move amendments to SB 84 eliminating references to Coastal Zone Management and the Permit Reform Commission.

Senator Bennett testified that he had no objections to the amendments at that time.

The Committee recessed.

After recess, the Committee took up SB 218.

Senator Kerttula spoke in favor of the concept of SB 218. He cited a University of Alaska study that determined that the waste heat from one of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline could have heated 200 acres of land for agricultural production. He stated that he had sponsored similar legislation in the past, and that SB 218 made sense as a vehicle for the utilization of waste heat on future projects. It would be wasteful to require all facilities to be constructed to allow the utilization of waste heat. On the trans-Alaska pipeline, for example, only two or three sites were feasible for the utilization of waste heat.

April 10, 1981

Page: 3

The Committee took up SB 84.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to rescind the Committee's action on SB 84.

CSSB 84 was before the Committee.

Senator Mulcahy put forth the motion to move CSSB 84 with individual recommendations.

The Committee was adjourned at 3:17 p.m.



# United States Youth Conservation Corps

United States Department of the Interior  
Office of the Secretary  
Office of Youth Programs Designated Field Representatives  
Fourth & Pike Bldg.  
Room 307  
Seattle, WA 98101

United States Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
P.O. BOX 1628  
Juneau, AK 99802

April 6, 1981

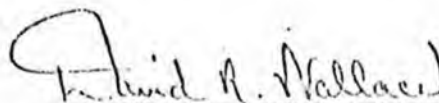
## Memorandum


Subject: 1981 YCC Program

To: Chip Dennerlein, Alaska Director of Parks

Funds are available for the Alaska 1981 Youth Conservation Corps State Grant. Alaska was one of 30 States that had its YCC grant application approved before the President, in his economic recovery message to Congress on March 10, 1981, proposed rescission of \$38 million of the F.Y. 1981 YCC appropriation of \$60 million. Of the \$22 million not included in the rescission request, \$11 million was obligated for the 30 State Grants prior to the decision to curtail the YCC program.

We are proceeding with the Administration's rescission proposal for the Federal program and will not know whether we have a Federal program until Congress takes action on the rescission request in early May. Since Alaska is among the 30 States that have been awarded grants for YCC programs this summer, you should proceed with preparations to operate your program.

  
DAVID R. WALLACE, Designated  
Field Representative  
Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service, R-10

  
JACK D. DOLSTAD, Regional Director  
Office of Youth Programs, Region X  
Department of the Interior

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

619 WAREHOUSE DR., SUITE 210  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE: 274-4676

February 17, 1981

Re:

Senator John Sackett  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sackett:

This letter is in response to a request from your staff to forward you some information regarding the operation of the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program last summer.

As you are aware, state general funds were not appropriated last session for the operation of the program. However, federal funds were appropriated and "intent" language was included in the free conference committee budget which directed the Division to run the program as usual. The intent language stated that the state general funds necessary to meet federal match requirements would be made up through supplemental appropriations. Following the end of the session, Bob Grogan, from Legislative Finance, traveled to Anchorage to explain the budget and intent language to us and to determine whether or not we could run the program. After discussing the situation with Bob, I determined that the program could be run.

State general fund requests for the program had not appeared in the Department's budget FY '81 submission (which I inherited last year as a new director) because certain management problems with the program during the previous year had resulted in a loss of confidence in the program on the part of department officials. There were in fact certain management problems. I made a number of management and staff changes and requested a legislative audit to clear the slate. That audit was completed and is available for your information. Essentially, the audit noted the problems which we had found and pointed to a few additional ones. It also confirmed the correctness of our management changes and suggested a few other improvements. Those improvements have now been instituted.

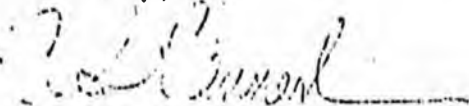
Senator John Sackett  
February 17, 1981  
Page 2 -

The summer 1980 program was a very productive one for YCC. Despite certain last minute staff changes and the necessity for "emergency" planning due to the unavailability of state general funds, 91 youth enrollees from all around the state participated in the program. Two separate sessions of five weeks each were conducted at the Division's Bonanza Creek resident camp and an eight week non-resident YCC program was held at Haines. Projects at Bonanza Creek included work for the Fairbanks North Star Borough, University of Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Division of Forest, Land and Water Management, and the Division of Parks. The estimated value of the work projects completed in the interior last summer is \$516,000. The Haines crew worked on a variety of projects for the City of Haines and in the several state park areas there. The value of the projects which the Haines crew completed is estimated at \$51,000. I have attached a list of projects conducted last summer by the YCC crews.

The proposed program for summer 1981 will include one resident camp located within the Chena Recreation Area in Fairbanks and four smaller non-resident programs at Haines, Mat-Su, Kodiak, and Anchorage. The programs will run for eight weeks and employ 84 youths, ages 15-18. The resident camp will employ 50 youths from all areas of the state while the non-resident programs will employ youth from the local areas. The Division of Parks has submitted its grant proposal to the federal government for FY '82. As indicated by the attached letter, federal officials were particularly impressed with our restructuring and management of the program last year. They have also indicated that our present grant submission is one of the best to come from the State of Alaska since the inception of the program.

The YCC program has contributed a great many worthwhile projects over the last seven years, while also creating a group of young people who appreciate and understand the environment through their participation in environmental awareness activities. It has also brought youth together from around the state for a summer of healthy employment and hard work. YCC participants are chosen through a random selection process. YCC is one of the few social programs which cuts across economic lines as well as ethnic, sex and locational barriers. I hope this letter and the enclosed material adequately answers the questions posed by your staff. I will be happy to provide you with any additional information. I am confident in the division's ability to run the program in a competent, businesslike, and socially productive manner.

