

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
4891 HRES CHUGACH STATE PARK. . . - CONFIRM. HEARING: BOARD OF GAME

DAVE STEPHENS
ALASKA STATE PARKS
BOX 107001
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510-7001

MAY 12, 1987

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WE THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD LIKE IT TO BE KNOWN THAT WE ARE IN
FAVOR OF USING THE CHUGACH STATE PARK FOR SKI DEVELOPMENTS.

694-3240

DAL R. GODWIN 18907 1ST ST EAGLE RIVER AK 99577
PAUL JONES 11057 N. E.R. L.P. EAGLE RIVER AK
Larry Witaschek 14828 Terrace Ln Eagle River
Cal Swain CEO 9130 Palmer 99645
Elmer Kuehn 11321 547 7th Rich 99505
Jeff Cross SR 1557 myrtle Dr 99577
Robert Bauer P.O. Box 773514 ER, AK 99577
NANCY HALL PO Box 773545 ER 99577
Connie Baillet PO Box 775061 E.R. 99577
Sharon Stephens Box 4290 ANCH AK 99508
Ray Harris 2204 W. Northern Is ANCH 99517
J Brian Walsh 38071 Peters Ln Anch. AK 99508
DRUM LAMMILL 1621 STATE ST. ANCH AK 99504
EB Pizza Hut Eagle River



Our Ref.:

Your Ref.:

(907) 243-3404

HELICOPTERS, INC.

P.O. BOX 130233

ANCHORAGE, AK 99519-0233

TELEX: 25372

• Subsidiary of COLUMBIA HELICOPTERS, INC. • P.O. BOX 3503, PORTLAND, OREGON 97203 • (503) 678-1222

April 15, 1981

Commissioner of Natural Resources
Attn: Judy Brady
P.O. Box M
Juneau, AK 99811

Commissioner,

This letter is our formal appeal of Mr. Nail Johannsens denial of our application for a permit for helicopter landing rights on the edge of the Chugach State Park. We believe this matter deserves more considered attention for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the State of Alaska's attempts to increase tourism.

Part of Governor Cowger's 15 point plan for economic development calls for ways to increase tourism. We have given a detailed proposal on how our firm can assist in this area. We believe our proposal is sound and entirely compatible with appropriate Park uses.

We note that AS 41.21.121 states in part "The Park is established . . . to provide recreational opportunities for the people . . ." It is a big park. Surely some portions of it should be available for helicopter tours.

We realize there is opposition to the helicopter and it is an emotionally charged issue, however, the use of the park should be one of compatible recreational uses. The park should be available to all people, not to select groups. We do not believe as was stated in the public meeting and ensuing petition that a person should have to use the "bus and road" method to view the park if they are physically incapable of walking into it. Even if a person is capable, they should have the right to choose the mode of transportation.

The area proposed has been inspected numerous times. A member of the Chugach State Park Citizens Advisory Board who is also a professional Fish and Game employee has testified this area has "minimal, if any, impact" on any wildlife. Chugach State Park senior officials have indicated it would be unobtrusive and would be an excellent site. Noise impact would be almost none. Flight paths have been planned so no overflight of the park or homes would occur.

This company complies with the CODE OF ETHICS of the Helicopter Association of America.

Member of the Alaska Air Carriers Association.



Commissioner Brady
April 15. 1987

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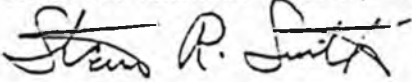
Nearest homes are 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile away and down the Eagle River Valley, (Hiland Road). We have conducted our own tests regarding noise. On our approaches and departures, no one could hear the helicopter much less see it. Other than military, the site is a dedicated throughfare for aircraft into and from the Eagle River/Anchorage Area. The Military's lack of a "fly neighborly" attitude should not be the basis for judging the noise our smaller helicopter makes. Finally, and most important, of the areas, four sides, (N.S.E.W.) only the East side is in the park.

We will follow this letter with expressions of support. We do not view this as a standard business approach, but realize this method is considered normal. We urge your review of our proposal for the 1987 season. It has been said a "precedent would be set" if helicopters were allowed in the park. We also feel a "precedent will be set" if they are not allowed. If judged, let our proposal stand on its own. In our democratic system, "the needs and desires of a few do not outweigh the needs of the majority".

We thank you for your attention to this matter and stand ready to come to Juneau to answer any questions you may have regarding our appeal.

