ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1929 SRES SB 769 - SB 804

1929

FISHERIES STUDY COORDINATION

Principle Investigator:
City of Haines for the
Alaska Department of
Natural Resources

PURPOSE

A three member study team was formed to work in three major areas:

- to monitor all local fisheries habitat research and maintain progress reports in the Haines Resource Room
- to perform a literature search to identify all pertinent existing sources of information on fisheries habitat and the relationship of the use of other resources to the maintenance of high quality fisheries habitat
- to heighten local student awareness of resource values found in the Chilkat Valley.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

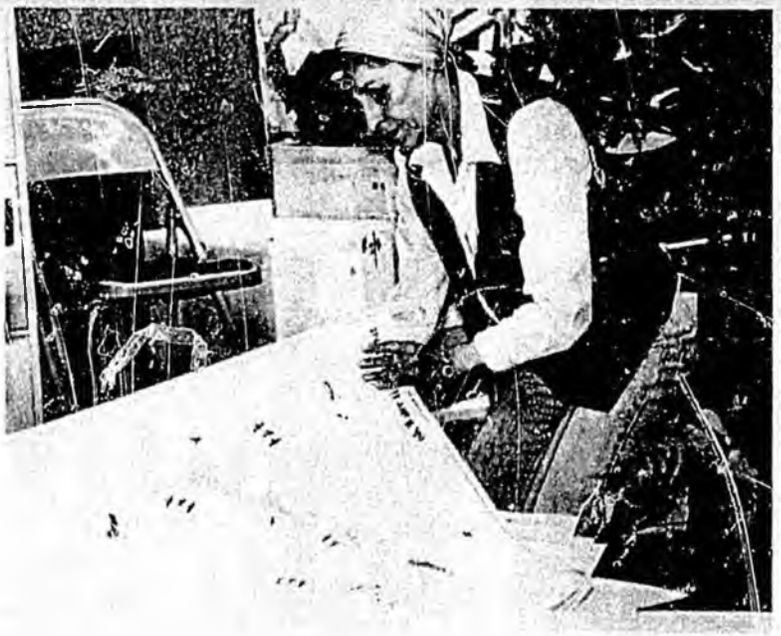
The field activities of the three member study team have ranged from developing a resource library to meeting with hydrologists to discuss fisheries - hydrologic relationships.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

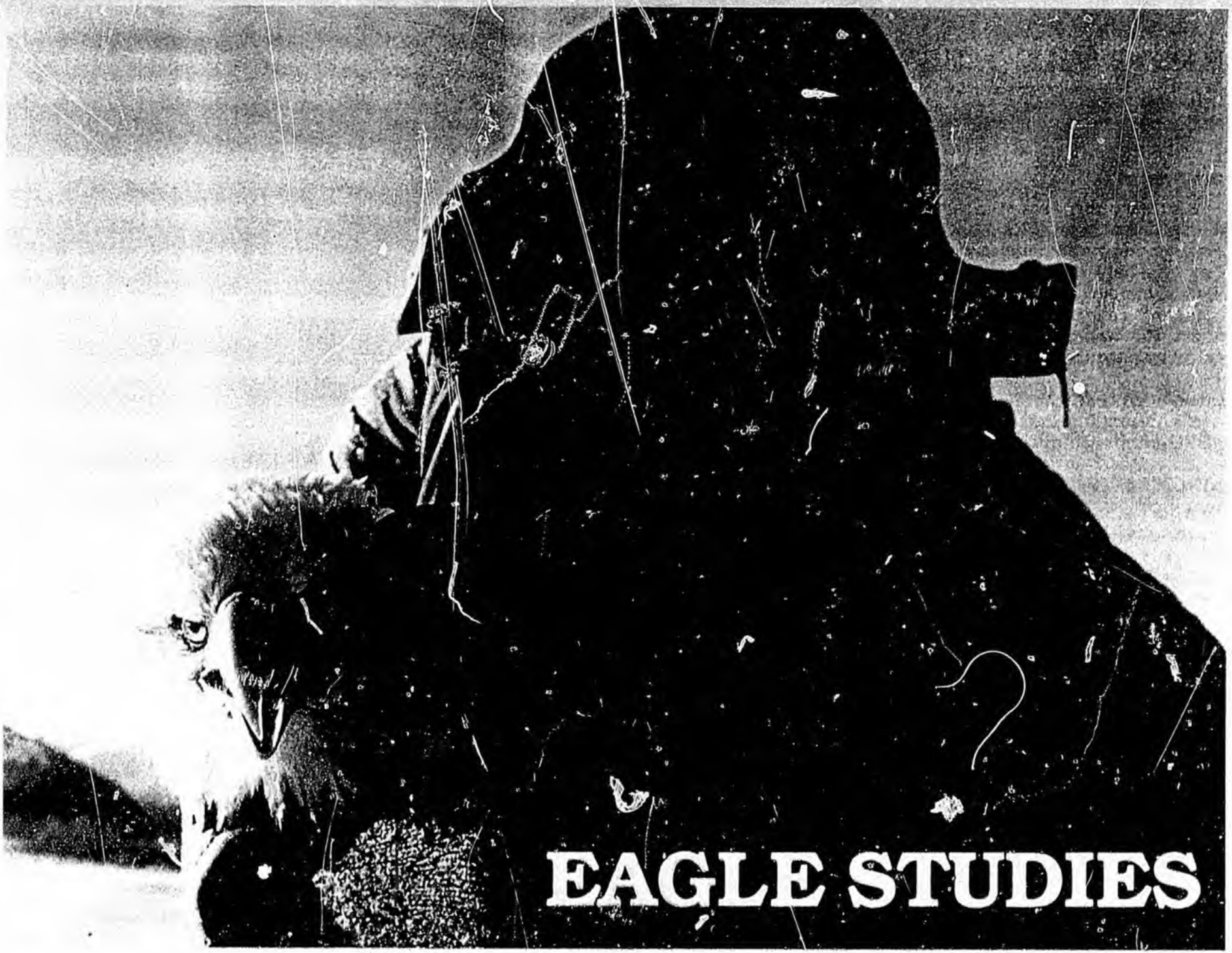
The study team found that a great deal of literature exists on fish, timber, habitat and other resources which can be applied to resource issues in the Haines area. A cataloged resource library has been developed and is available for use by all interested parties. Work with students was very successful, and a number of the students have followed up initial contacts with requests for more information from the study team. As a result, several classes are being planned for the summer session. The study team also met with other resource users to discuss the relation of their activities to the fisheries resources.

FUTURE STUDIES

The Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee is planning to continue this project at the same level of funding and for the same purpose next year.



Dorothy Fossman, one member of the Fisheries Coordination Team, prepares maps in the Resource Room.


EAGLE STUDIES

CHILKAT VALLEY COOPERATIVE BALD EAGLE STUDY

Principle Investigator:
National Audubon Society

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the National Audubon Society's four-year multi-disciplinary cooperative study is to gather scientific information on bald eagle ecology adequate to determine how to permanently protect the essential bald eagle habitat in the Chilkat and Chilkoot River Valleys. Of special concern to the National Audubon Society is the possibility that extensive clearcut logging or future mining activities might seriously affect the delicate balance between soils, forest cover, hydrology, salmon spawning and rearing, and eagle use.

Intensified research, balancing of multiple resource values in agency decision-making, and ongoing public participation are essential for fair and equitable solutions to be found to potential resource conflicts

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Now in its second year, considerable progress is being made in the cooperative study effort. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Audubon biologists are continuing their study of eagle ecology, with the Service primarily responsible for radio telemetry aspects of the study, and conducting aerial surveys and censuses.

A total of 16 weekly ground censuses were conducted by Audubon biologists at 17 predetermined census points between October 10 and January 23.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

During the winter of 1980-1981 a peak population of 3,250 eagles was reached on November 28, 1980.

A five mile stretch of the Klehini River above its confluence with the Chilkat supported the largest number of eagles during October, when the eagles first began their concentration. Following freezeup, most of the birds were found along the Chilkat River between mileposts 19 and 22 on the Haines Highway. Eagle distribution throughout the season was directly related to the availability of salmon, with dead or dying chums the preferred food source.

Bald eagle perched in a cottonwood during the winter concentration of eagles along the Chilkat River.

Although findings are considered preliminary, the fact that eagles use substantial amounts of habitat beyond the boundaries of the existing Critical Habitat Area has been reaffirmed and more precisely defined. A map of essential bald eagle habitats shows approximately 26,074 acres in the Chilkat Valley and 2,580 in the nearby Chilkoot Valley. Another 22,285 acres above the Wells Bridge along the Chilkat River are essential breeding habitat. Thus, a total of about 50,939 acres in the two systems are at this time deemed by Audubon as deserving of permanent protection for eagles. Only about 5,486 acres of the total appear to involve spruce-hemlock stands with potential commercial value. These acreages are believed by Audubon to constitute critical winter eagle roosting habitat and may well prove crucial to the area's hydrologic system.

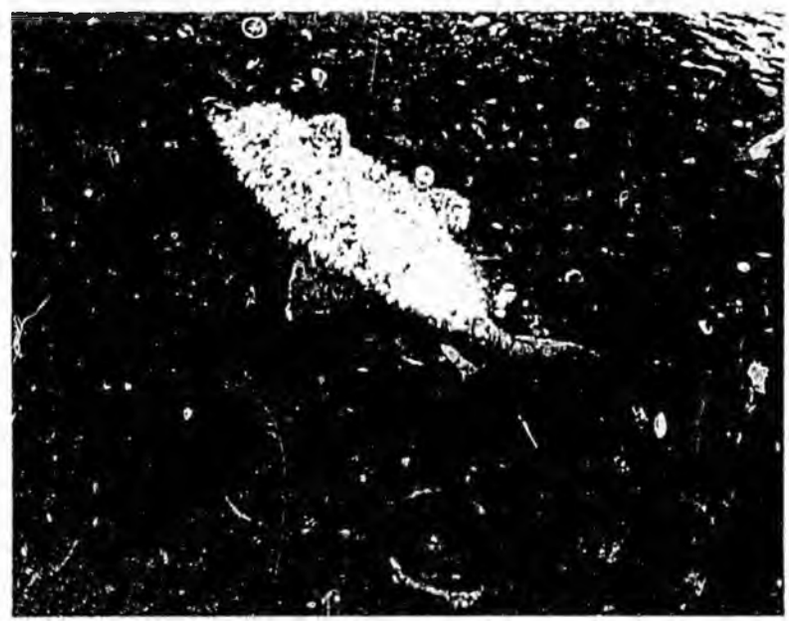
FUTURE STUDIES

The Audubon Society plans two more field seasons studying eagle ecology. In addition, the Audubon Society recommends a Scientific Advisory Committee to the cooperative study. The Scientific Advisory Committee to the study should evaluate scientific findings from the studies and develop an ecosystem model for the Chilkat Valley. The Audubon Society is also proposing that the State provide funds to thoroughly evaluate the possibility of establishing a resource education and interpretive center in Haines and an eagle observatory on the Chilkat River. When the center becomes operational, Audubon would like to co-sponsor an International Bald Eagle Symposium there.

Immediate management actions recommended for the state's Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area include marking its boundaries adjacent to the Haines Highway, paving of three highway turnouts, installing rustic interpretive signs at the turnouts and adopting formalized management regulations.

The National Audubon Society remains committed to helping obtain sound scientific information vital to protection and management of the Chilkat bald eagles, educating the public as to their many values and to finding the best means of placing essential eagle habitats under permanent protection. The cooperative efforts now under way are intended to assure that these goals are achieved with the participation of all concerned parties, in a way that will bring the State of Alaska and the community of Haines widespread recognition for its role in perpetuating one of our nation's great wildlife spectacles.

Audubon biologists Erv Boeker and Andy Hansen set padded traps around a salmon carcass to trap an eagle they will harness with a radio transmitter used to track eagle movements.



Padded traps set and waiting for the arrival of an eagle.

EAGLE SURVEY AND RADIO TELEMETRY

Principle Investigator:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service

PURPOSE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a long-standing interest in the unique concentration of bald eagles on the Chilkat River. Over the past two years the service has intensified its normal eagle survey work to accomplish the following objectives:

- to determine the habitat requirements of the bald eagles in the Chilkat Valley
- to document the numbers and distribution of eagles in the Chilkat and Chilkoot valleys during the concentration period
- to determine the nesting populations that are using the Chilkat River and the migration patterns of bald eagles to and from the valley

Because the Service is also interested in the welfare of the eagles after they leave the Chilkat Valley, its survey and telemetry work will include all of Southeastern Alaska, though the Chilkat Valley is an area of primary interest.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Aerial counts were made of eagles during the concentration period; aerial nesting surveys were performed and fourteen eagles were trapped and fitted with radios so they could be tracked.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Aerial nesting surveys were done in 1979 and 1980. There are approximately 90 nests in the Chilkat and Chilkoot Valleys. The percent of nests in use in late spring was 48% in 1966, 35% in 1979 and 30% in 1980. In 1980 only four of the 27 nests fledged any young and each had only one young bird.

Radio telemetry work helped establish movement patterns of eagles within the Chilkat Valley during the concentration period. After the eagles left the valley in January, the Service was able to track their

Erv Boeker and Andy Hansen examine trapped eagle prior to attaching a radio transmitter.

Erv Boeker and Andy Hansen harness a radio transmitter to the back of an eagle.

movements - in some cases - even to Washington State.

The widespread movements of those eagles which were tracked throughout Southeast Alaska would lead one to infer that some of the eagles use coastal British Columbia.

FUTURE STUDIES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to continue its eagle survey work during the 1981-82 field season.

The aerial population surveys will be continued and expanded if weather permits. Much more intensive radio tracking will be conducted both within the valley and throughout the expected range of movements of the eagles. Alternate food sources that the eagles are using during the winter months after departing the Chilkoot Valley will be documented.

Captured bald eagle ready for release.


SOILS

SOIL AND VEGETATION INVENTORY

Principle Investigator:
U.S. Soil Conservation Service cooperating with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

Soils are a basic element contributing to the ability of the land to produce various types of vegetation and - assuming a desire to maintain their productivity - they are the limiting factor for many activities. Therefore, information on soils is essential if resource management is to get optimum return from the use of all resources while protecting and maintaining renewable resources.