Sincerely;



Chip Deemerlein  
Director

attachments

CD:clk

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
P. O. Box 1628, Juneau, Alaska 99802

1840

JAN 23 1981



Division of Parks

JAN 26 1981

Mr. Chip Dennerlein, Director  
Alaska Division of Parks  
Department of Natural Resources  
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Chip:

Your grant proposal for the 1981 State Grant Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program has been reviewed by Dave Wallace, our Designated Field Representative for this program, and he has been in contact with your Chief of Operations, Jeanne Comer, to recommend some changes in the grant application.

I am pleased that you plan to expand your nonresidential YCC program into Kodiak and Mat-Su. This will give YCC work/learning opportunities to youths from those areas who, for various reasons, would not leave home during the summer to attend a residential camp in another part of the State.

The 50-person residential camp at the Chena Recreation Area (moved from Bonanza Creek) and the continued 8-person nonresidential camp at Haines round out your YCC program to provide the opportunity for the largest cross section ever of Alaskan youth participation in YCC.

Your decision to move the residential camp from Bonanza Creek to the Chena Recreation Area appears to be very sound. Since the Chena camp will be closer to your work project sites, you will obviously reduce transportation expenses and gain more time each day for work on the projects.

We have heard several favorable comments about your nonresidential YCC camp operated at Haines in 1980. Linda Shelton did a commendable job of planning and supervising that camp. Because of the very high unemployment rates at Haines, it is good that you will again be able to provide some youth employment there this summer. This will help alleviate some of the economic depression felt by that community.

Mr. Chip Dennerlein, Director

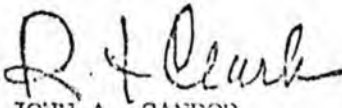
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The Youth Conservation Corps, with the help of programs like those operated by the Alaska Division of Parks, has gained an excellent reputation throughout the country as a program that accomplishes worthwhile conservation related work projects and has intensified our youth's appreciation and understanding of their environment through their participation in environmental awareness activities.

Last year, with the changes in personnel in your department, it seemed for a time that there would be no State Parks YCC program. Because of your personal commitment and involvement, the State Parks YCC program was continued. Your involvement along with that of Bob Baker and Jeanne Comer has strengthened the administration of the State Grant YCC program.

Jeanne Comer, to whom you have assigned the responsibilities for your YCC program, has been very cooperative. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Archuleta tell me that it has been a pleasure working with Jeanne. We look forward to working with you and Jeanne in this and other endeavors.

Sincerely,

*fr*   
JOHN A. SANIOR  
Regional Forester

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF PARKS

Daniel Robinson  
Deputy Director  
State Park Systems

October 23, 1980

Jeanne Comer  
Chief of Operations

YCC Projects  
Interior District, Summer 1980

1. Fairbanks North Star Borough Projects:
  1. Compost bin construction at community gardens
  2. Riverside park maintenance
  3. North Pole Park fire pit installation
  4. Noyes Slough picnic site installation
2. University Park Ski Club
  1. 2 1/2 x 5 KM trail construction
3. Alaska Department of Fish & Game: observation tower at Creamer's Field (the entire trail was built by YCC)
4. Division of Lands: Experimental Forest
  - a. Research project assistance
  - b. Selective pruning
  - c. Planting
  - d. Slash piling
5. Chena Recreation area: 6 - 8 mile trail heading to Granite Tors from 45 Mile Chena Hot Springs Road.
6. University of Alaska: Ski trail maintenance
7. Tanana Valley Fair: Grounds maintenance

Attached is a copy of the work report submitted to U.S.F.S., and the enrollee statistical info-report.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS (YCC): supplemental appropriation of general fund for FY81 and appropriation of general funds and federal receipts for FY82.

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Natural Resources  
Program Category Affected Parks & Recreation  
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	206.6	214.8				
200 TRAVEL	8.6	9.3				
300 CONTRACTUAL	20.7	22.4				
400 COMMODITIES	38.2	41.4				
500 EQUIPMENT	3.2	3.5				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	277.3 <sup>a</sup>	291.4				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND	87.3	99.4				
FEDERAL FUNDS	190.0 <sup>b</sup>	192.0				
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.0				
PART TIME	1.0	1.0				
TEMPORARY	98.0	98.0				
Work-months	220.0	220.0				

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

Notes to Section II:

<sup>a</sup>The FY81 appropriation was 383.1 Fed. Recpt. and -0- G.F.

<sup>b</sup>383.1 of Fed. Recpt. were appropriated, but only about 190.0 will actually be available. -0- in G.F. were appropriated, but 87.3 G.F. are needed in FY81 for the last part of the 1980 calendar-year program and the beginning of the 1981 calendar-year program.

<sup>c</sup>The FY81 authorization was 3.0 PPT, 1.0 PPT, and 187.0 Temp., for a total of 378 work-months. That position count, like the estimated Federal receipt was unrealistically high.

PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE

IV. DATE 2/13/81 PREPARED BY Hilton Wolfe  
AGENCY Division of Parks  
Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2421  
cc: Budget and Management  
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

**BACKGROUND**

The YCC program, which is conducted under authority of the Alaska statutes pertaining to the Alaska Conservation Action Corps, has received State and Federal funding for about eight years. For FY81, no general funds were included in the budget request. Federal receipts were appropriated, however, and given the Legislative intent for the program (as stated in the FCC report, p. 182 - "If there is a shortfall in Federal funds it will be replaced with general funds"), YCC camp operations were active during the summer of 1980 even though no general funds had been appropriated. It was understood that an FY81 supplemental request would be acted upon during the next Legislative Session (January 1981) to clear the books for the 1980 summer operation as well as to provide funding for the beginning of the 1981 summer operation. Completion of the 1981 operations would be covered in a request for an amendment to the Governor's FY82 budget.