Sincerely,

ALASKA HELICOPTERS, INC.



Steven R. Smith
Director of Operations

cc: Governor's Office
Neil C. Johannsen

SR5/esa

GREENPEACE U.S.A.

W. Kelly Jack Dave Al Pete P.

P.O. Box 104432
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Tel. (907) 277-8234

May 22, 1987

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Box 10-7001
Anchorage, AK 99510-7001

My name is Jeanne Kirby and I am the Alaska Campaign Assistant for Greenpeace, an international environmental organization with over 600,000 supporters nationwide, including 1600 Alaskans.

As an organization dedicated to protecting the integrity of Alaska's diverse ecosystems we are opposed to any commercial ski development on Chugach State Park lands. The impacts of such a development would have a direct negative affect on the well-being of wildlife which habituates and utilizes this area. Habitat displacement, loss of resources and an increase in human activit, are all perturbations which put unnatural stress on wildlife species. Of particular concern to Greenpeace is the protection of wolves in the park.

The development of another commercial ski area is not in the best interest of state park wildlife nor is it in the interest of the people who visit the park to view the beautiful scenery and at the same time increase their sensitivity to the outdoors. Greenpeace requests that the Department of Natural Resources reconsider their present position on this issue and postpone any further decisions until sufficient information has been gathered.

We urge the state to take appropriate action and halt the development of a downhill ski resort within Chugach State Park. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Jeanne E. Kirby

Jeanne E. Kirby
Alaska Campaign Assistant
Greenpeace

cc: Commissioner Judy Brady, Dept. of Natural Resources
Governor Steve Cowper

Rodger Wm. Lewerenz
Box 434
Palme, AK 99645
(907) 745-3819

Neil Johannsen
Director Div. of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, AK 99510-7001

Subject: Chugach State Park Master Plan

Dear Mr. Johannsen,

My comments are directed only to the consideration of amendments of the Park plan as they may apply to down hill skiing in Eagle River Valley. My wife and I are intermediate skiers and our five children are in an advanced skier category.

What is the plan for skiing proposed by the developer? What is the drop and length of various runs in the proposal? How many ski days a year would be available? Can we plan on night skiing? Have the possible runs been skied? What are the comments of those who have skied it? Could a skier expect consistent snow conditions? What is the proposed schedule for development and opening of such a facility?

I was not able to attend the meeting at the Wasilla Jr. High this evening because of the short notice about the meeting. I would be opposed to modifying the master plan until a ski area was identified that met criteria for access, consistent quality use as assessed by those with credentials to do so.

Sincerely, Rodger Wm. & Geraldine J. Lewerenz

who would be... operations should have the... benefits which belong to everyone.

Another important aspect... would add to the... Eagle River... would become so numerous... that they... before they could become as numerous... numerous that that... they are...

The... to the... Eagle River... the...

Motorized traffic... dangerous to themselves... traffic would severely...

Thank you for your letter.

Terry Keecher

5-26-87

Mr. Dave Stephens,

I favor the use of Chugach State Park for ski resort developments.

The benefits far outweigh the minor disadvantages. (This of course assuming reasonable restrictions on the development)

Alyeska is considered one of the more picturesque places in Alaska, not a scar on the land.

Alaska needs this winter seasonal employment also. It could help provide winter employment as opposed to the heavy imbalance of summer jobs.

Respectfully,

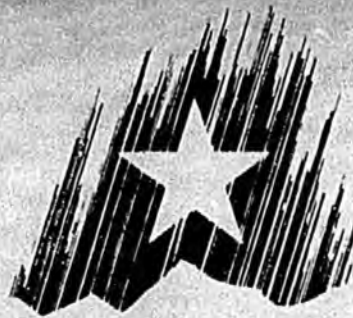
M.E. Spangler

Michael Spangler

700 Barru Loop

Wasilla, AK 99687

May 21, 1987



Anchorage • Star of the North
Chamber of Commerce

Jack
Al
Dave
Pete
Judy Blady

Neil Johannsen, Director
Division of Parks and Outdoor
Recreation
3601 C St., Ste. 1200
P.O. Box 7001
Anchorage, Ak 99510

Dear Mr. Johannsen:

Reference the Chugach State Park Master Plan review.