The Department of Natural Resources and the Soil Conservation Service plan a three year inventory program to gather essential soils data for state lands in the Haines area, so that the Department's long term management will in fact realize optimum return from the use of all resources while protecting, maintaining and enhancing renewable resources.

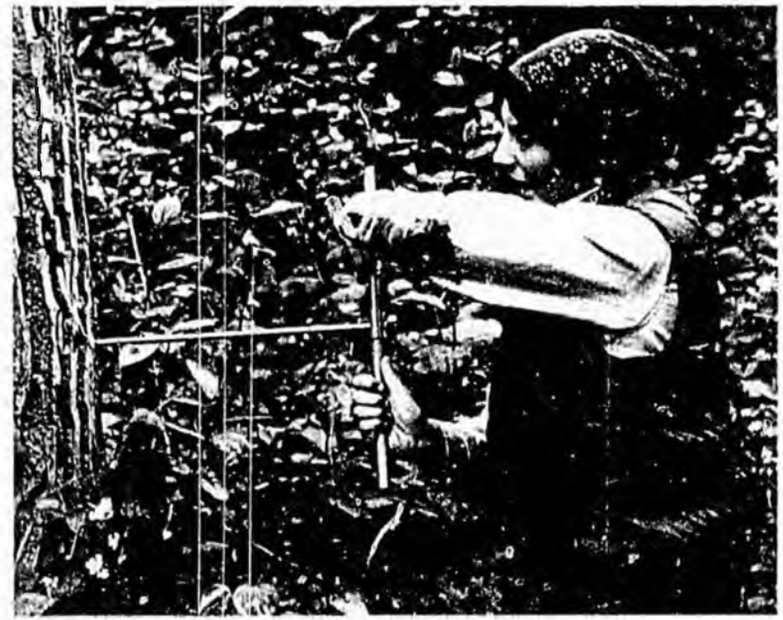
FIELD ACTIVITIES

The Soil Conservation Service has just begun to gather basic soils and forest inventory data which will be interpreted to the Department's specifications.

Maps will be at a 1:24,000 scale and interpretations will include the following:

- soils
- slope breaks at 5%, 20%, 40% and 70%
- potential gross annual growth by species ($ft.^3$ and bd. ft. Scribner)
- depth of bogs (under and over 3 feet)
- suitability as rock source for roads
- stabilization recommendations for exposed soils (road building and logging)

Soil scientist analyzes aerial photography to aid in collecting and interpreting field data.



Member of the vegetation inventory team takes a core sample of a cottonwood tree near the Klehini River above Klukwan.

- preferred harvest methods (skidder, lowground pressure skidder, skyline, highlead)
- operating constraints (wet soil, dry soil, frozen ground)
- seedling survival projections
- slope stability (mass wasting such as slumps or slides)
- road construction constraints (extra fill, extra drainage, sidecasting vs. end hauling, full vs. partial benching)
- wind throw hazard

The topographic mapping project should prove very useful to this project as it will allow for accurate slope projections.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Because the project started in May of 1981, it is too early to expect findings.

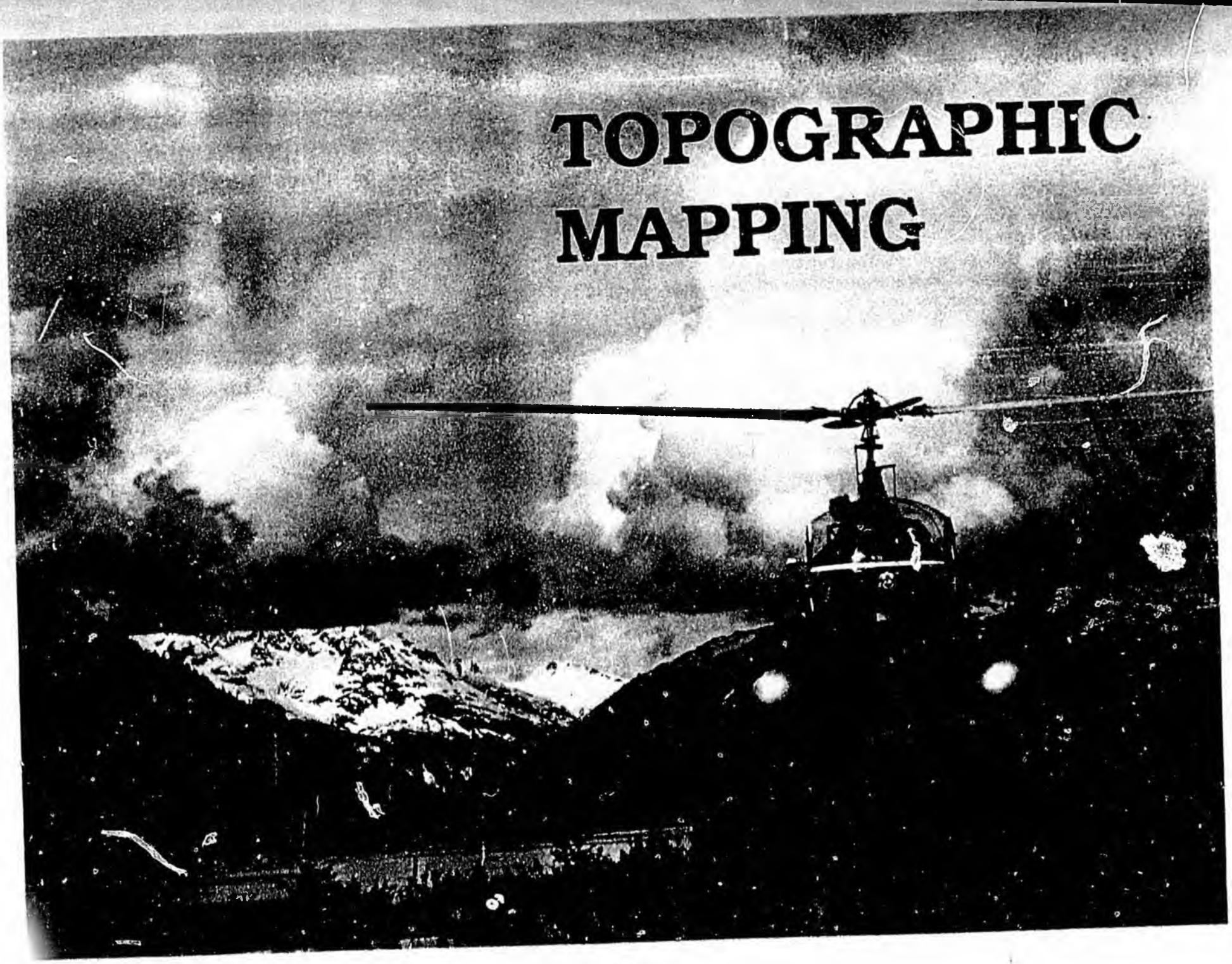
FUTURE STUDIES

Eight field personnel will work in Haines for part of the next three seasons.

Over the three year period, approximately 200,000 acres in the Haines area will be inventoried and interpreted. Preliminary data will be available on December 31 of each year and investigations are targeted to areas where timber harvest is to occur soon, so the Department's foresters will have soils information available to them when they administer the Haines timber sale.

Member of the vegetation inventory team measures the height of trees.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING



TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

Principle Investigator:
Air Photo Tech for the
Alaska Department of
Natural Resources

PURPOSE

Forest managers for the Department of Natural Resources are hampered by the lack of good topographic maps when planning timber harvest layouts, road alignments, inventories and other day-to-day management activities. This project will produce topographic maps with a twenty foot contour interval at a 1"=400' scale. It is intended that the maps will be used by forest managers, other land managers, researchers and the public. The Soil Conservation Service has already indicated the value of having these maps for slope interpretations as part of its soils and vegetation study of the Chilkat Valley.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

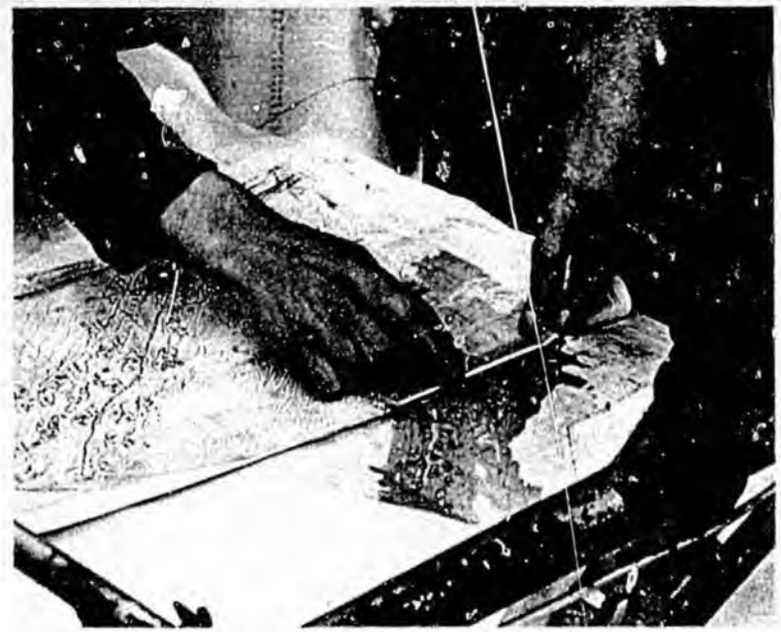
Field activities during the spring of 1981 were divided between establishing surveyed control points and then taking aerial photographs of most of the Chilkat and Kelsall River valleys north of the Kicking Horse River in preparation for map making during the summer of 1981.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

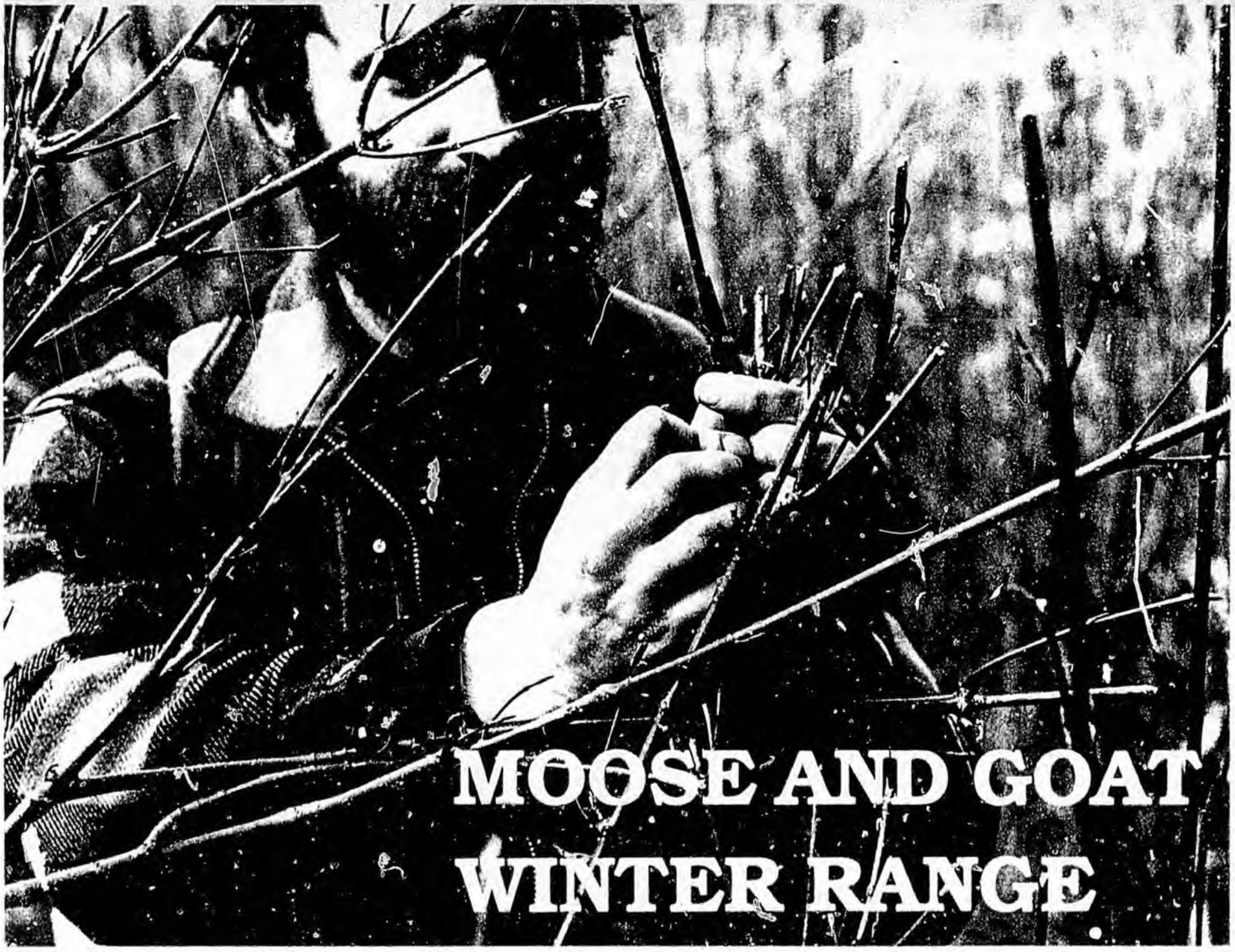
By June 30, 1981, controlled aerial photography and a cadastral control plat used for map production will be finished.

FUTURE STUDIES

The Haines-Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee has requested funding for Fiscal Year 1982 to have contour maps prepared from the controlled photography obtained during the Fiscal Year 1981 phase of the project.



Survey crews locate areas where survey monuments need to be placed so aerial photographs will have ground contact.


MOOSE AND GOAT
WINTER RANGE

MOOSE AND GOAT WINTER RANGE

Principle Investigator:
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

Wayne Eberhardt and another game biologist locate planned timber cutting units on the ground so they can survey moose and goat wintering habitat in those units.

PURPOSE

Winter is a critical time for wildlife. Without cover that sustains them through the rigors of the winter season, the chance of survival for wildlife in the Chilkat Valley is reduced.