Since the Federal receipts are awarded as a grant on a calendar year basis, the following chart is provided to show the relationship between the calendar-year budget and the two corresponding State fiscal year budgets:

Calendar Year 1980		Calendar Year 1981		Calendar Year 1982		
189.0		192.0		192.0		Fed. Receipt
71.6		92.4		108.9		G. F.
<u>260.6</u>		<u>284.4</u>		<u>300.9</u>		Total

FY (FY80) (3&4 QTR)	FY81 (1&2 QTR)	FY81 (3&4 QTR)	FY82 (1&2 QTR)	FY82 (3&4 QTR)	FY83 (1&2 QTR)	
76.0	113.0	77.0	115.0	77.0	115.0	Fed. Receipt
74.0	47.3	40.0	52.4	47.0	61.9	G. F.
<u>150.0</u>	<u>160.3</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>167.4</u>	<u>124.0</u>	<u>176.9</u>	Total

FY81 Total	FY82 Total	
190.0	192.0	Fed. Receipt
87.3	99.4	G. F.
<u>277.3</u>	<u>291.4</u>	

\* Final figures for FY80 will depend upon the results of a report conducted by the Legislative Audit at the request of the Division of Parks. It is anticipated that an FY80 Supplemental appropriation request for general funds will be necessary.

**PROGRAM**

At the funding levels indicated for FY81 and FY82, YCC operations would include the following: one resident camp of eight weeks at Chena Recreation Area utilizing 50 youth and four non-resident camps - one each at Haines, Kodiak, Mat-Su, and Chugach - employing 32 youth for eight weeks. Ranging in age from 15-18, these YCC participants will be working on park improvement such as trails, picnic sites, and campsites to enhance the recreation opportunities available to park visitors.

**SUMMARY**

The following appropriations are necessary to clear fiscal problems accumulating through FY80, to close out the 1980 calendar year program, to run the program for the 1981 calendar year, and to start the program for the 1982 calendar year:

	FY80 Supplemental	FY81 Supplemental	FY82 Amend
Federal Receipts	-0-	(193.1)	192.0
General Fund	74.0	87.3	99.4
Totals	<u>74.0</u>	<u>(105.8)</u>	<u>291.4</u>

**DRAFT**

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COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

4/10/81

Date: 5/8/81

Mr. President:

The Committee on Resources has had SSSB 189  
outdoor recreational facilities

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

*V. T. ...*  
*...*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_

*Alan Gilman (AC ...)*  
*Bob ...*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRMAN

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

May 8, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room  
Room 211 - Capitol

#### MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Senator Fischer  
Senator Sturgulewski  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Eliason  
Senator Gilman  
Senator Bradley

---

#### HEARING:

SSSB 189 An Act relating to outdoor recreational facilities; providing for state historical, recreational, and wilderness trails, waterways, and campsite system.

SJR 37 Relating to the construction of the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project.

Governor's appointments: King Crab Marketing and Quality Control Board; Guide Licensing and Control Board, and Board of Veterinary Examiners.

Special briefing by Hudson Glimp, James Conner, and Tom Wamon of the Win-Rock International Foundation.

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Hudson Glimp, stated that the purpose of their trip to Alaska was to obtain an overview of Alaska agriculture. Since Alaska is 95% dependent upon imported food goods, it needs to become self-sufficient. Alaska can become self-sufficient through research and building the necessary infrastructure. He indicated that there are deficiencies in the state's agriculture research programs.

Tom Wamon, stated Win-Rock can assist Alaska in areas such as developing seed varieties for this climate.

Jim Conner, stated that in order to support a feed grain industry

a market and a port are needed. He indicated that the seed being used at the Delta project is a 40 year old Canadian variety. Through the research of Win-Rock, Universities and Corporations, a better variety should be able to be developed.

Senator Gilman, stated that research is needed, but today the Senate Finance Committee deleted from the budget the funds for the Homer Research Center. He suggested that the Resources Committee send a letter to the Finance Committee asking them to reconsider their action.

The Chairman directed staff to draft such a letter for the Committee members signature. (attached)

Senator Fischer stated the the original bill, SB 189, related only to trails, but after hearings by the Subcommittee on Parks and Trails, the Sponsor Substitute was introduced. SSSB 189 addressed a grants program for the development of local recreation facilities. Senator Fischer recommended that the Committee adopt CSSSSB 189, which deletes the grants program.

Senator Fischer put forth the motion to move CSSSSB 189, with individual recommendations.

Senator Gilman discussed CSSJR 37. He stated that the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project was the only hydroelectric project that the Cor. of Engineers had completed significant work on. To expedite the project, the proposal has been made to have the state take over funding the Corp of Engineers work on the project. The Corps has completed the necessary work which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requires for permitting. Senator Stevens discovered that specific legislation would probably be needed to set up this permitting system.

Senator Gilman stated that the Bradley Lake project was a high priority for Alaska's Congressional delegation. Senator Stevens suggested most of the language.

Senator Gilman put forth the motion to move SCSJR 37, with a "do pass" recommendation.

Senator Fahrenkamp put forth the motion to move the following appointments, with individual recommendations: Ms. Valerie J. Shepard, Board of Veterinary Examiners; Royal J. DeVaney, King Crab Marketing and Quality Control Board; Marcus Jensen, Guide Licensing and Control Board.

The Committee adjourned at 3:04 p.m.

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
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## Senate

### Committee on Resources

May 8, 1981

Senate Finance Committee  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senators:

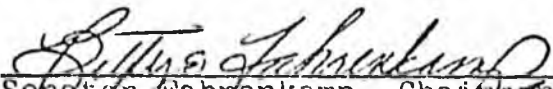
The Senate Resource Committee would like to request your reconsideration of the budget for the University of Alaska for inclusion of the operating funds for the Homer Research Center at Homer, Alaska.

The University of Alaska is considering closing the Center December 1981 due to a lack of operating funds. This would result in the loss of vital agricultural research and data necessary for the maintenance and expansion of agricultural projects in the state.