Our Chamber of Commerce appreciates the chance to speak in support of the proposed Eagle River resort project. A new clean industry and increased recreational opportunities are both strong reasons for support from the Anchorage business community. As with any development, we expect the appropriate studies will be accomplished in a timely manner, to assure land protection and the other health and safety standards of Division of Parks will be met.

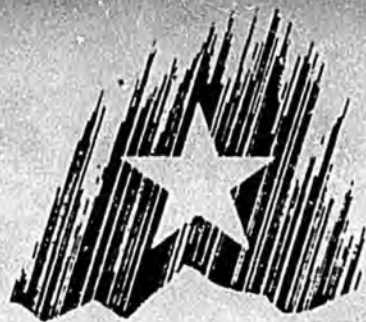
I have attached a copy of my remarks from the May 20th public hearing. Also attached is a Chamber Resolution #87-03 supporting the Eklutna-Eagle River plan. The resolution passed in February and was sent to the Governor and members of the Legislature.

We look forward to the successful completion of the resort, with satisfactory access to lands in Chugach State Park.

Sincerely,

Wayne K. Beckwith
Executive Vice President

WKB/ji



Anchorage *Star of the North*
Chamber of Commerce

RESOLUTION #87-03

EKLUTNA LAND TRANSFER

- WHEREAS, the Native village corporation of Eklutna, Inc. is the present owner of 3,680 acres of Eagle River wetlands and adjacent property along the Eagle River corridor; and
- WHEREAS, the state of Alaska has expressed a desire to acquire those lands to be used as an extension of the Chugach State Park to promote tourist and recreational activity along that corridor which will run through the Municipality of Anchorage; and
- WHEREAS, the state of Alaska is financially unable to build and maintain a State office building on two square blocks of downtown Anchorage property which it owns located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Cordova and "A" Streets, and it is therefore beneficial that these two blocks be commercially developed by the private sector; and
- WHEREAS, the state of Alaska and Eklutna, Inc. wish to exchange these tracts of nearly equal value for one another following legislative approval; and
- WHEREAS, Eklutna, Inc. wishes to develop a recreational resort on an 103-acre tract of land abutting the proposed Eagle River Greenbelt; and
- WHEREAS, the recreational resort is expected to create hundreds of full time jobs and bring millions of dollars of outside construction capital to Anchorage; and
- WHEREAS, this recreational resort is one half mile from the proposed location for the 1994 Olympic luge, bobsled and downhill ski jump planned for Hiland Mountain in Eagle River; and

RESOLUTION 87-03
EKLUTNA LAND TRANSFER
Page Two

WHEREAS, Eklutna, Inc. wishes the resort to offer downhill skiing on Hiland Mountain and the adjoining Gordon Lyon Mountain; and

WHEREAS, the majority ownership of each of these mountains is held by the state of Alaska; and

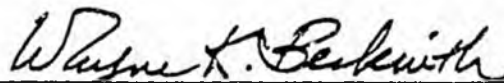
WHEREAS, a world class resort and the use of these mountains for downhill skiing would contribute to our Olympic effort and attract a new tourist market from Europe and Japan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce supports and encourages the state of Alaska and Eklutna, Inc. to consummate the equal value land exchange and further encourages the state of Alaska to provide the opportunity for the commercial use of the State held mountains adjacent to the proposed Hiland Mountain resort for downhill skiing.

APPROVED BY THE Anchorage Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors this 6th day of February, 1987.



Ken Calhoon, President



Wayne K. Beckwith; Executive Vice President





Anchorage • *Star of the North*
Chamber of Commerce

TESTIMONY AT PUBLIC HEARING--CHUGACH STATE PARK MASTER PLAN--
SERVICE HIGH SCHOOL, MAY 20, 1987

I am Wayne Beckwith, Executive Vice President of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce. I am also a graduate forester, a retired civil engineer, a hiker, and avid downhill skier. Our Chamber supports this Eagle River resort project not primarily because of the jobs and economic development, but rather due to the realities that Anchorage is an urban area and additional recreation areas and needs must be provided with easy access.

In 1980, Eagle River had 10,000 people and Anchorage 175,000. . Today, this area has about 240,000 exclusive of Indian Creek and Girdwood. Times have changed. The highest and best use of the land must meet the needs of the people, whether state park or national forest.

Periphery park areas must be managed to serve the most people. We cannot target land use for a smaller, ever smaller, percentage of the population. Deeper areas of the park and other public lands can continue to be protected from intense use. Support for the resort may require about 2,500 Ac only one-half of one percent of the total park lands.