The Department of Fish and Game is concerned that not enough is known about winter habitat for moose and goats in areas to be harvested under the terms of the recent state timber sale in Haines. The purpose of this study is to determine the location and importance of winter habitat for moose and goats. This year's study concentrated on identifying specific winter habitat for goats either in or adjacent to cutting units laid out by the Department of Natural Resources' Five Year Cutting Plan and in defining the distribution and abundane of moose within the general study area.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Field work was done in several different phases. A ground survey was done in January and early February on a portion of winter habitat for moose located near the Tsirku River fan. Aerial surveys of winter habitat for moose were flown in January, February and April.

Ground surveys of proposed timber harvest units in the Klehini, Little Salmon, Kelsall and upper Chilkat Valleys were undertaken in April and May. Some of the proposed timber cut units for the next five years were surveyed for wildlife use and potential as winter habitat for moose and goats. Any potential conflicts between wildlife use and timber harvesting were analyzed. Surveys were made of goat populations and winter habitat in the Kelsall, Little Salmon and portions of the Chilkat River Valleys through combined use of ground work and helicopter sightings.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

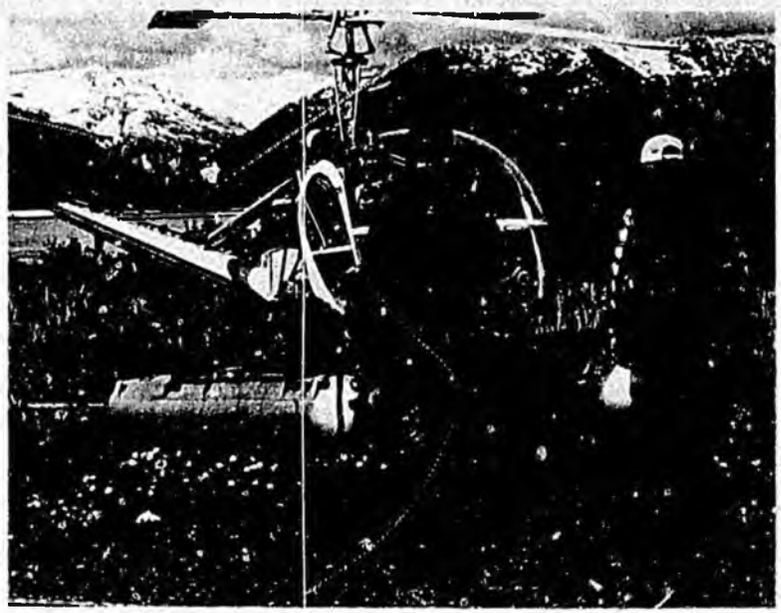
Observations of goats and their use of certain habitats during winter in the Kelsall Valley indicate potential conflicts with road building and timber harvesting in that area. Specific boundaries of these wintering areas have not been defined nor have specific habitat requirements been identified.

Moose observed during the aerial surveys were located primarily in the river bottom swamp and cottonwood habitats, but also in the upland spruce-hemlock habitat. Six separate areas were identified as important winter habitat for moose and a correlation was made between numbers of moose observed and vegetation types.

FUTURE STUDIES

The Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee has requested funding to continue investigations of moose and goat habitat use during winter in the Chilkat Valley.

Moose migration between summer and winter habitats will be monitored to better understand the effects of snow depth on wintering moose and to determine habitat use. Further study is essential to analyze specific effects of timber harvesting and road development on important winter habitat for both moose and goats.



Game biologists head for helicopter used in moose and goat aerial surveys.

Game biologists survey moose browse.

HAINES KLUKWAN COOPERATIVE RESOURCE STUDY

FY81 BUDGET (JULY 1, 1980 - June 30, 1981)

Department of Natural Resources

		$ Budgeted	Contractor
1.	Topo Mapping	$ 56,950	Air Photo Tech (Private)
2.	Hydrology	60,000	Environaid (Private)
	Hydrology (USGS Match)	15,000	USGS (Federal)
3.	Resource Room/ Fisheries Studies	42,500	[illegible] of Haines (Local) (State)
4.	Soils	50,000	Soil Conservation Service (Federal)
5.	Estuary Study	15,200	Karnes (Private)
6.	Study Report	5,500	Northern Printing (Private)
7.	Travel	3,000	
8.	Photography	1,850	Figdor (Private)
	Subtotal	$250,000	

Department of Fish and Game

9.	Moose and Goat Habitat	$ 23,000	Fish and Game (State)

National Audubon Society

10.	Eagle Studies	$ 50,000	Audubon (Private)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

11.	Eagle Surveys and Radio Telemetry	$ 35,000	USFWS (Federal)
	Total	$358,000	

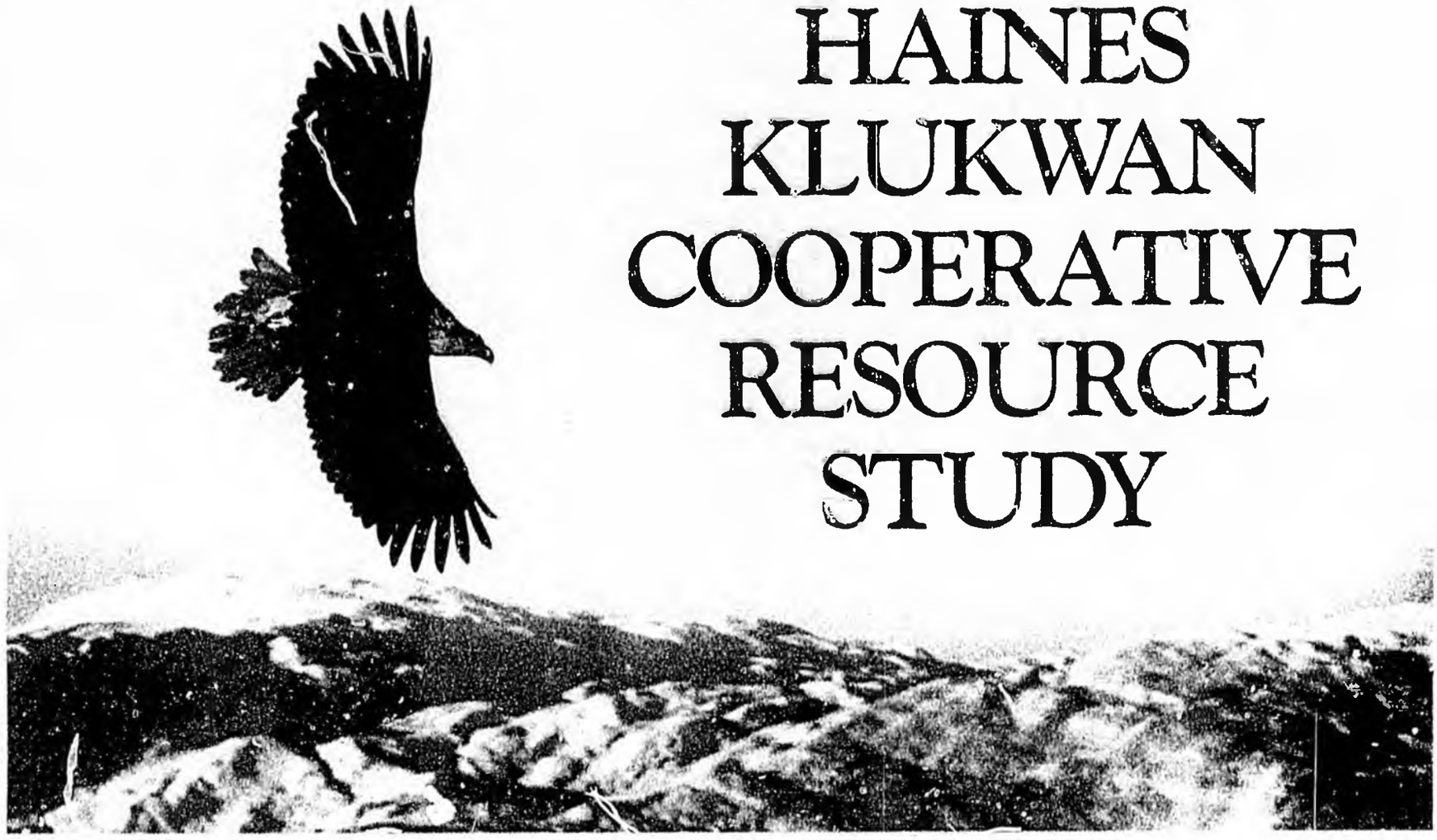
HAINES KLUKWAN COOPERATIVE RESOURCE STUDY

FY82 STATE BUDGET (JULY 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982)

			FY82
1.	Haines Cooperative Resource Study Room		$ 15,000
2.	Fisheries		50,300
	a. Salmon Habitat Inventory	$20,500	
	b. Chum Salmon Spawning Inventory	11,200	
	c. Fisheries Study Coordinator	3,400	
	d. Out-migration Inventory for Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets	15,200	
3.	Moose and Goat Habitat		63,400
4.	Topographic Mapping		43,300
5.	Eagle Tracking		30,000
6.	Study Report and Photo Support		6,000
7.	Travel		4,000
	Subtotal A		$212,000
8.	Hydrology*		$ 70,000
9.	Soils*		50,000
10.	Timber*		250,000
11.	Minerals*		250,000
	Subtotal B		$620,000
	Total of A & B		$832,000

*Included in the Department of Natural Resources Inventory Capital Budget Request.

HAINES KLUKWAN COOPERATIVE RESOURCE STUDY



June 1982 Progress Report

Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study June, 1982 Progress Report

This report was prepared by Department of Natural Resources under the direction of the Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee.

Committee Members:
City of Haines, Jon Halliwill, Mayor
City of Klukwan, Jim Stevens
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Dick Logan
National Audubon Society, Dave Cline
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Jack Hodges
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Reed Stoops
Alaska State Legislature, The Honorable Jim Duncan

This project was funded by:
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
National Audubon Society
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Soil Conservation Service

Photographs by George Figdor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction to the Haines Klukwan Cooperative

Resource Study 1982 Progress Report

The wisdom of the cooperative approach to land use planning outlined in last year's progress report was confirmed by the events of the recent year. On June 15, 1982, Governor Hammond signed into law Senate Bill 796 which established the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and the Haines State Forest Management Area.

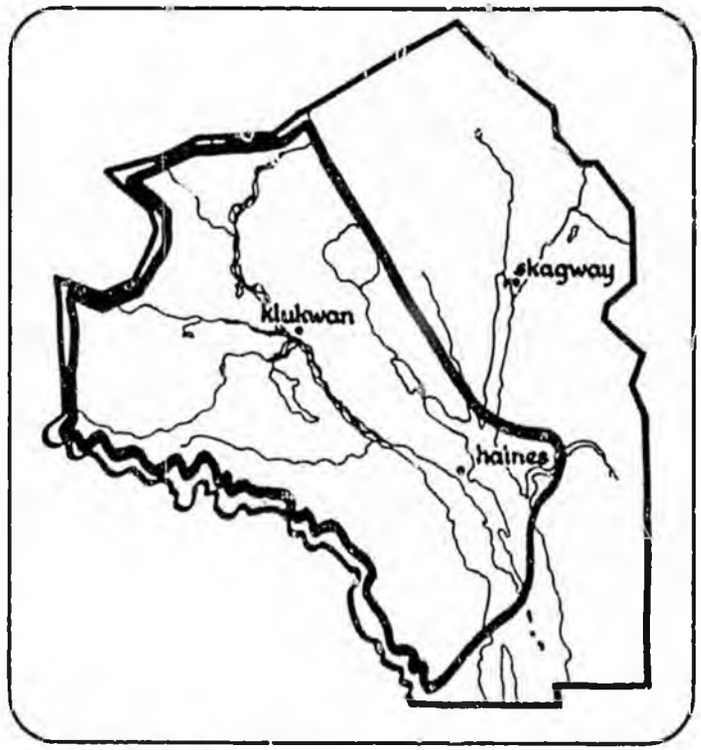
This legislation was based in large part on information derived from the Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study. Due to the importance public involvement was given by the Advisory Committee, many people were well informed and active in both the drafting of the legislation and in its passage. An unusually high degree of consensus was achieved which can also be attributed to heavy local public interest. SB 796 is reprinted in the appendix of this progress report.

While passage of legislation marks an important step in the future land management of the Haines Klukwan area, it is equally important that federal state and local governments continue their cooperative resource information projects. The third year of this effort was funded by the legislature for $212,000. This will likely be the last special appropriation for the study. Afterwards, funding will be requested by individual agencies as necessary, but hopefully coordinated by mutual cooperation.

The advisory committee wishes to commend Senator Bill Ray for his sponsorship of SB 796, Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp for her active and supportive role as Resources Committee Chairperson, and Representative Jim Duncan who assisted in House deliberations on the bill. Also, Merrill Palmer did an excellent job of representing the City of Haines during legislative action and Ray Menaker spent considerable time in representing conservation interests in the bill.

And finally, Governor Hammond must be thanked for his leadership in cooperative management and special interest in this issue.

Reed Stoops, Director
Division of Research and Development



Map #1 - Study Area

Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Advisory Committee:

David Cline,
National Audubon Society

Jon Halliwill, Mayor
City of Haines

Richard Logan,
Alaska Department of
Fish & Game

Representative Jim Duncan,
Alaska State Legislature

Jack Hodges,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service

Jim Stevens,
City of Klukwan

RESOURCE ROOM

RESOURCE ROOM

Principal Investigator:
Mary Ann Blanton for the City of Haines,
and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

As in 1981, the Haines Resource Study Room served during 1982 as a point of coordination for the various resource studies. This coordination involved disseminating information on employment opportunities to local residents and maintaining a list of persons available for employment by contractors. In addition, all funding proposals and contracts were kept on file. The Resource Room continued to grow as a local respository of reports and other available resource information. Contractors were asked to coordinate their schedules with resource room staff so the different projects could mutually benefit one another and the public could stay informed about various projects. The Resource Room also played an active role in Senate Bill 796 during its various stages of development and provided a contact center for the communities of Haines and Klukwan on the bill's status. The Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee plans to maintain the Resource Room throughout the study's duration.

Resource Room Coordinator provides information to a caller regarding the Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study.