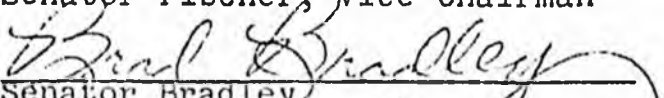
The operating budget is broken down into:

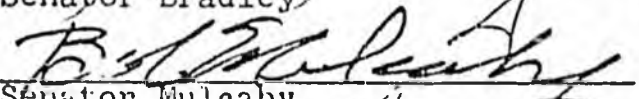
Salaries-----	\$155,011.58
Travel-----	3,368.39
Contractual services-----	29,404.20
Supplies-----	30,274.00
Total operating budget-----	\$218,058.17

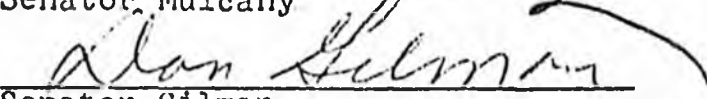
Your reconsideration on this matter is greatly appreciated.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Fischer, Vice Chairman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Bradley

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Mulcahy

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Gilman

sary for its commission, while attempt is direct movement toward commission after preparations are made. *State v. Quick*, 199 S.C. 256, 19 S.E.2d 101, 103. See also *Aid and abet*.

**Prepare.** To provide with necessary means; to make ready; to provide with what is appropriate or necessary.

**Prepayment penalty.** A penalty under a note, mortgage, or deed of trust, imposed when the loan is paid before its due date. Consideration to terminate loan at borrower's election before maturity.

**Prepayments.** Deferred charges. Assets representing expenditures for future benefits. Rent and insurance premiums paid in advance are usually classified as current prepayments.

**Prepense.** Forethought; preconceived; premeditated.

**Preponderance of evidence.** Evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. *Braud v. Kinchen*, La.App., 310 So.2d 657, 659. With respect to burden of proof in civil actions, means greater weight of evidence, or evidence which is more credible and convincing to the mind. That which best accords with reason and probability. The word "preponderance" means something more than "weight"; it denotes a superiority of weight, or outweighing. The words are not synonymous, but substantially different. There is generally a "weight" of evidence on each side in case of contested facts. But juries cannot properly act upon the weight of evidence, in favor of the one having the *onus*, unless it overbear, in some degree, the weight upon the other side.

That amount of evidence necessary for the plaintiff to win in a civil case. It is that degree of proof which is more probable than not.

Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence, which does not necessarily mean the greater number of witnesses, but opportunity for knowledge, information possessed, and manner of testifying determines the weight of testimony.

**Prerogative** /prəˈrɒɡədɪv/. An exclusive or peculiar right or privilege. The special power, privilege, immunity, right or advantage vested in an official person, either generally, or in respect to the things of his office, or in an official body, as a court or legislature.

**Prerogative court.** In old English law, a court established for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased left *bona notabilia* within two different dioceses; in which case the probate of wills belonged to the archbishop of the province, by way of special prerogative. And all causes relating to the wills, administrations, or legacies of such persons were originally cognizable herein, before a judge appointed by the archbishop, called the "judge of the prerogative court," from whom an appeal lay to the privy council. The jurisdiction of these courts became obsolete with the transfer of the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to the Chancery Division of the High Court.

**Prerogative law.** That part of the common law of England which is more particularly applicable to the king.

**Prerogative writs.** In English law, the name was given to certain judicial writs issued by the courts only upon proper cause shown, never as a mere matter of right, the theory being that they involved a direct interference by the government with the liberty and property of the subject, and therefore were justified only as an exercise of the extraordinary power (prerogative) of the crown. In America, issuance is now generally regulated by statute, and such are generally referred to as extraordinary writs or remedies.

Such writs have been abolished in the federal and most state courts with the adoption of Rules of Civil Procedure. The relief formerly available by such writs is now available by appropriate action or motion under the Rules of Civil Procedure. See Rule 81. These writs are the writs of mandamus, procedendo, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari.

**Pres** /préy/. L. Fr. Near. *Cy pres*, so near; as near. See *Cy pres*.

**Presbyter** /prézbədər/. Lat. In civil and ecclesiastical law, an elder; a presbyter; a priest.

**Presbyterianism.** One of the principal systems of church polity known as the "Christian Protestant Church", occupying an intermediate position between episcopacy and congregationalism. A religion of faith or doctrine, based on the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms.

**Presbyterium.** That part of the church where divine offices are performed; formerly applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

**Prescribable** /prəskrībəbəl/. That to which a right may be acquired by prescription.

**Prescribe.** To assert a right or title to the enjoyment of a thing, on the ground of having hitherto had the uninterrupted and immemorial enjoyment of it.

To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; to point, to direct; to give as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to give law. To direct; define; mark out.

In a medical sense "prescribe" means to direct, designate, or order use of a particular remedy, therapy, medicine, or drug.

**Prescription.** A direction of remedy or remedies for a disease, illness, or injury and the manner of using them. Also, a formula for the preparation of a drug or medicine.

Prescription is a peremptory and perpetual bar to every species of action, real or personal, when creditor has been silent for a certain time without urging his claim. *Jones v. Butler*, La.App., 346 So.2d 790, 791

Acquisition of a personal right to use a way, water, light and air by reason of continuous usage. See also *Prescriptive easement*.

**International law.** Acquisition of sovereignty over a territory through continuous and undisputed exercise of sovereignty over it during such a period as is necessary to create under the influence of historical development the general conviction that the present condition of things is in conformity with international order. *State of Arkansas v. State of Tennessee*, 310 U.S. 563, 60 S.Ct. 1026, 1030, 84 L.Ed. 1362.

**Prescription in a que estate.** A claim of prescription based on the immemorial enjoyment of the right claimed, by the claimant and those former owners "whose estate" he has succeeded to and holds.

**Real property law.** The name given to a mode of acquiring title to incorporeal hereditaments by immemorial or long-continued enjoyment. *Hester v. Sawyers*, 41 N.M. 497, 71 P.2d 646, 649. Prescription is the term usually applied to incorporeal hereditaments, while "adverse possession" is applied to lands.