Public Hearing Testimony
Chugach State Park Master Plan
Service High School, May 20, 1987
Page Two

There are two goals of the business community: (1) expansion of existing industry, and (2) attract new industry. Now realize these salient points for the resort: (1) this resort area represents the type of clean industry we want in Anchorage; (2) a winter resort will provide activity during a period now slow in our community, and with jobs during this winter period; (3) due to proximity to the population the resort will bring a greater opportunity for both downhill and cross-country skiing with a minimum impact on lands and wildlife, and (4) this resort is planned for use year-round. Neither Turnagain Pass nor Hatcher Pass are viable substitute sites.

We recommend the use of State Park lands by the resort, with the application of safeguards to meet park protection needs including water quality and sanitation standards, and including tight limits on surface motorized vehicles.

A final comment on allowing aircraft in the park. Again, times change. The entry of helicopters or fixed wing aircraft can be compatible within the border areas of the park through the application of channeling, minimum enroute altitudes, seasonal adjustments in flight schedules, and limited designated landing sites.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

INDEPENDENCE SKI RESORT COMPANY

P.O. Box 110610
Anchorage, Alaska 99511

(907)345-1369

May 14, 1987

INDEPENDENCE SKI RESORT COMPANY
MAY 29 1987
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Governor Steve Cowper
Pouch "A"
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Governor Cowper:

For three and one-half years the Department of Natural Resources has conducted a planning program for the Hatcher Pass area. In the fall of 1986 this process culminated in an adopted plan which designated an area just inside the mouth of the Little Susitna River Canyon for development as an alpine ski resort.

The partners in Independence Ski Resort Company participated actively in this process with a view towards developing and operating the ski resort. At this point we have accomplished several tens of thousands of dollars worth of studies by an international team of ski area consultants. They have prepared a master plan for a ski resort containing four high-speed modern chair lifts with 458 acres of groomed runs, terrain, over 2,900 feet of vertical rise, and runs over 11,000 feet in length. The first phase of the ski resort would accommodate approximately 3,000 skiers at one time (about the size of Mt. Alyeska) and the second phase would double this number. The whole resort would involve over \$50 million in new construction and over 200 new jobs.

The resort will accommodate the appropriate mix of beginner, intermediate and advanced skiers. There would be a mountain restaurant at the midway point with dramatic views of the Matanuska Valley and Talkeetna Mountains. The base facility would consist of a lodge, shops, restaurants, lounges, and up to 300 lodging units phased in over a ten year period. The lodging would also be used for summer visitors to Alaska.

This ski resort will serve a present need in Southcentral Alaska for modern resort facilities with an appropriate amount of beginner and intermediate terrain, and does not rely on visitors from outside Alaska for its viability.

We and our consultants met with officials of the Department of Natural Resources on April 27 to present preliminary findings, and on May 1 we submitted a lease application for 3,110 acres on which to develop the resort. Our application implements the Division of Natural Resources Management Plan.

In both of these meetings we requested a timetable for action by the Division of Land and Water Management on our lease application and the assignment of adequate trained staff to process the application and conduct an auction pursuant to law.

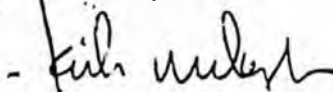
On April 27 we learned that the Division of Parks is assigning senior personnel and has developed an accelerated work program to prepare amendments to the Chugach State Park Master Plan to accommodate the Rogner proposal in Eagle River. At the same time, the Division of Land and Water Management is cutting the personnel who have worked on the Hatcher Pass Management Plan and who are assigned to process our application.

We understand the budget constraints which all State agencies are working under. However, I believe that the allocation of resources between these two competing projects is inequitable and that the public interest may be ill served by a hasty approval of the Eagle River site in the face of the serious constraints inherent with that site and the project's reliance on a heretofore unproven market of thousands of winter visitors from Europe.

The purpose of this letter is to request a meeting with you, the Commissioner of Natural Resources, the Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development, and interested legislators at the earliest possible time to present our mountain plan, the results of our technical and financial studies and our development program. We need to discuss with you the necessity of DNR establishing a timetable to process our proposal and the assignment of adequate trained personnel to process the proposal and conduct an auction.

We can be available at your convenience and we certainly appreciate your assistance in what could be the largest private development in the State in the next few years.

Cordially,



Kirk Wickersham, Jr.