HYDROLOGY

HYDROLOGY

Principle Investigator:
Edward F. Bugliosi, Project Chief for the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

The purpose of the hydrological investigations has been twofold. One, to describe and document the general hydrology of the Chilkat River Basin, including the Tsirku, Takin, Chilkat, Klehini and Kelsall River mainstreams, and Chilkat Lake. Second, to describe and document the hydrologic system of the Tsirku River Fan area, including both ground-water and surface-water relationships. In both cases data on quantity and quality of water is being gathered to establish conditions in the basin at the present level of man-induced and natural development. It is important that resource managers understand the hydrologic system in order to maintain its quality in the wake of potential resource development.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The past year's activities were directed toward both surface and ground-water data collection. Both high flow and low flow water quantity and quality data were gathered in major streams within the Chilkat River Basin, including some smaller tributaries. A detailed physical and chemical study of Chilkat Lake and it's outlet channel was completed.

A low flow seepage run on the Tsirku River Fan and the surrounding area was completed in April 1982, indicating ground-water discharge and recharge areas. Several attempts were made to emplace observation wells deeper than 15 feet in the fan without success. however efforts will continue in this area to obtain data on the ground-water system within the fan.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The surface water of the main stems of measured rivers in the Chilkat River Basin can be generally characterized as calcium-bicarbonate waters. Waters of the rivers and streams west of and including Chilkat River exhibit similar water quality characteristics except for high conductivities and slightly higher pH values due to the different mineralogy of the bedrock on the east versus west side of the Chilkat River Valley.

Instrument used to measure depth of ground water on the Tsirku River fan.

Unfrozen channel of Chilkat River due to upwelling of warm water from the nearby Tsirku River fan.

The general configuration of Chilkat Lake is a U-shaped, glacially-scoured river valley, over 200 feet at its deepest pont. Temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen and conductivity measurements at five foot depth intervals indicate that the lake becomes stratified during the late summer months.

The low-flow, seepage run on the Tsirku Fan and adjacent areas during April, 1982 indicates that recharge to the groundwater system is evident both upstream from, and on, the fan. This means that during low flow periods (late fall to early spring) the ground-water system in the fan is recharged by surface-water from streams on the fan. The source of most of the surface-water during this period is from an area of ground-water discharge that is drained by the Little Salmon River, located between the Tsirku and Klehini River Valleys.

The seepage run data indicates that surface-water discharges into the ground-water system along the entire length of the Tsirku River Fan from the head of the fan, to its toe. Ground-water discharge from the fan into the Chilkat River, south of Klukwan.

FUTURE STUDIES

1. Attempting to establish about ten observation wells, 50 feet deep at various locations on and near the fan.
2. Water quality testing of ground-water level in the fan.
3. Periodic monitoring of the ground-water level and water quality.
4. Seismic survey to determine the depth and extent of alluvial sediments in the fan and the structural configuration of the underlying bedrock.
5. Drilling a deep observation well to near bedrock in conjunction with the State Department of Geological and Geophysical Survey. Along with the above studies, continuous monitoring of streamflow on the Klehini and Tsirku Rivers will be maintained.

Mensurements of dissolved oxygen and temperature in a test well are taken on the Tsirku River fan.

Other efforts are needed that are beyond the scope and resources of the present study to maintain an adequate monitoring system within the study area, and to investigate site specific areas not covered in the present study. These are:

1. A detailed study of the hydrologic relationship between Chilkat Lake and the Tsirku River, that periodically flows into the lake.
2. A detailed limnological study of the lake and its relations to the influx of sediment and the natural ground-water system. This is necessary to determine effects of sediment influx on the nutrient levels in the lake and the lake's productivity in relation to the salmon population.
3. Continued periodic monitoring of ground-water observation wells and maintenance of streamflow records on the Klehini River to establish long-term seasonal fluctuations and relationships between the ground-water and surface-water systems.

Researcher readies equipment to take measurements from test wells in the study area.

FISHERIES

STREAM INVENTORY

Principal Investigators:
City of Haines and the
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PURPOSE

The second field season was concluded during which information continued to be gathered on salmon use of important streams flowing through the newly created Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. Priority was given those systems on which timber harvest and mining activities are planned. Objectives on which the study focused this season were:

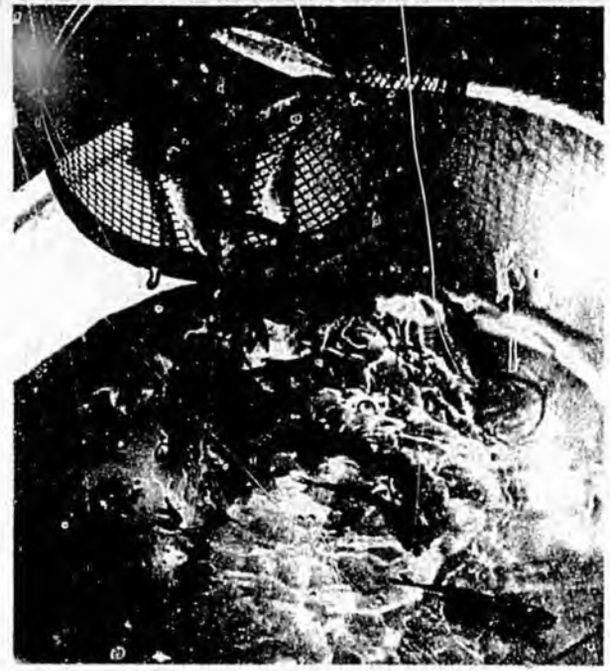
- completion of detailed stream inventories
- water quality measurements
- indentification of salmon fry overwintering areas
- enumeration of adult salmon on the spawning grounds

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Field crews under the direction of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game began work in October of 1981. Adult salmon enumeration was conducted through the first week of December when extreme cold and snow hampered field work. Record numbers of overwintering areas began in November and was continued in the Spring during April and May. Fry traps baited with salmon eggs were used successfully (and in some cases through several inches of ice) to determine what areas supported salmon fry through the winter months.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

A total of 13 streams and tributaries have been nominated for designation by the commissioner of Fish and Game as anadromous salmon streams. Prior to this study little or no information was available on these important systems. Inventory data on all streams completed during the study to date will be published in a revised stream catalog for the Haines area. In addition, many new Coho salmon overwintering areas were identified and delineated on large-scale topographic maps and aerial photographs.

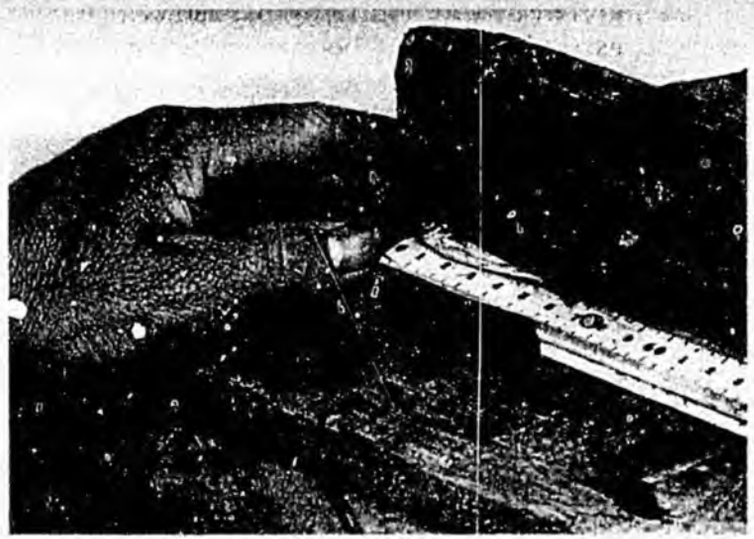


Salmon fry are trapped in Chilkat River to inventory and identify rearing areas.

George Davis measures the temperature of the water in Sawmill Creek.

FUTURE STUDIES

Limited funding levels made it necessary to prioritize important streams chosen for study. Major systems within the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and the Chilkat Valley were given high priority. The Haines-Skagway Land Use Plan identified other systems needing study but which could not be included in the contract work this year. Chilkoot River, Ferebee River, Clear Creek (on Murphy Flats) and the Tahkin River are among those important streams in need of inventory studies. Eventually, it is hoped that detailed comprehensive fisheries information will be available on salmon-producing systems that contribute to all Lynn Canal fisheries.



Researchers measure size of salmon fry.

CHUM SALMON SPAWNING GRAVEL EVALUATION AND PRE-EMERGENT FRY SAMPLING IN THE TSIRKU RIVER FAN

Principal Investigators:
City of Haines and the
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PURPOSE

The Tsirku River fan is at the confluence of the Tsirku and Chilkat Rivers. It is the site of major upwellings which support the late Chum salmon spawning that attracts the large number of eagles to the area in late fall and early winter.

This study continues to monitor the effects of overwintering on pre-emergent Chum salmon fry and examines the instability of spawning channels along the Tsirku River fan. This study will give valuable insight into the cause of salmon egg mortality during incubation and the relative productivity of the various channels, and upwelling areas found along the Tsirku fan.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

A late Spring breakup delayed initial sampling until mid-April and work was terminated by the end of May when river levels began to rise significantly. A grid system was developed to delineate the study areas along the Tsirku River fan-Chilkat River confluence. Thirty-two transected sections were surveyed and mapped. Both gravel samples and pre-emergent fry samples were taken randomly within each corresponding section. Gravel samples were collected by

Researchers prepare gravel core freezing apparatus to extract gravel sample in the Chilkat River.

using a gravel freeze-core apparatus that allows investigators to freeze the gravel in place, extract it from the bottom and analyze the gravel as it is found in the river bottom to determine its quality for spawning and the degree of siltation.

Pre-emergent fry samples were gathered by hydraulically pumping a standard sample volume of gravel into fyke nets and counting the live salmon fry.

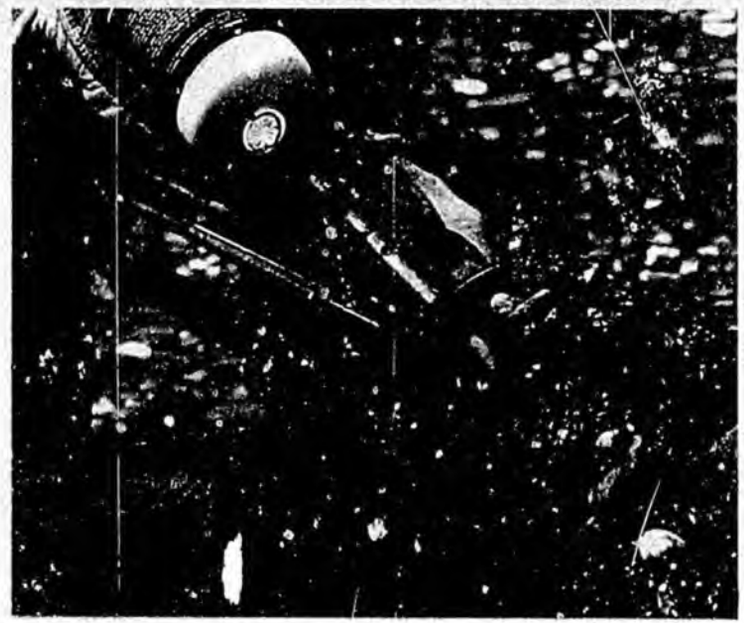
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Initial comparisons were made with 1981 data. Generally, highest fry densities occurred in the same areas. Grids II and III were high in both years. The maximum fry density found was 631 live fry per square meter. As in the previous season, that portion of the Chilkat River from 20 mile to the village of Klukwan proved the most productive of all study areas. Several years of data are necessary for comparisons which provide statistically valid conclusions.

Gravel samples taken last season were analyzed using laboratory methods. An index to the quality of gravel was obtained which is a standard for evaluating the reproductive potential of spawning gravel. The index allows gravel composition to be monitored. There appears to be an excellent opportunity to do natural enhancement to increase salmon spawning in the area.

FUTURE STUDIES

The Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee has received legislative funding for continued research in 1982-83. Hopefully, additional funding can be procured by the Department of Fish and Game to continue the study over a number of years to get an accurate understanding of salmon production in the Tsirku River Delta area.



Gravel core sample is thawed out for laboratory analysis of spawning quality.

Greg Podziki records salmon fry count from gravel sample.

CHILKOOT AND CHILKAT ESTUARY STUDY

Principal Investigator:
Douglas Karnes, for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

Early marine survival studies of Chum salmon were conducted for the second year in the Haines area of upper Lynn Canal in northern Southeastern Alaska. The primary purpose of these studies is to provide baseline data on the salt water environment during salmon smolt outmigration in Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets. The data collected should allow determination of optimal early marine survival conditions. The early estuary water temperature, salinity, food abundance, and general water quality each affect juvenile salmon growth. The average growth rate can then be related to survival conditions and should be a fairly reliable index to early marine conditions. This information will be useful to assist resource managers in maintaining the integrity of the natural systems while providing sustained yield of the resources.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Field investigations began in April 1982 and included salmon smolt sampling with fyke nets in the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers; estuarine sampling of salmon smolt with beach haul seines, trawls, dip nets and visual observation; water quality analysis; and plankton sampling.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Sea water temperature and zooplankton density are the two environmental parameters most often selected for any monitoring program because they both have an important effect on fry growth and survival. Unfortunately the conditions this winter and spring of 1982 were less than optimal for the favorable support of Chum salmon smolt outmigrants. Chum salmon smolt outmigration occured even before the ice left the Chilkat River. The initial river water temperature was 0°C, and the estuary measured 3°C. These estuary temperatures were 2-3°C colder throughout the migration as compared to last years' data.

Doug Karnes and Hugh Reitz set beach seine to sample salmon smolts migrating along the shores of Lynn Canal.