In Louisiana, prescription is defined as a manner of acquiring the ownership of property, or discharging debts, by the effect of time, and under the conditions regulated by law. Each of these prescriptions has its special and particular definition. The prescription by which the ownership of property is acquired, is a right by which a mere possessor acquires the ownership of a thing which he possesses by the continuance of his possession during the time fixed by law. The prescription by which debts are released, is a peremptory and perpetual bar to every species of action, real or personal, when the creditor has been silent for a certain time without urging his claim. In this sense of the term it is very nearly equivalent to what is elsewhere expressed by "limitation of actions," or rather, the "bar of the statute of limitations."

See also Adverse possession; Prescriptive easement.

**Prescriptive easement.** A right to use another's property which is not inconsistent with the owner's rights and which is acquired by a use, open and notorious, adverse and continuous for the statutory period (e.g. twenty years). To a certain extent, it resembles title by adverse possession but differs to the extent that the adverse user acquires only an easement and not title. To create an easement by "prescription," the use must have been open, continuous, exclusive, and under claim of right for statutory period. See also Adverse possession.

**Presence.** Act, fact, or state of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of. The existence of a person in a particular place at a given time particularly with reference to some act done there and then. Besides actual presence, the law recognizes *constructive* presence, which latter may be predicated of a person who, though not on the very spot, was near enough to be accounted present by the law, or who was actively co-operating with another who was actually present.

**Presence of an officer.** An offense is committed in "presence" or "view" of officer, within rule authorizing arrest without warrant, when officer sees act constituting it, though at distance, or when circumstances within his observation give probable cause for belief that defendant has committed offense, or

when he hears disturbance created by offense and proceeds as once to scene, or if offense is continuing, or has not been fully consummated when arrest is made.

**Presence of defendant.** In the trial of all felonies, the defendant or accused has the right to be present at every stage of the criminal proceeding unless he willfully and without justification absents himself or by his conduct renders it impossible to conduct the trial. In many states, this rule does not obtain as to misdemeanors. Fed.R.Crim.P. 43 specifies when the presence of the defendant is required and not required.

**Presence of the court.** A contempt is in the "presence of the court," if it is committed in the ocular view of the court, or where the court has direct knowledge of the contempt.

**Presence of the testator.** Will is attested in presence of testator if witnesses are within range of any of testator's senses. *In re Demaris' Estate*, 166 Or. 36, 110 P.2d 571, 585, 586. See Attestation.

**Present, n.** A gift; a gratuity; anything presented or given.

**Present, adj.** Now existing; at hand; relating to the present time; considered with reference to the present time. See also Presentment.

**Present ability.** As used in describing an element of the crime of assault, it means immediate or a point near immediate as regards the defendant's capacity to inflict harm. *People v. Ranson*, 40 Cal.App.3d 317, 114 Cal.Rptr. 874, 877.

**Present conveyance.** A conveyance made with the intention that it take effect at once and not at a future time.

**Present danger test.** See Clear and present danger doctrine.

**Present enjoyment.** The immediate or present possession and use of an estate or property, as distinguished from such as is postponed to a future time.

**Present estate.** An estate in immediate possession; one now existing, or vested at the present time; as distinguished from a *future* estate, the enjoyment of which is postponed to a future time.

**Present interest.** One which entitles the owner to the immediate possession of the property.

A "present interest", as distinguished from a future interest for purpose of federal gift tax annual exclusion, denotes a present right to realize, enjoy or use donated property. *Duffey v. U. S.*, D.C.Minn., 182 F.Supp. 765, 767. An interest in property is a "present interest" if the donee has the right presently to use, possess, or enjoy it. *Gilmore v. C. I. R.*, C.A. 6th, 213 F.2d 520, 521.

**Present sale.** A sale which is accomplished by the making of the contract. U.C.C. § 2-106(1).

**Present time.** A period of appreciable and generally considerable duration within which certain transactions are to take place.

**Present use.** One which has an immediate existence, and is at once operated upon by the statute of uses.

**Presentative advowson** /prəzəntədav ədvəwzən/. See Advowson.

**Decreto /deykreytow/.** In Spanish colonial law, an order emanating from some superior tribunal, promulgated in the name and by the authority of the sovereign, in relation to ecclesiastical matters.

**Decretum /dækriydəm/.** In the civil law, a species of imperial constitution, being a judgment or sentence given by the emperor upon hearing of a cause (*quod imperator cognoscens decrevit*).

In canon law, an ecclesiastical law, in contradistinction to a secular law (*lex*).

**Decretum gratiani /dækriydəm grøyshiyéynay/.** Gratian's decree, or *decretum*. A collection of ecclesiastical law in three books or parts, made in the year 1151, by Gratian, a Benedictine monk of Bologna, being the oldest as well as the first in order of the collections which together form the body of the Roman canon law. 1 Bl.Comm. 82.

**Decriminalization.** An official act generally accomplished by legislation, in which an act or omission, formerly criminal, is made non-criminal and without punitive sanctions.

**Decrowning.** The act of depriving of a crown.

**Decry.** To cry down; to deprive of credit; to depreciate, disparage or belittle. "The king may at any time *decry* or cry down any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current." 1 Bl.Comm. 278.

**De ejus /diy kyúwjas/.** Lat. From whom. A term used to designate the person by, through, from, or under whom another claims.

**De curia claudenda /diy kyúriya klodéndə/.** An obsolete writ, to require a defendant to fence in his court or land about his house, where it was left open to the injury of his neighbor's freehold.

**Decurio /dakyúriyow/.** Lat. A decurion. In the provincial administration of the Roman empire, the decurions were the chief men or official personages of the large towns. Taken as a body, the decurions of a city were charged with the entire control and administration of its internal affairs; having powers both magisterial and legislative.

**De cursu /diy kársyuw/.** Of course. The usual, necessary, and formal proceedings in an action are said to be *de cursu*; as distinguished from *summary* proceedings, or such as are incidental and may be taken on summons or motion. Writs *de cursu* are such as are issued of course, as distinguished from prerogative writs.

**De custode admittendi /diy kástówdiy ædmæténdow/.** Writ for admitting a guardian.

**De custode amovendo /diy kástówdiy èymavéndow/.** Writ for removing a guardian.

**De custodia terræ et hæredis /diy kástówdiyá téhriy èt hæriydəs/.** Writ of ward, or writ of right of ward. A writ which lay for a guardian in knight's service or in socage, to recover the possession and custody of the infant, or the *wardship of the land and heir*. 3 Bl. Comm. 141.

**Dedhama /dédhəynə/.** In Saxon law, an actual homicide or manslaughter.

Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed.—D

**De debito /diy débədow/.** A writ of debt.

**De debitore in partes secando /diy debatóriy in pártiyz səkəndow/.** In Roman law; "Of cutting a debtor in pieces." This was the name of a law contained in the Twelve Tables, the meaning of which has occasioned much controversy. Some commentators have concluded that it was literally the privilege of the creditors of an insolvent debtor (all other means failing) to cut his body into pieces and distribute it among them. Others contend that the language of this law must be taken figuratively, denoting a cutting up and apportionment of the debtor's estate.

**De deceptione /diy dasəpshiyówniy/.** A writ of deceit which lay against one who acted in the name of another whereby the latter was damnified and deceived.

**De deoneranda pro rata portionis /diy diyównərənda prów réydə pórshiyównəs/.** Writ that lay where one was distrained for rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

**Deed /diyday/.** (Lat. I have given.) A word used in deeds and other instruments of conveyance when such instruments were made in Latin, and anciently held to imply a warranty of title.

**Dedicate.** To appropriate and set apart one's private property to some public use; as to make a private way public by acts evincing an intention to do so.

**Dedication.** The appropriation of land, or an easement therein, by the owner, for the use of the public, and accepted for such use by or on behalf of the public. Such dedication may be express where the appropriation is formally declared, or by implication arising by operation of law from the owner's conduct and the facts and circumstances of the case. *Varallo v. Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County*, Tenn.App., 508 S.W.2d 342, 346. A deliberate appropriation of land by its owner for any general and public uses, reserving to himself no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public uses to which the property has been devoted. *Longley v. City of Worcester*, 304 Mass. 580, 24 N.E.2d 533, 537; *Consolidated Realty Co. v. Richmond Hotel & Building Co.*, 253 Ky. 463, 69 S.W.2d 985.

See also Dedication and reservation, below.

**By adverse user.** A dedication may arise from an adverse exclusive use by the public under a claim of right with the knowledge, actual or imputed, and acquiescence of the owner.

**Common-law or statutory.** A common-law dedication is one made as above described, and may be either express or implied. A statutory dedication is one made under and in conformity with the provisions of a statute regulating the subject, and is of course necessarily express. An "express common-law dedication" is one where the intent is expressly manifested, such as by ordinary deeds, recorded plats not executed pursuant to statute or defectively certified so as not to constitute a statutory dedication. *Board of Com'rs of Garfield County v. Anderson*, 167 Okl. 253, 29 P.2d 75, 78.

**Copyright law.** The first publication of a work, without having secured a copyright, is a dedication of it to the public; that having been done, any one may republish it. *Deward & Rich v. Bristol Savings & Loan Corporation*, C.C.A.Va., 120 F.2d 537, 540 (partial publication).

**Express or implied.** A dedication may be express, as where the intention to dedicate is expressly manifested by a deed or an explicit oral or written declaration of the owner; or some other explicit manifestation of his purpose to devote the land to the public use. An implied dedication may be shown by some act or course of conduct on the part of the owner from which a reasonable inference of intent may be drawn, or which is inconsistent with any other theory than that he intended a dedication.

**Dedication and reservation.** The dedicator may impose reasonable conditions, restrictions and limitations, and compliance therewith is essential unless waived. Dedicator may reserve a new right in himself by way of implied grant and may include rights personal or rights appurtenant to the land. At common law, a reservation in a dedication is not perpetual.

**Dedication-day.** The feast of dedication of churches, or rather the feast day of the saint and patron of a church, which was celebrated not only by the inhabitants of the place, but by those of all the neighboring villages, who usually came there; and such assemblies were allowed as lawful. It was usual for the people to feast and to drink on those days.

**De die in diem /diy dáyiy in dáyam/. From day to day.**

**Dedi et concessi /diyday èt kòns' say/. I have given and granted.** The operative words of conveyance in ancient charters of feoffment, and deeds of gift and grant; the English "given and granted" being still the most proper, though not the essential, words by which such conveyances are made. 2 Bl.Comm. 53, 316, 317.

**Dedimus et concessimus /dédámás èt kònsésámás/. (Lat. We have given and granted.)** Words used by the king, or where there were more grantors than one, instead of *dedi et concessi*.

**Dedimus potestatem /dédámás pówdástéydám/. (We have given power.)** In old English practice, a writ or commission issuing out of chancery, empowering the persons named therein to perform certain acts, as to administer oaths to defendants in chancery and take their answers, to administer oaths of office to justices of the peace, etc. 3 Bl.Comm. 447. It was anciently allowed for many purposes not now in use, as to make an attorney, to take the acknowledgment of a fine, etc.

In the United States, a commission to take testimony was sometimes termed a "*dedimus potestatem*."

**Dedimus potestatem de attorno faciendo /dédámás pówdástéydám diy átórnow féys(h)iyéndow/. In old English practice,** a writ, issued by royal authority, empowering an attorney to appear for a defendant. Prior to the statute of Westminster 2, a party could not appear in court by attorney without this writ.

**Deditio /dédishán/. The act of yielding up anything; surrender.**

**Deditiū /diydəshishiyay/. In Roman law,** criminals who had been marked in the face or on the body with fire or an iron, so that the mark could not be erased, and subsequently manumitted.

**De diversis regulis juris antiqui /diy dāvərsəs régyaləs júrs əntáykway/. Of divers rules of the ancient law.** A celebrated title of the Digests, and the last in that collection. It consists of two hundred and eleven rules or maxims.