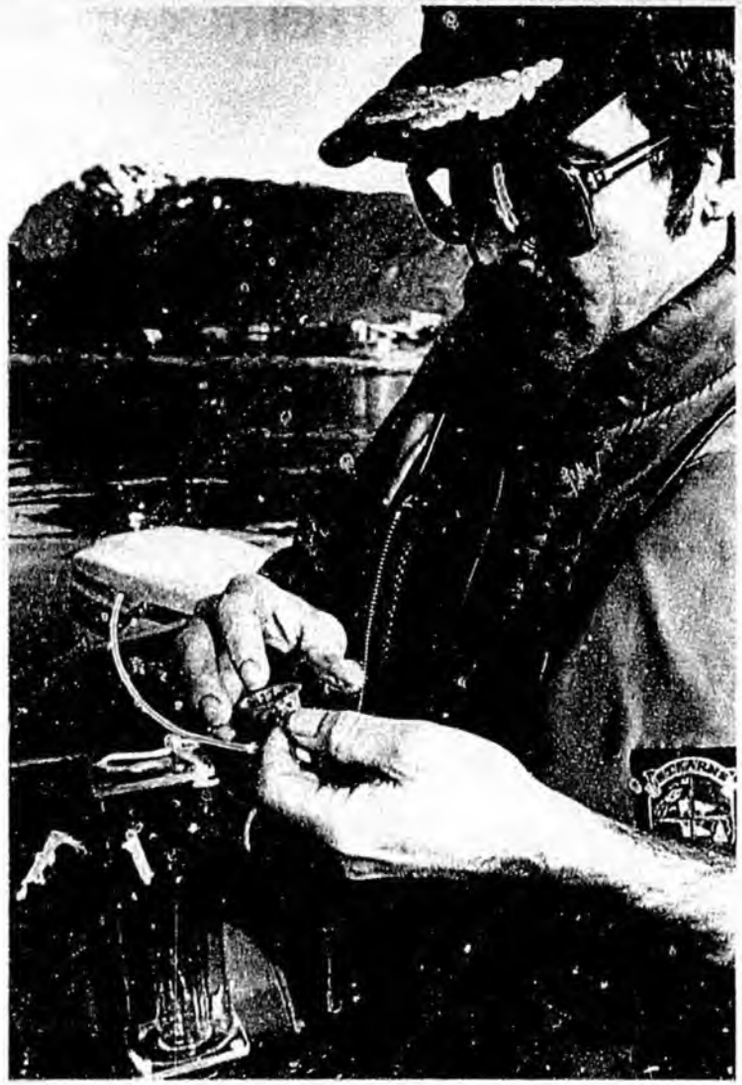
Plankton abundance levels were also initially low and remained low throughout the duration of the study. The peak Chum outmigration occured on 4-16-82 when 840 smolt were sampled. The average smolt length during the entire sampling period was 40 mm. The final growth analysis study is now in progress. Several additional considerations must be made before any final conclusions can be drawn.

During a hard winter, such as we experienced in 1981, generally few fry survive but those who survive are hardier and will grow rapidly. Conversely if there is an easy winter and the majority of the fry live, including many of the weaker, the overall marine survival will tend to be less and the estimate of the return will also be less. Also of importance is the condition of the salmon smolt as they first enter the estuary. A cold winter will slow development and result in later outmigration. This factor is most pronounced on Chum salmon where the tendency is to spawn in upper river areas where cold winters are more severe.

These factors may have a substantial influence in our study this year. We have experienced a cold hard winter yet the Chum smolt are growing rapidly. The major consideration which has not been established is what percentage of the population experienced mortality upon introduction to the estuary.

FUTURE STUDIES

The Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Advisory Committee has funded this study for one more year to help establish the factors affecting the physical and biological characteristics of salmon smolt survival in the Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets.



A deep water sampling devise is readied by Doug Karnes to test water quality during salmon migration.

FISHERIES STUDY COORDINATION

Principal Investigators:
City of Haines for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Coordination Team was essentially the same as the first year of the Resource Study, and included the following objectives:

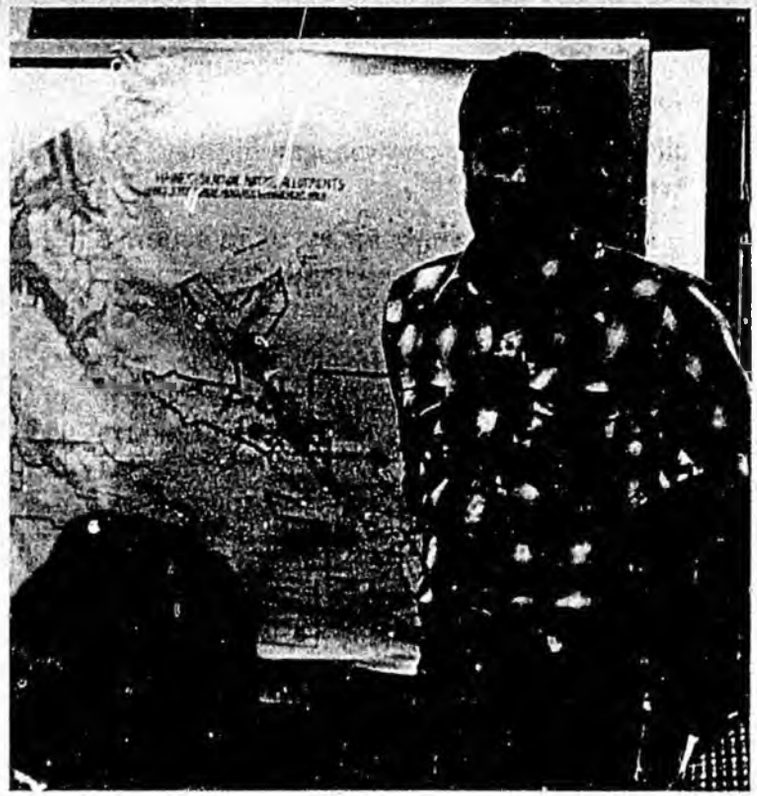
- Monitor all local fisheries habitat research and maintain progress reports in the Haines Resource Study Room
- Perform a literature search to identify all pertinent existing sources of information on salmon habitat and the relationship of the use of other resources to the maintenance of high quality fisheries habitat
- Heighten student and adult awareness of resource values found in the Chilkat Valley.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The Coordination Team worked with local Fish and Game Biologist Ray Staska to stay abreast of all current field studies so that the information could be consolidated in the Resource Room Library. The Resource Room Library indexing system was improved. An additional 100 documents and publications were incorporated into the library.

Mrs. Dorothy Fossman prepared and taught two classes in resource values and utilization. The coordination team worked with Resource Study photographer George Figdor to produce a slide show with educational narrative on the historical, current and future aspects of the fisheries resource in the Chilkat Valley. The slide show will be used for education of children and adults alike as well as for presentations outside of Haines.

Considerable time was spent working on the Haines Eagle Bill to assist with the drawing of boundaries in relation to fish habitat requirements.



Fisheries biologist Ray Staska discusses fisheries studies with the Fisheries Coordination Team members and other researchers.

FUTURE STUDIES

In 1983 the Coordination Team will continue with its basic objectives and tasks and focus on the following:

1. Fully developing the new topographic maps as base maps for detailed fisheries research project locations.
2. Coordinating the development of an action plan for mitigation of negative impact of fisheries habitat which will include participation by all knowledgable and responsible parties in relation to the impacted area.
3. Working very closely with the hydrology team to consolidate their findings in relation to the needs of fisheries habitat for protection of that habitat, as well as mitigation of man-made and natural damage, and future habitat enhancement projects. This area of study may be the most critical to the fisheries habitat and it is understood at this time that continuation of hydrology study beyond 1983 will be required. The team will work with the hydrology team to determine future study requirements, based on fisheries needs, so that the work and funding can be programmed in a timely fashion.

EAGLE STUDIES

CHILKAT VALLEY COOPERATIVE BALD EAGLE STUDY

Principal Investigator:
National Audubon Society

PURPOSE

In 1978, the National Audubon Society proposed a four-year, multi-disciplinary cooperative study to determine how the internationally significant population of bald eagles in the Chilkat Valley could best be protected. The Society initiated its study of eagle ecology in 1979 in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study in conjunction with the Chilkat Valley Cooperative Bald Eagle Study represents a true effort to understand natural resouce systems, evaluate complatibility between resource uses and to seek rational solutions to potential resource use conflicts.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Progress continued in the third year of the study. Audubon biologists again conducted weekly ground censuses in the fall and early winter months.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Data gathered on bald eagle ecology during the first three years of a planned four-year study effort are showing consistent patterns regarding population dynamics, and use of specific habitat components in the Chilkat and Chilkoot valleys. This information in conjunction with that derived from ongoing companion studies involving fisheries and hydrology indicates that approximately 53,000 acres of essential eagle habitat are in need of permanent protection.

The peak winter eagle population in 1981-82 was reached on November 5 when a combined ground and air census revealed a total of 3700 birds.

Eagle distribution patterns were generally consistent with those of previous years. In October, largest concentrations occurred along the lower reaches of the Klehini River. By late October eagles began to concentrate in the Bald Eagle Council Grounds on the Chilkat River between mileposts 19 and 22 along the Haines Highway. Ground census data indicate that 72, 86, and 99 percent of the eagle population occupied this area in November, December, and January, respectively.

Bald eagle perching near the Chilkat River.

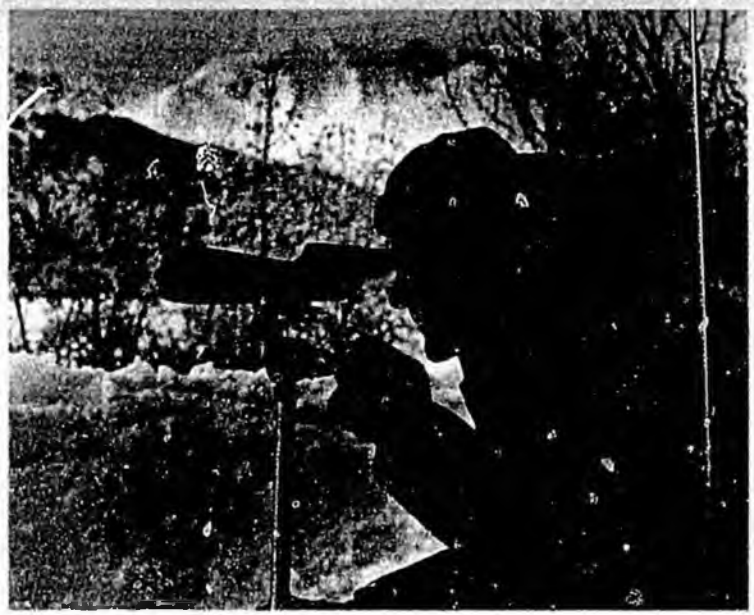
Eagle use of the lower section of the Chikat River, tideline to milepost 19, remained relatively constant until freeze-up in early December. This cold period caused the departure of some 1000 eagles. By the end of December, when a second and more severe cold period arrived, the eagle population dropped to approximately 300 birds and remained near that level throughout January. As in previous years, eagle distribution throughout the season was directly related to the abundance and availability of spawned-out salmon, with dead and dying chums the preferred food source.

Eagle use of communal winter roost habitat involving spruce/hemlock timber was also consistent with previous findings. Conifers on the Tahkin Ridge between Chilkat Lake and the Tsirku River delta were again heavily used as night roosts.

Aerial census data for Chilkat Lake revealed a winter population ranging from 150 eagles in November to 300 in late December. In the Chilkoot drainage, the eagle population fluctuated between 150-250 eagles throughout the winter period.

FUTURE STUDIES

Future eagle study efforts will continue to give emphasis to determining the origin of birds frequenting the Chilkat and Chilkoot valleys, their seasonal movement patterns, and use of specific habitat types, feeding habits, and response to different types of human disturbance. Continued support will also be needed for the currently uncompleted interdisciplinary resource studies under the purview of the Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee. It is recommended that these studies be broadened to include an evaluation of public uses within the Alaska eagle preserve and forest with emphasis on recreation and subsistence. Results from these studies will prove invaluable for preparation of comprehensive management plans for the eagle sanctuary and adjacent state forest lands. Such plans should be prepared and implemented within two years.



Audubon biologist Erv Boeker uses spotting scope to conduct ground census of bald eagles.

EAGLE SURVEY AND RADIO TELEMETRY

Principal Investigator:
Jack Hc dges for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
in cooperation with the National Audubon Society and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service continued its population surveys and radio telemetry studies to accomplish the following objectives:

- to document the numbers and distribution of eagles in the Chilkat and Chilkoot Valleys during the fall concentration period
- to determine the nesting populations that are using the Chilkat River and to identify the migration patterns of bald eagles after departing the valley
- to determine the distribution of breeding pairs in the valley and measure their rate of productivity.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Aerial counts of bald eagles were made in the Chilkat and Chilkoot Valleys on seven occasions during the concentration period. Fifteen eagles were captured and outfitted with minature radio transmitters. Eight radio tracking flights were conducted in the Chilkat Valley, five flights covered all of southeast Alaska and two additional flights covered the Pacific coast from Anchorage to Seattle. Aerial nesting surveys were conducted in the Chilkat Valley in the summer of 1981 and spring of 1982.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The aerial surveys of the Chilkat and Chilkoot Valleys demonstrated that the patterns of eagle use were consistent between years. Numbers peaked at over 3,000 in late November.

Erv Boeker sets up perch trap to capture bald eagle to harness radio transmitter.

Researchers attach radio transmitter to bald eagle.

Radio tracking efforts were highly successful. The locations of all fifteen of the radioed eagles were known in the spring of 1982 after departing the valley in the winter. They had scattered southward from Haines to Washington. The adults all stayed in southeast Alaska while the distant migrants to British Columbia and Washington were all immatures. Only one young eagle was radioed in the Yukon Territory near Whitehorse. The eagle did not visit the Chilkat River as expected but was found in northwest Washington the following spring.

Productivity for 1981 as well as for 1980 was low. Nesting surveys in 1981 showed that six young were fledged from 27 active nest sites. Spring surveys in 1982 indicated 32 active nests this year.

FUTURE STUDIES

An additional year of field work, including population surveys, radio tracking studies and nest productivity surveys will provide the information needed to make scientifically sound conclusions about the Chilkat bald eagles.

Erv Boeker tracks bald eagles with radio receiver.

SOILS

SOILS AND VEGETATION INVENTORY

Principal Investigator:
Joe McClosky for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

During the second year of the Haines Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study the purpose of the soil and vegetation inventory remained the same as last year. Since soils are a basic element of the land, information on soils is essential if resource managers are to get optimum return from the use of all resources while protecting a d maintaining renewable resources.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The soil survey is in its second mapping season and data is continually being collected and correlated.

Mapping is at a scale of 1: 24,000 and the published soil survey will contain maps that show the location of various types of soils together with narrative descriptions of the properties and limitations of each soil type. Similar soils will also be separated with slope breaks at 5%, 20%, 40% and 70%. Woodland potential productivity will be correlated with individual soils.