**De dolo malo /diy dówlo məlow/. Of or founded upon fraud.** See *Actio de dolo malo*.

**De domo reparanda /diy dówmow rēprāndə/. A writ which lay for one tenant in common to compel his cotenant to contribute towards the repair of the common property.**

**De donis /diy dównəs/. Concerning gifts (or more fully, *de donis conditionalibus*, concerning conditional gifts).** The name of a celebrated English statute, passed in the thirteenth year of Edw. 1, and constituting the first chapter of the statute of Westm. 2, by virtue of which estates in fee-simple conditional (formerly known as "*dona conditionalia*") were converted into estates in fee-tail and rendered inalienable, thereby strengthening the power of the nobles. 2 Bl.Comm. 112.

**De dote assignanda /diy dówdiy əsəgnāndə/. Writ for assigning dower.** A writ which lay for the widow of a tenant *in capite*, commanding the king's escheater to cause her dower to be assigned to her.

**De dote unde nihil habet /diy dówdiy əndiy náyəl héybat/. A writ of dower which lay for a widow where no part of her dower had been assigned to her.** It is not much used; but a form closely resembling it was sometimes used in the United States.

**Deductible.** That which may be taken away or subtracted. An item which may be subtracted from income for tax purposes, such as a deductible debt. In *re Hermann's Estate*, 349 Pa. 230, 36 A.2d 804, 806; a deductible expense, *Pacific Southwest Realty Co. v. McColgan*, 53 Cal.App.2d 549, 128 P.2d 86, 87; or, a deductible loss, *Helvering v. Gordon*, C.C.A.4, 134 F.2d 685, 689; *Bickerstaff v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, C.C.A.Ga., 128 F.2d 366, 367. See also *Deduction*.

The portion of an insured loss to be borne by the insured before he is entitled to recovery from the insurer. See *Deductible clause*.

**Deductible clause.** Clause in insurance policy providing that insured will absorb first part of loss (e.g. first \$100) with insurer paying the excess.

**Deduction.** That which is deducted; the part taken away; abatement; as deductions from gross income in arriving at net income for tax purposes.

In the civil law, a portion or thing which an heir has a right to take from the mass of the succession before any partition takes place. Civil Code I.a. art. 1358.

See also *Charitable deduction*; *Orphan's deduction*.

**Itemized deductions.** Those expenses which are allowed as deductions from adjusted gross income, itemized in detail under their appropriate captions,

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
BRAD BRADLEY  
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POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

## Senate

### Committee on Resources

#### PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

April 27, 1981

Bill relating to outdoor recreational facilities, state historical, recreational and wilderness trails to be heard on teleconference network.

The Senate Resources Committee, Chaired by Vice-Chairman Vic Fischer, will hold a teleconference hearing on Sponsor Substitute for SB 189, Wednesday, April 29th at 1:30 p.m., Pacific Standard Time.

Area residents interested in presenting testimony or observing the hearing may participate via the Legislative Teleconference network at all of their locations.

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 5, 1981

SUBJECT: Analysis of SB 189

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee  
Attn: Jim Palmer

FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*  
Director  
Division of Legal Services

BY: Glenn Crow  
Legislative Legal Extern

You have requested an explanation of the methods of acquisition of land provided for in Sec. 2 of SB 189. Trail sites may be acquired by grant, gift, purchase, lease, dedication or prescription.

The following definitions are from Black's Law Dictionary, 5th edition:

Grant -- "a generic term applicable to all transfers of real property . . ."

Gift -- "a voluntary transfer of property to another made gratuitously and without consideration".

Purchase -- "transmission of property from one person to another by voluntary act and agreement, founded on a valuable consideration".

Lease -- "contract for exclusive possession of lands and tenements for determinate period".

The last two methods of acquisition are somewhat more complex concepts and will be dealt with separately.

Black's definition of dedication is, "the appropriation of land, or an easement therein, by the owner, for the use of the public and accepted for such use by or on behalf of the public. Such dedication may be express, where the appropriation is formally declared or by implication arising by operation of law from the owner's conduct and the facts and circumstance of the case".

The essential elements to creation of a valid "dedication" are a person competent to dedicate, a public purpose that will be served by the dedication, an offer or tender of dedication, and acceptance of the offer or tender. O'Connor v. Gragg, Tex. Civ. App., 324 S.W.2d 294, 296.

A dedication might be considered a type of gift where a purpose is specified, but a formal conveyance is not required.

Black's Law Dictionary defines prescription as "the name given to a mode of acquiring title to incorporeal hereditaments by immemorial or long-continued enjoyment".

The doctrine of "prescription" envisions a party, whose rights are being openly and notoriously violated by another, and who has power to intervene and prevent violation from becoming adverse property right by self-help or by bringing the action or obtaining injunction before prescription period runs. People of State of Cal. v. U.S., C.A.Cal., 235 F.2d 647, 661.

Prescription is the method of acquiring an intangible right, such as an easement, by the continued use of the right where the owner has notice and should protest. This concept is similar to adverse possession, however, title to the land itself is not acquired.

SB 189 does not provide for acquisition by "eminent domain", "the right or power of a sovereign state to appropriate private property to particular uses to promote public welfare". Jeffress v. Town of Greenville, 70 S.E. 919, 154 N.C. 490.

Alaska has a general eminent domain statute, AS 09.55.240. SB 189, section 2 must be considered in light of the doctrine

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

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May 5, 1981

of statutory construction, that if a detailed list is made by the legislature, the legislature probably wants to include only the items on that list, and that by specifying these certain items it is intended that other items should be excluded. Other sections of Chapter 20, specifically exclude the power of eminent domain: AS 41.20.290, 41.20.320, and 41.20.345. Due to these circumstances, it would be beneficial for SB 189 to either specifically include or exclude eminent domain.