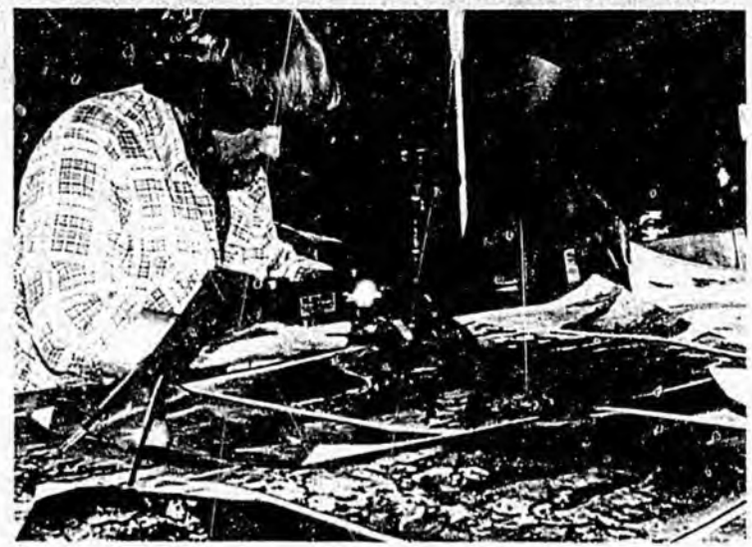
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

To date, over 100 soil mapping units have been observed and mapped. Over 40 soil-woodland observations have been recorded. A definite pattern between soils, landscape and vegetation has been established and mapping is proceeding according to schedule.

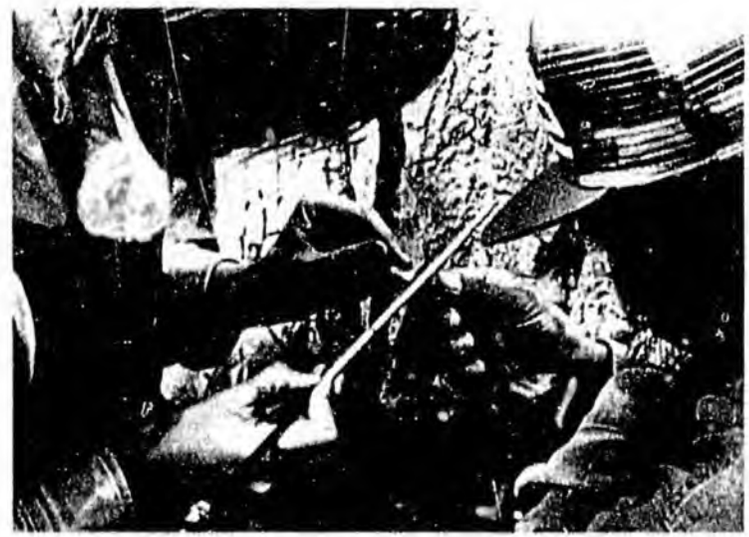
FUTURE STUDIES

The National Soils Laboratory is scheduled to assist in the project next year The lab will:

- provide information to verify classification and resolve taxonomic problems in the area
- indicate soil changes induced from forest management practices
- make much needed contributions to investigations of soil genesis in the area
- build up a soil data base for correlation purposes



Joe McClosky studies aerial photographs as part of soil mapping project.



Researchers study cottonwood tree core sample which will allow them. to determine age of tree.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

Principal Investigator:
Air Photo Tech for the
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

Forest managers for the Department of Natural Resources have been hampered by the lack of good topographic maps when planning timber harvest layouts, road alignments, inventories and other day-to-day management activities. A contract issued in 1981 established the necessary ground control, aerial photography, and subsequent topographic maps for approximately 60,000 acres of land in the Chilkat, Kelsall, and Klehini River drainages. The finished maps were received in early 1982. This project has produced topographic maps with a twenty foot contour interval at a 1"=400' scale. These maps are being used by forest managers, other land managers, researchers, and the public. The Soil Conservation Service is currently using the maps for slope interpretations as part of its soils and vegetation study of the Chilkat Valley.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Field activities during the spring of 1981 were divided between establishing surveying control points and then taking aerial photographs of most of the Chilkat and Kelsall River valleys north of Kicking Horse River in preparation for map making during the summer of 1981.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The first contract established the ground control and aerial photos and topographic mapping coverage on approximately 60,000 acres.

FUTURE STUDIES

The Haines-Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study Advisory Committee has requested funding for Fiscal Year 1983 to produce contour maps of areas adjacent to the initial project.

District Forester Paul Maki describes topographic mapping efforts during 1982.

MOOSE AND GOAT WINTER RANGE

MOOSE AND GOAT WINTER RANGE

Principle Investigator:
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PURPOSE

The winter season is a critical time for many different species of wildlife. Forage abundance and availability, protective cover, weather extremes and snow depths are all important factors in determining the survival and health of wintering moose and mountain goat populations. Forest cover, including commercial spruce and hemlock forest, provides an important function in moose and goat survival during the winter and spring periods.

The Department of Fish and Game is attempting to identify areas of commercial forest that are important to moose and mountain goats. The objectives are to:

- describe the seasonal distributions, habitat preferences and human use of the moose and goats
- evaluate the effects of proposed timber harvesting on these wildlife populations

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Twenty moose and five goats were fitted with radio collars during October. An average of two radio relocation flights a month were flown and these animals located. Standard habitat type, climatic, topographic and biological data has been obtained for each flight and animal. The moose were captured in the lower Chilkat and Takhin Valleys, and the goats in the Kelsall Valley.

Ground Surveys of proposed timber harvest units were made during the fall. Ground surveys of forested moose wintering areas and on-ground radio tracking was done periodically throughout the fall and winter. Evidence of moose use of forested areas was documented with respect to habitat factors, snow depth, browse and moose activity. An aerial survey of moose on the winter range in the Chilkat Valley was taken during February. Additional work was done on identifying timber volumes, timber types and old and future timber cuts.

Researchers study maps prior to departure for aerial survey.

Wayne Eberhardt displays radio collar that is attached to moose for tracking.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

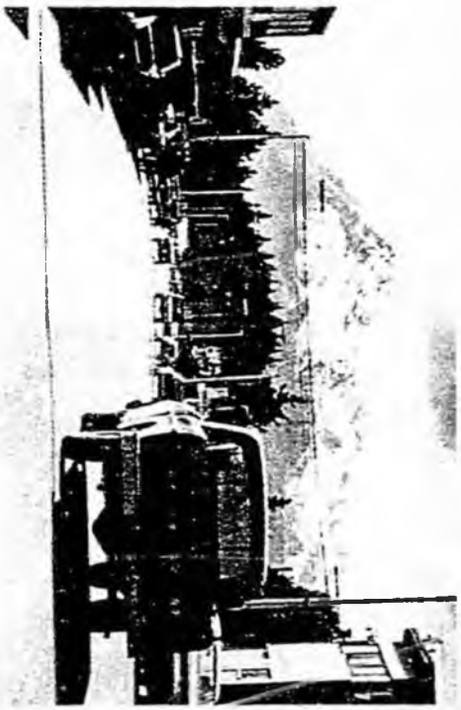
Moose were found to use forested areas during the fall and winter season. They used the stands for feeding, bedding and travel. A preference for forested stands may occur during cold, windy weather. Forested areas, in combination with areas of swamp and brush appear to be important to wintering moose. Seasonal travel routes and specific wintering areas were identified and preliminary ground work was begun. The use of forest stands may occur on a daily or weather related basis. Major travel routes have been located in several forest stands. Forest stands may be an integral part of moose home ranges.

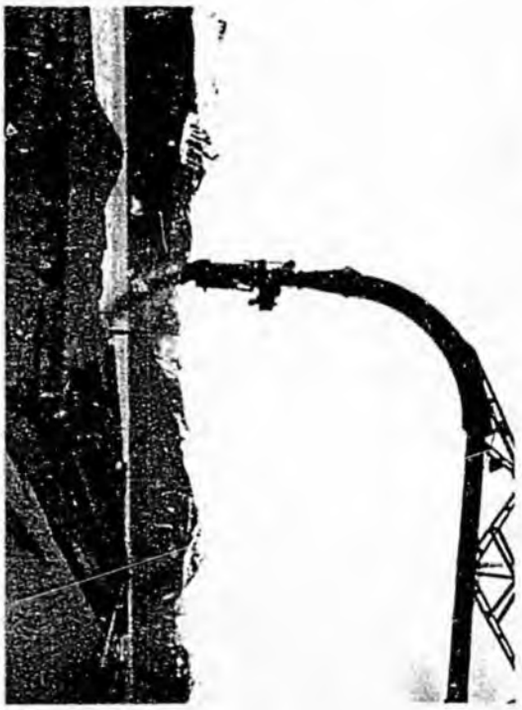
Mountain goats use forest stands at different times during the fall and winter. A seasonal shift to forest stands was observed in April. Seasonal movements of a few miles were observed but goats appear to stay in specific areas and make only vertical movements associated with snow depth and season. Wintering goat habitat characteristics are being identified using both aerial and ground survey techniques.

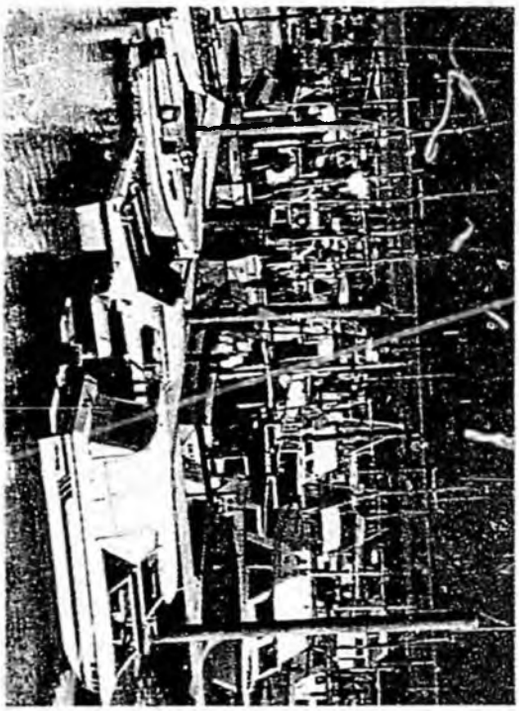
FUTURE STUDIES

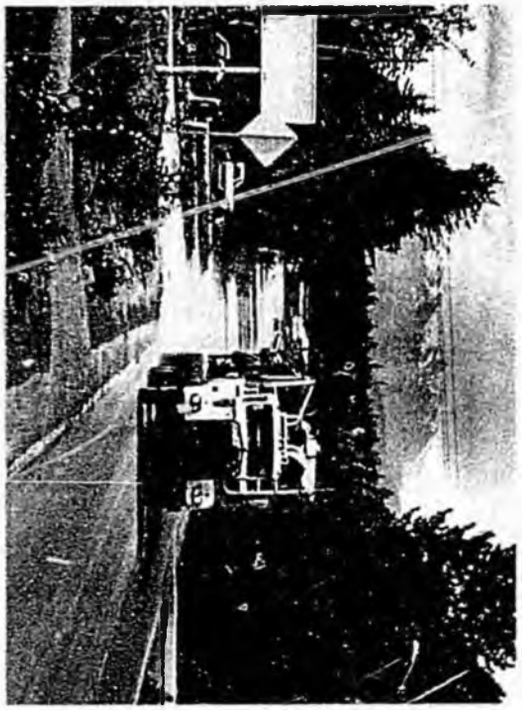
Aerial radio telemetry work will continue through the next field season. Attempts will be made to radio collar five more goats in the Kelsall Valley. Ground survey work on moose and goat winter range will continue. Forested stands in winter range will be identified and vegetation transects and pellet group sampling will be done within those stands and adjacent habitats as feasible. Seasonal home ranges will be identified and moose movement patterns studied further.

Wayne Eberhardt tracks moose with radio receiver.









BUDGET SUMMARIES

HAINES KLUKWAN COOPERATIVE RESOURCE STUDY

FY82 STATE BUDGET (July 1, 1981 — June 30, 1982)

		FY82
1. Haines Cooperative Study Room		$ 15,000
2. Fisheries		50,300
a. Salmon Habitat Inventory	$20,500	
b. Chum Salmon Spawning Inventory	11,200	
c. Fisheries Study Coordinator	3,400	
d. Out-migration Inventory for Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets	15,200	
3. Moose and Goat Habitat		63,400
4. Topographic Mapping		43,300
5. Eagle Tracking		30,000
6. Study Report and Photo Support		6,000
7. Travel		4,000
Subtotal		$212,000

DNR INVENTORY CAPITAL BUDGET

1. Hydrology (to match Federal funds)	$ 70,000
2. Soils (to match Federal funds)	50,000
Subtotal	$120,000
Grand Total	$332,000

FY83 BUDGET (July 1, 1982 — June 30, 1983)

	FY83
1. Haines Cooperative Resource Room	$ 15,000
2. Fisheries	50,000
• Gravel sampling	
• Out-migration data	
• Sonar	
• Coordination	
3. Subsistence Use Profile	10,000
4. Moose and Goat Habitat	58,000
5. Topographic Mapping	40,000
6. Recreation Planning	25,000
7. Final Report and Photo Support	12,000
8. Travel	2,000
Subtotal	$212,000

DNR INVENTORY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST

1. Hydrology (U.S. Geological Survey — includes $50,000 Federal match)	$140,000
2. Soils (U.S. Soil Conservation Service — includes $72,000 Federal match)	144,000
3. Geological Hazards	96,300
4. Minerals	126,298
Subtotal	$506,598
Grand Total	$721,578

APPENDIX

HAINES STATE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TONGASS
NATIONAL
FOREST
BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT
LEGEND
STATE LAND BOUNDARY
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
EAGLE PRESERVE BOUNDARY
COUNCIL GROUNDS
NORTH

Original sponsor: Ray

Offered: 5/3/82
Referred: Rules

IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 796 (Resources)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for the management of state-owned land in the Haines area; establishing the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 41.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 16. ALASKA CHILKAT BALD EAGLE PRESERVE.

Section 41.20.506. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE. (a) The purpose of AS 41.20.506 - 41.20.525 is to establish the state-owned land and water described in AS 41.20.507(k) as the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve as part of the state park system. The primary purpose of establishing the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve is to protect and perpetuate the Chilkat bald eagles and their essential habitats within the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve in recognition of their statewide, nationally, and internationally significant values in perpetuity.