GC:BGB:ljb

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 4, 1981

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of SSSB 189  
relating to recreation sites and  
facilities (Work Order Number 12-1676)

TO: Senator: Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Chairman, Senate Resource Committee

FROM: Randolph G. Berry *RGB*  
Legislative Counsel

BY: Glenn Crow  
Legislative Legal Extern

You have requested a section-by-section analysis of SSSB 189 relating to outdoor recreational facilities. This bill amends AS 41.20, expanding the wilderness trails and campsites system under the Department of Natural Resources.

Sec. 1 amends AS 41.20.070, by adding waterways and historical and recreational trails to the system, as well as those that are wilderness. The system will include those areas selected by the Department of Natural Resources and those nominated by local governments and approved by the commissioner of natural resources. This bill section differs from the original in that it states that the system shall be administered by the Department of Natural Resources, division of parks.

Sec. 2 repeals and reenacts AS 41.20.080, setting out new standards for the selection, designation and acquisition of trails, waterways and campsites for the system.

Subsection (a) authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to designate a system of historical, recreational, and wilderness trails, waterways, and campsites throughout the state. The Department of Natural Resources is required to consult with the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of

Transportation and Public Facilities in selecting areas for the system. The Department of Natural Resources shall consider the scenic, recreational, historical, natural, or cultural qualities of the routes and areas in making the selection.

Subsection (b) provides requirements for the selection of trails, waterways, and campsites. To be selected a route or area must serve the recreational needs of a substantial number of people. It must provide access to historical, natural, or recreational areas. The route or area must protect publicly owned land or resources and provide for or enhance the use by the public. It must link existing or potential units of the system, including those located on federal or municipal land. It must contribute to the development of tourism. The trail, waterway, or campsite must be included in an existing state or local capital improvement plan or be consistent with long range planning for recreation, tourism, preservation of historical landmarks, protection of traditional uses, or economic development.

Subsection (c) gives priority to traditional or historic routes when practical.

Subsection (d) authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to acquire sites selected by grant, gift, purchase, lease, dedication, or prescription and hold them in the name of the state. This section does not require transfer of municipal land to the state. It does authorize the Department of Natural Resources to enter into cooperative management agreements with federal agencies, municipal governments, and private land owners.

Subsection (e) requires that sufficient land be designated or acquired to fulfill the purpose for which the site or route is selected.

Subsection (f) authorizes the use of money appropriated for the system to be expended on lands owned by municipalities within the system.

Sec. 3 amends AS 41.20.090, UNIFORM MARKERS. The commissioner of natural resources shall establish a uniform comprehensive system of markers for the system which will include information

of historical, geological, biological or other significance.

Sec. 4 amends AS 41.20.100 by authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to adopt regulations for the system. The commissioner shall also adopt regulations for the inclusion of municipal lands, and for payments to municipalities for lands within the system.

Sec. 5 adds a new section, AS 41.20.105 which deals with trails in a local government area. It authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to enter into cooperative agreements with local governments for the acquisition, development, and marking of trails within the local government area.

Sec. 6 adds a new subsection (c) to AS 41.20.110, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF CAMPSITES. Subsection (c) requires the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources, division of parks to develop and construct access to trails and waterways, and to provide for such access in future highway projects.

Sec. 7 adds a new section: 41.20.115, INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL. The division of tourism is required to provide informational material and coordinate promotional material to promote tourism in the system.

Sec. 7 adds a new section: 41.20.122, GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. This section was not included in the original bill and is not limited to the historical, recreational and wilderness trails, waterways, and campsite system. It establishes a program of financial and technical assistance to aid local governments in the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation sites and facilities. This program would also be administered by the Department of Natural Resources, division of parks. The division of parks will adopt policies and regulations for the state to provide up to 75 percent of the cost of acquisition and development of outdoor recreation sites and facilities by a local government. Not less than 2 percent of the money appropriated to the division of parks under this program will be used to assist local governments in planning park and recreation lands, in preparing applications under this program, and improving local recreation opportunities.

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
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May 4, 1981

Sec. 7 provides for a new section: 41.20.125, REPORT. The division of parks shall submit an annual report to the governor and the legislature to include descriptions of the routes and areas within the system, the arrangements made for or entered into for the use, development, maintenance, or marking of units within the system, and money expended or committed for these purposes. The annual report shall also include a five year development plan.

Sec. 8 provides that this act shall take effect July 1, 1981, the beginning of the 1982 fiscal year.

GC:RGB:ljb

Total 689.1 <sup>miles</sup> ~~area~~ of trails

51.9

110.1

284.0

243.1

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689.1

CA 217

KA 114

SA 35.2

CA 149.

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515.2

TOTAL 243.1

Chatham Area

Juneau RD

Admin. Unit

~~Chatham Area / J~~

Traffic	Admin. Unit	Length
Mendenhall Glacier	CA/J	1.7
Moraine Ecology		
Hilda Creek	CA/J	1.0
Cropley Lake	CA/J	1.5
Glacial Face	CA/J	0.2
East Glacier	CA/J	3.0
West Glacier	CA/J	3.0
Mugget Creek	CA/J	4.5
Twin Glacier	CA/J	0.7
Shelter Cove	CA/J	1.0
Spaulding	CA/J	2.0
Denver Glacier	CA/J	4.2
Dan Moller	CA/J	3.2
Montana Creek	CA/J	6.0
Laughton Glacier	CA/J	1.8
Crater Lake	CA/J	1.3
Bear Creek	CA/J	3.0
Admiralty Cove	CA/J	4.5
Taku Harbor	CA/J	4.5
Bessie Creek	CA/J	1.5
Peterson Lake	CA/J	4.0
<del>Steep Creek</del>	<del>CA/J</del>	<del>?</del>
Quake Mu	CA/J	2.0
Herbert Glacier	CA/J	4.5
Amalga	CA/J	4.7
Winefall Lake	CA/J	3.6
Turner Lake	J	0.8
Point Bishop	J	8.0