(b) The Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve is also established to

(1) protect and sustain the natural salmon spawning and rearing areas of the Chilkat River and Chilkoot River systems within the preserve in perpetuity;

(2) provide continued opportunities for research, study and enjoyment of bald eagles and other wildlife;

(3) ensure to the maximum extent practicable water quality and necessary water quantity under applicable laws;

(4) provide for other public uses consistent with the primary

purpose for which the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve is established; and

(5) provide an opportunity for the continued traditional and natural resource based lifestyle of the people living in the general areas described in AS 41.20.507(k), consistent with the other purposes of AS 41.20.506(a) and (b).

(c) It is the intent of the legislature in enacting AS 41.20.506 - 41.20.525 to provide sufficient protection for the purposes for which the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve is established. Accordingly, the establishment of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area (AS 41.15.500 - 41.15.520) is determined to represent a proper balance between the reservation of state public domain land and water for bald eagle preserve purposes and state public domain land and water more appropriate for multiple use. Therefore, the legislature determines that there is no need for legislation expanding or contracting the boundary of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve in the future; the legislature further determines that study by a state agency of the expansion or contracting of the boundary of the preserve shall be conducted under AS 41.20.507(j).

(d) Inasmuch as the area described in AS 41.20.507(k) exceeds 640 acres, AS 41.20.506 - 41.20.525 are intended to close the area to multiple use in conformity with AS 38.05.300 and the land is dedicated as a special purpose site under art. VIII, sec. 7 of the state constitution.

Sec. 41.20.507. ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, the land and water presently owned by the state and all land and water acquired in the future by the state lying within the boundaries described in (k) of this section are designated the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and assigned to the Department of Natural Resources for control, development, and maintenance.

(b) Private land, approved or pending Native allotments, pending and approved land selections made by the Haines Borough under state law or the effective date of this Act, University of Alaska grant land not located within the Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area established by AS 16.20.230(8) and existing transportation and utility corridors located partially or completely within the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve are excluded from the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. The commissioner of natural resources may not acquire private land or University of Alaska grant land located partially or completely within the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve by eminent domain for any purpose.

(c) Approved or pending Native allotments located partially or completely within the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve are not adversely affected by the establishment of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and all approved allotments and all pending allotments located partially or completely within the preserve shall be treated as private land.

(d) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the management of fish and game resources in the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve

(1) under applicable law and consistent with the purposes of AS 41.20.506 - 41.20.525;

(2) subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to permit the taking of bald eagles for the religious purposes of an Indian tribe under sec. 2 of the Bald Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C., Sec. 668a.

(e) The Department of Natural Resources shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a local governing body of a municipality, any local fish and game advisory committees, and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory

Council established by AS 41.20.515 before adoption of reasonable regulations governing public use and protection of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. The Department of Fish and Game shall consult with the Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council in proposing regulations governing fish and game management in the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve for adoption by the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game. The Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Natural Resources shall cooperate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in its administration of federal law governing the conservation of bald eagles.

(f) The state land and water described in (k) of this section are closed to mineral entry under AS 38.05.135 - 38.05.280, to commercial harvest of timber, and to sale under state land disposal laws. The commissioner of natural resources may lease the land described in (k) of this section under AS 38.05.070 - 38.05.105 for a purpose consistent with AS 41.20.506(a) and (b); a municipality may select land within the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve under law.

(g) Continued opportunities for traditional uses of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve at levels and by methods and means that are compatible with the protection of the bald eagle population are guaranteed. These historically compatible uses include but are not limited to hunting, trapping, fishing, berry picking, other subsistence and recreational uses, operation of motorized vehicles, and the harvesting of personal-use firewood. The level and method or means of traditional use may continue subject to reasonable regulation unless the director of the division of parks, Department of Natural Resources, after consultation with the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council, makes a finding that the level or method and means of use is causing significant resource damage that is inconsistent with AS 41.20.506(a) and (b). The

director of the division of parks shall hold a public hearing in Haines and Klukwan before restricting a traditional use permitted under this section.

(h) If privately owned land, University of Alaska grant land, valid mining rights, existing mineral leases, subsurface rights on private land, or other valid occupancy is surrounded by state land of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve or if privately owned land, University of Alaska grant land, federal land, municipal land, or state land not described in (k) of this section, valid mining claims, subsurface rights, or other valid occupancy on land not described in (k) of this section does not have reasonable, timely, and economically feasible access and egress by means other than crossing land designated as Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve land in (k) of this section, the director of the division of parks shall grant a private landowner, the University of Alaska, a holder of valid existing rights to land, or a state agency, municipality, or federal agency rights necessary to assure reasonable, timely, and economically feasible access and egress. A permittee or licensee of an owner of land or holder of valid existing rights to land may use access and egress granted under this subsection. The rights of access and egress granted under this subsection are subject to reasonable regulation and stipulations established by the director of the division of parks after consulting with the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council to protect the purposes and values of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and to minimize adverse environmental impacts in the preserve. As used in this subsection, "valid existing rights" includes but is not limited to valid mining rights, existing mineral rights, and subsurface rights. The director of the division of parks shall give favorable consideration to applications for utility rights-of-way that are compatible with AS 41.20.506(a) and (b).

(i) The director of the division of parks and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Advisory Council established under AS 41.20.515, in written consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Fish and Game, the Chilkat Indian Village, the Chilkoot Indian Association, and other appropriate groups, may use information gained through cooperative resource studies in the development of the management plan for the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and in decisions affecting the management and administration of the preserve. The director of the division of parks and the advisory council shall investigate the need for additional research to increase knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the area and to enhance the effective management of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve.

(j) An agency of the state may not participate or cooperate with a federal or private study considering additions to or deletions from the area of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve without giving 90 days prior notice to the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council. The director of the division of parks may waive the notice required by this subsection on his determination in writing to the advisory council that an emergency necessitates immediate study or a shorter period of notice to the advisory council.

(k) Except for University of Alaska grant land, the land and water owned by the state and all land and water acquired by the state in the future lying within the following described parcels are designated as the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve:

Because of the excessive length of the legal description, this section has been deleted. For a copy of the legal description contact the Department of Natural Resources, Pouch M, Juneau, AK. 99811.

(l) Historical, cultural, and burial sites identified in the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve management plan are not available for surface disposal under AS 41.20.507(f) and shall be managed by the director of parks to prevent vandalism, destruction, and desecration.

(m) The director of the division of parks and the director of the division of forestry shall consult in the preparation of the management plan prepared under AS 41.20.507(i) to promote effective, efficient, and coordinated administration of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve for the purposes and values for which each is established.

(n) University of Alaska grant land located within the boundary of the Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area established under AS 16.20.230(8) is excluded from the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve.

Sec. 41.20.515. ALASKA CHILKAT BALD EAGLE PRESERVE ADVISORY COUNCIL. (a) A 12-member Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council is established. The members of the advisory council shall be selected under this section.

(b) The governor shall appoint individuals to the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council representing the following interests for a two-year term:

(1) a resident of the Haines Borough representing a conservation organization; and

(2) a representative of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(3) a member of the Upper Lynn Canal fish and game advisory committee.

(c) The mayor of the City of Haines, the mayor of the Haines Borough, the president of Klukwan, Inc., the chairman of the Council of the Chilkat Indian Village, and the chairman of the Chilkoot Indian Association are ex officio members of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council. The mayor of the Haines Borough may recommend to the governor for appointment to the advisory council the name of a resident of the Haines Borough for the representation of commercial or industrial interests.

(d) The commissioner of fish and game, the director of the division of parks, and the director of the division of forestry, or their designees, serve ex officio as members of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council.

(e) The Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council shall

assist the Department of Natural Resources in the development and monitoring of a management plan for the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. The management plan shall he presented at public hearings in Haines and Klukwan before approval and implementation by the department.

(f) Members of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council selected under (b) - (d) of this section may select alternates to act as members of the advisory council in their absence.

Sec. 41.20.525. EXISTING RIGHTS. The establishment of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve under AS 41.20.506 - 41.20.525 does not enlarge, diminish, add to, or waive a requirement of law otherwise applicable to the management or use of the state land of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area (AS 41.15.500 - 41.15.520) or private land. An activity allowed under law on land not described in AS 41.20.507(k), including but not limited to an activity described in AS 41.20.507(g), timber harvest, mining, resource development, and recreation, is permitted so long as the activity is conducted in compliance with law.

* Sec. 2. AS 41.15 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 3A. HAINES STATE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA.

Sec. 41.15.500. HAINES STATE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA. (a) The purpose of AS 41.15.500 - 41.15.520 is to establish the land and water presently owned by the state and all land and water acquired in the future by the state lying within the boundaries described in AS 41.15.510(a) as the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. The primary purposes for the establishment of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area are the utilization, perpetuation, conservation, and production of the land and water including but not limited to the use of renewable and nonrenewable resources through multiple-use management and the continuation of other beneficial uses including traditional

uses and other recreational activities.

(b) The responsibility for the management, control, development, and maintenance of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area established under AS 41.15.500 - 41.15.520 is assigned to the Department of Natural Resources.

Sec. 41.15.510. BOUNDARIES AND MANAGEMENT OF HAINES STATE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, the land and water presently owned by the state and all land and water acquired in the future by the state lying within the following described parcels are designated as the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area:

(1) All lands encompassed by U.S. Survey 3708, Tracts A, B and C but excluding U.S.M.S. 2206.

(2) Those mental health lands (MH-153) approved in the state selection letter from the United States Bureau of Land Management dated August 26, 1974, described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1 of this tract which is common to angle point No. 5 of U.S. Survey 3708, then north 02°13'51" west 52.639 chains along the survey line to corner No. 2 of this tract which is common to angle point No. 6 of U.S. Survey 3708, then north 12°[illegible]'18" west 13.146 chains to corner No. 3 of this tract which is com[illegible]ngle point No. 7 of U.S. Survey 3708, then north 53°57'42" west 537.070 chains to corner No. 4 of this tract which is common to angle point No. 7-A of U.S. Survey 3708, then south 0°0'30" east 63.06 chains to corner No. 5 of this tract, then south 53°57'42" east 542.00 chains to corner No. 1 of this tract and angle point No. 5, U.S. Survey 3708, the point of beginning.

(3) Township 28 South, Range 56 East, Copper River Meridian
Section 29: that portion of the W1/2 lying east of U.S.S. 3708

Section 34: NW1/4, SE1/4

(4) Township 28 South, Range 57 East, Copper River Meridian

(5) Township 28 South, Range 58 East, Copper River Meridian

(6) Township 29 South, Range 57 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 36: that portion of Lots 1, 5, 6, and 10 lying east of U.S.S. 3708

(7) Township 29 South, Range 58 East, Copper River Meridi...

(8) Township 29 South, Range 59 East, Copper River Meridian

(9) Township 29 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 19 - 36

(10) Township 29 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 19 - 36

(11) Township 29 South, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 19 and 20

Sections 29 - 32

(12) Township 30 South, Range 57 East, Copper River Meridian

Section 1: that portion of Lot 1 lying east of U.S.S. 3708

(13) Township 30 South, Range 58 East, Copper River Meridian

That portion lying east and south of U.S.S. 3708

(14) Township 30 South, Range 59 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1- 10

Section 12

Sections 14 - 23

Section 27: that portion lying west of the Haines Corporation boundary

Sections 28 - 31

Section 33

(15) Township 30 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian

(16) Township 30 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian

(17) Township 30 South, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 8

Sections 17 - 20

Sections 29 - 32

(18) Township 31 South, Range 58 East, Copper River Meridian

(19) Township 31 South, Range 59 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 6 - 8

Sections 16 - 22

Sections 27 - 34

(20) Township 31 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 4

Sections 9 - 15

Sections 22 - 24

Sections 35 and 36

(21) Township 31 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 1 - 30

(22) Township 31 South, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 5 - 8

Sections 17 - 20

Sections 31 and 32

(23) Township 32 South, Range 59 East, Copper River Meridian

Sections 3 - 33

Sections 34 - 36: that portion lying north of the Tongass National Forest boundary

(b) Private land, University of Alaska grant land, existing transportation corridors, and borough selection within the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area are excluded from the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. The commissioner of natural resources

may not acquire private land or University of Alaska grant land located within the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area by eminent domain for any purpose.

(c) Approved or pending Native allotment applications located partially or completely within the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area are not adversely affected by the establishment of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and all approved allotments and all pending allotments shall be treated as private land.

(d) The division of forestry shall consult with the division of parks, the Department of Fish and Game, including each local fish and game advisory committee with jurisdiction in the area, and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council to promote effective, efficient, and coordinated administration of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve for the values for which each is established.

(e) Resource studies undertaken by the Department of Natural Resources shall be designed to benefit the management and administration of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve.

(f) The establishment of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area has no affect on the terms and conditions of an existing permit or contract involving use of the land, water, or other resources of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area.

Sec. 41.15.520. MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT. (a) The Haines State Forest Resource Management Area shall be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, under AS 41.17, and under a management plan prepared by the Department of Natural Resources. The plan may not be adopted or revised without prior review by the Board of Forestry or without a public hearing held in Haines and Klukwan.

(b) The Department of Natural Resources shall periodically review and revise the management plan adopted for the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area under (a) of this section. The management plan should be based on a current operational level inventory completed within the last 10 years and revised as future inventory information becomes available to the department.

(c) A copy of a management plan and any revision to it prepared by the Department of Natural Resources, reviewed by the Board of Forestry and adopted by the department after public hearings required under (a) of this section shall be provided to the legislature within 30 days of its adoption or revision or within the first 10 days of the first session of the legislature to convene after its adoption or revision.

(d) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the management of fish and game resources in the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area under applicable law and in a manner consistent with AS 41.15.500 - 41.15.520 except that an opportunity for continued traditional use of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area at levels and by traditional methods and means is guaranteed. The traditionally compatible uses include but are not limited to fishing, hunting, trapping, berry picking, subsistence, and recreational uses, operation of motorized vehicles, and the harvest of personal-use firewood.

(e) The control of highway access within the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources except that the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is responsible for the repair and maintenance of public roads in the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area.

(f) The state land and water described in AS 41.15.510(a) are closed to sale under state land disposal laws. The commissioner of natural resources may lease the land described in AS 41.15.510(a) under

AS 38.05.070 - 38.05.105 for a purpose consistent with AS 41.15.500(a) and a municipality may select land in the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area under law.

(g) The Department of Natural Resources shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game and the governing bodies of each municipality in the general area during preparation of a management plan under (a) and (b) of this section and during formulation of regulations governing the use of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. The Department of Fish and Game shall consult with the Department of Natural Resources and local fish and game advisory committees before adopting regulations governing fish and wildlife management in the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. Regulations may not be adopted by either department without prior review at a public hearing in Haines and Klukwan.

(h) The Department of Natural Resources may enter into cooperative management agreements with a person who holds title to or has a valid entry on land within or adjoining the boundaries of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area.

* Sec. 3. The management plan for the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve prepared by the Department of Natural Resources under AS 41.20.507(i) as enacted in sec. 1 of this Act shall be adopted and implemented within two years after the effective date of this Act.

* Sec. 4. The management plan for the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area prepared by the Department of Natural Resources under AS 41.15.520 enacted in sec. 2 of this Act shall be adopted and implemented within two years after the effective date of this Act. The Haines-Skagway Area Land Use Plan adopted by the Department of Natural Resources in 1979 shall be used as the basis for preparation of the initial management plan for the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. Before approval of the management plan

prepared under AS 41.15.520, management of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area shall be conducted under the land use allocations and the appropriate management provisions of the Haines-Skagway Area Land Use Plan.

* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect July 1, 1982.

SB
803

Sen Kerttula 1-202

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Jay Kerttula

FROM: Bill Heim

SUBJECT: Testimony on SB 803 & 804

DATE: March 25, 1982

SB 803: It is a real hardship on the farmers that are not in the agricultural special projects because they do not have land clearing loans. In the special projects there is no interest or principle payments for four years. This gives the farmer time to get the land into production and develop some cash flow before he has to start making clearing payments.

In the last four years the Division of Lands has sold over 50,000 acres of agricultural rights only land. On these lands there is no money set aside just for clearing. If a farmer goes to ARLF (Alaska Revolving Loan Fund) he must start paying on the land clearing loan before he can develop a cash flow. Also, the ARLF doesn't have enough funds to cover all the clearing cost and the development of these farms. If this special land clearing account would operate on the same principle as the Ag Council clearing loans it would accelerate the development of these farms. There is no reason to clear a few acres at a time (as many farmers do with limited resources) if they have a four year moratorium on interest payments. With no funds available for clearing it not only slows the development schedule of the farm, but costs the farmer more to clear because of inflation (it cost less to clear last year then it does this year) and mobilization. Each time they move equipment it cost money.

If the state doesn't make cheap clearing loans available much of the small farm's agricultural land will become country estates. The owner will clear a few acres, have a couple of horses, a few chickens and no commercial production.

SB 804: This bill will fund the special land clearing account with the loan payments from Delta I and Point MacKenzie Projects. The money from Delta I will start returning in 1984 and in 1985 from Point MacKenzie. Putting this money to use for land clearing will help agriculture get the needed critical mass of land into production.

BH/st

LEGISLATION SUMMARY

SB 803: An Act establishing the land clearing account in the agricultural revolving loan fund; and providing for an effective date.

Sec. 1: Establishes the land clearing account in the agricultural revolving loan fund for agricultural land clearing.

Sec. 2: Immediate effective date.

PRIME SPONSOR: Resources

CO-SPONOSR(S): None

3/15/82

P. O. Box 10095
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
10 March 1982

Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senate Committee on Resources
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Bettye:

I apologize for being so slow in responding to your letter regarding SB 803 and SB 804, but I wanted to talk with a few other people about the bills and see what their opinions were before sending you my opinion. After doing this, I still think that both bills make sense, if the state is clearly committed to helping get agriculture as a business get a good start in Alaska. Since land clearing is the first and probably the single most expensive item in getting land into production, and since it occurs so far in advance of any payback to the farmer, reasonable loans on reasonable terms seem essential. Since the agricultural revolving loan fund was set up to provide moneys for improvement and development of agriculture and to use repaid moneys and interest payments to continue to do so, it seems the ideal [illegible] land clearing purposes. If SB 803 makes sense and I believe that it does, then 804 is essential--otherwise, it would seem that loans from the revolving fund for land clearing would represent a continuing one-way drain on the fund. I gather the administration of the revolving loan fund needs some improving relative to timeliness of action, but surely this is a house-keeping problem.

Returning briefly to the item underlined above, for either bill to "make sense" requires that one support the idea that the state should subsidize beginning agriculture with low-cost, long-term loans of the type the commercial banks apparently will not make. I do support this idea, although not necessarily on the scale conceived by Bob Palmer, or even Jim Drew, and, at the same time, support the idea that repayment monies eventually should constitute the main source of growth of the fund.

On a somewhat different topic, I [illegible] the development schedules a recognition that under some circumstances managed and producing woodlot constitutes a productive use of Class II land. The percentage requirements might better be for the entire farm and not for the given specific amounts of the different land classes. Just sitting and "letting the trees grow" would not constitute woodlot management, but use of a woodlot for purposes on the farm and for sales would. I am not at all sure how "agriculture" and "farm forestry" got so divorced from each other up here; as originally an Oregon farm kid, I grew up accustomed to the two going together.

I hope the above may be of some use to you and again sorry about being so slow.

Sincerely, [illegible] who?

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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

M E M O R A N D U M

January 28, 1982

SUBJECT: Use of land clearing loan repayments (Work Order Nos. 12-2360 and 12-2375)

TO: Senator Jalmar M. Kerttula

FROM: Linn H. Asper
Legislative Counsel

I have drafted the legislation which you requested to use repayments of loans made for land clearing in Delta I and II and Point MacKenzie argicultural projects for a land clearing loan account in the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund. To do this it was necessary to prepare two bills: a bill establishing the land clearing account; and an appropriation bill transferring the repayments to that account.

I am sure you are aware that there is a continuing controversy over the dedication of funds issue posed by Article IX, Sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution. That section states in part that "the proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose . . ." On its face the dedication of money received by an entity of the state as repayment of loans made through that entity for land clearing is not the dedication of "the proceeds of any state tax or license". It is my opinion that your proposed legislation does not make a dedication prohibited by the constitution. Nevertheless, the Attorney General, in a May 2, 1975 opinion, concluded that the framers of the constitution intended that all state revenues, regardless of source, were to be included in the prohibition on dedicated funds. The opinion is well reasoned and apparently still represents the position of the administration, but the issue has yet to be resolved in the courts. Until such time that a dedication of funds case is decided by the court all dedications of state revenues are questionable.

LHA:ljb

Enclosures

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. SB 803
Title Land Clearing Loan Fund
Requested by Resources Committee Date 2/19/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected DNR/Division of Agriculture
Program Category Affected Development
BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Financing/Marketing
(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	NONE					
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	NONE					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	NONE					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

No fiscal impact. Additional workload to staff in handling loan requests for clearing offset by excessive time spent on attempting to find alternate sources and responding to charges of inequities.

IV. DATE 2/19/82 PREPARED BY Nick Carney
AGENCY DNR - Wasilla
PHONE 376-3276

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/80

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE
Resources Committee

Offical Business

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

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp
Senator Fischer
Senator Bradley
Senator Eliason
Senator Gilman
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturuglewski

March 26, 1982
1:40 p.m.

Beltz Room
Room 211 - Capitol

Hearing:

SB 772 Making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for construction of a plant quarantine station at the plant material center operated in cooperation with the Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

SB 803 Establishing the land clearing account in the agricultural revolving loan fund.

SB 804 Making a continuing appropriation of repayments of the principal and interest on loans made by the Alaska Agriculture Action Council for land clearing to the land clearing account in the agricultural revolving loan fund.

SB 843 Relating to surface coal mining and the underground effects of underground coal mining.

SB 697 An Act relating to the Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation.

SB 772

Paul Huppert, Matanuska Valley farmer, explained that a quarantine center is needed at the latitudes of the Matanuska Valley for plants brought in from that latitude. This would require modification of existing facilities at the plant material center, and employment of a person to collect plant material worldwide.

Nick Carney, Director, Division of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, explained that the appropriation would pay for construction of a "screen house". Bud materials would be reproduced inside, with the screen restricting movement of insects, thus inhibiting the spread of disease. The long term fiscal needs are minor, as most of the infrastructure is already in place.

Bob Palmer, Alaska Agriculture Action Council, expressed support for the bill, stating that it was long overdue.

Senator Sturgulewski moved SB 772 with individual recommendations.

SB 803 and SB 804

Nick Carney expressed support for SB 803. It helps small farmers who do not presently qualify for land clearing loans.

Bob Palmer said he supports both SB 803 and SB 804.

Senator Sturgulewski pointed out that SB 804 has a negative impact on the general fund, by allowing repayment of principal and interest of loans to the revolving loan fund rather than to the general fund, and thinks this should be reflected in a fiscal note.

Senator Fahrenkamp stated this should be brought to the attention of the Finance Committee.

Ken Vassar, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Law, expressed concern over the constitutionality of SB 804, specifically the dedicated fund prohibition.

Paul Huppert supports SB 803 as curing the current inequity, by allowing all farmers to obtain land clearing loans.

Senator Mulcahy moved SB 803 and SB 804 with individual recommendations.

SB 843

Mark Wittow, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, discussed several amendments DNR is proposing, mostly of a technical nature.

Howard Roitman, Consultant to DNR, explained DNR's suggested solution to the issue raised by the Office of Surface Mining, namely the prepayment of penalties into an escrow account pending appeal. DNR's proposed alternative would require submitting a bond for the amount of the penalty.

Phil Holdsworth, COAL, expressed the coal operators support for the bond alternative.

Senator Gilman moved and asked unanimous consent for several amendments to SB 843. (For brevity's sake, please see attached copy of memo to Billy Berrier, Legal Division.)

Senator Fischer moved and asked unanimous consent for several amendments which serve to neuter SB 843. (Again, see attached copy of memo.)

Senator Mulcahy moved CSSB 843, as amended, with individual recommendations.

SB 697

Senator Fahrenkamp explained that three Committee Substitutes had been prepared for SB 697.

Senator Rodey testified in support of Committee Substitute #3, which reflects the work done by the Banking Committee.

Dean Olson, Chairman of the Board, Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation, endorsed Committee Substitute #3.

Senator Sturgulewski emphasized the drastic changes Committee Substitute #3 makes to the Corporation, and expressed concern over what impact these changes would have on the current investments made through ARRC.

Wayne Littleton, President, ARRC, stated that funding is adequate to continue the Corporation.

Senator Rodey explained that the sunset provision for ARRC, which is much longer than most other sunset provisions, is a traditional banking concept, as a longer period is required to adequately judge the competency of such a corporation. He also explained that there is a confusing section at the top of page 5, and that correct language will be prepared by the time the bill goes to Finance Committee.

Don Hostak, Director, Division of Business Loans, Department of Commerce, stated that a fiscal note is needed, because the Department of Commerce will need operating funds for ARRC.

Senator Fischer moved the acceptance of Committee Substitute #3.

Senator Sturgulewski moved CSSB 697 with individual recommendations.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

SB
804

Alaska State Legislature

Offical Business

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

SENATE
Resources Committee

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp
Senator Fischer
Senator Bradley
Senator Eliason
Senator Gilman
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturuglewski

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

March 26, 1982
1:40 p.m.

Beltz Room
Room 211 - Capitol

Hearing:

SB 772 Making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for construction of a plant quarantine station at the plant material center operated in cooperation with the Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

SB 803 Establishing the land clearing account in the agricultural revolving loan fund.

SB 804 Making a continuing appropriation of repayments of the principal and interest on loans made by the Alaska Agriculture Action Council for land clearing to the land clearing account in the agricultural revolving loan fund.

SB 843 Relating to surface coal mining and the underground effects of underground coal mining.

SB 697 An Act relating to the Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation.

SB 772

Paul Huppert, Matanuska Valley farmer, explained that a quarantine center is needed at the latitudes of the Matanuska Valley for plants brought in from that latitude. This would require modification of existing facilities at the plant material center, and employment of a person to collect plant material worldwide.

Nick Carney, Director, Division of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, explained that the appropriation would pay for construction of a "screen house". Bud materials would be reproduced inside, with the screen restricting movement of insects, thus inhibiting the spread of disease. The long term fiscal needs are minor, as most of the infrastructure is already in place.

Bob Palmer, Alaska Agriculture Action Council, expressed support for the bill, stating that it was long overdue.

Senator Sturgulewski moved SB 772 with individual recommendations.

SB 803 and SB 804

Nick Carney expressed support for SB 803. It helps small farmers who do not presently qualify for land clearing loans.

Bob Palmer said he supports both SB 803 and SB 804.

Senator Sturgulewski pointed out that SB 804 has a negative impact on the general fund, by allowing repayment of principal and interest of loans to the revolving loan fund rather than to the general fund, and thinks this should be reflected in a fiscal note.

Senator Fahrenkamp stated this should be brought to the attention of the Finance Committee.

Ken Vassar, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Law, expressed concern over the constitutionality of SB 804, specifically the dedicated fund prohibition.

Paul Huppert supports SB 803 as curing the current inequity, by allowing all farmers to obtain land clearing loans.

Senator Mulcahy moved SB 803 and SB 804 with individual recommendations.

SB 843

Mark Wittow, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, discussed several amendments DNR is proposing, mostly of a technical nature.

Howard Roitman, Consultant to DNR, explained DNR's suggested solution to the issue raised by the Office of Surface Mining, namely the prepayment of penalties into an escrow account pending appeal. DNR's proposed alternative would require submitting a bond for the amount of the penalty.

Phil Holdsworth, COAL, expressed the coal operators support for the bond alternative.

Senator Gilman moved and asked unanimous consent for several amendments to SB 843. (For brevity's sake, please see attached copy of memo to Billy Berrier, Legal Division.)

Senator Fischer moved and asked unanimous consent for several amendments which serve to neuter SB 843. (Again, see attached copy of memo.)

Senator Mulcahy moved CSSB 843, as amended, with individual recommendations.

SB 697

Senator Fahrenkamp explained that three Committee Substitutes had been prepared for SB 697.

Senator Rodey testified in support of Committee Substitute #3, which reflects the work done by the Banking Committee.