KW:caf

ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Knakanen Inc., the wholly-owned subsidiary of Eklutna Inc., and Doctor Robert Rogner have entered into a joint venture partnership to develop a downhill ski resort with a 1500-room hotel complex on 103 acres of land located 14 miles from downtown Anchorage, and

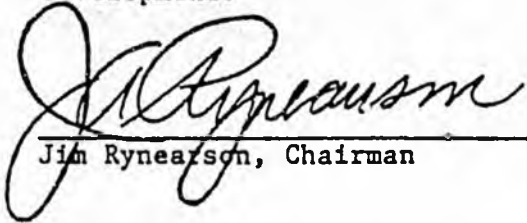
WHEREAS, this project has an estimated development cost of 170 million dollars, making it one of the largest investments of private capital in the history of the State, and

WHEREAS, significant numbers of new tourists will be drawn from Europe and Japan expanding and strengthening the State's tourism industry and broadening our economic base, and

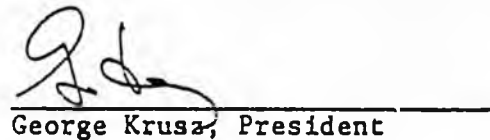
WHEREAS, such a world class complex will enhance the State's bid for the 1994 Winter Olympics,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce supports the development of the downhill ski resort along Eagle River, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce supports the Administration's efforts to expedite the permitting process required by this development.



Jim Ryneason, Chairman



George Krusz, President

Approved February 20, 1987
Juneau, Alaska

May 6, 1987

Dave Stephens
Alaska State Parks
Box 107001
Anchorage, Ak. 99510-7001

RE: Chugach State Park Master Plan Revision

Dear Mr. Stephens

Since I will be out of the country on the dates of the public hearings on this issue, I am hereby offering the following comments:

As a resident of South Fork of Eagle River I have watched as subdivisions have developed in the area since 1973 when I moved here. The developments have not been controlled very much as to the aesthetics of the types of homes allowed, nor are there controls as to the amount of yardlights and other visual nuisances in connection with those developments. Roads and driveways carve their way along the mountain sides without much concerns to the visual effect from other sites. As a realtor in the area since 1977, I am aware that this is an inevitable development, and that the allure of the South Fork is not diminished greatly by any of this, people are still wanting to live in the valley, and will continue to do so.

While there are legitimate concerns to be addressed in allowing ski lift developments on the park lands, such as noise, revegetation, runoff control, water supply, sewer and waste disposal, lights at night and effect on wildlife, I feel that the infusion of human population with their pets, cars, recreational

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3601 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 107001
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

AGENDA

CHUGACH STATE PARK MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

- May 20, Service High School Theater, Anchorage, 7:00 p.m.
- May 26, Eagle River Library, Eagle River, 7:00 p.m.
- May 27, Girdwood Community Hall, Girdwood, 7:00 p.m.
- May 28, Wasilla Junior High School, Little Theater, 6:30 p.m.

Introduction

- Purpose, agenda of meetings
- Need for plan update
- Planning topics
 - resort development in park
 - Eagle River greenbelt
 - commercial helicopter operations
- Planning process, schedule
- Public comments

Resort Development

- Existing plan policies
- Preliminary information
- Listing of planning considerations
- Public comments

Eagle River Greenbelt

- Existing plan policies
- Anchorage Municipal Greenbelt Plan
- Listing of planning considerations
- Public comments

Commercial Helicopter Operations

- Existing plan policies
- Preliminary information
- Listing of planning considerations
- Public comments

Conclusion and Adjournment

CHUGACH STATE PARK
MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE
1987

This paper outlines the process and schedule for reviewing and updating the Chugach State Park Master Plan, scheduled for the summer and fall of 1987. Major steps in the process are identified and described. A general schedule for initiation and completion of the major steps is given.

1. Project Definition and Design

Description: Review of the master plan and its adequacy in addressing the issues facing the park. Develop list of major issues and proposals. Determine applicable master plan provisions and other pertinent state policies. Prioritize issues based on importance and urgency for resolution. Decide which issues will be addressed during plan review and update.

Methods: Read master plan and other state park policy documents. Interview park staff. Consult advisory board. Conduct public meetings in Anchorage, Eagle River, Girdwood. Review professional literature.

Schedule: May

2. Information Assembly and Analysis

Description: Determine types of information needs: resources and social/economic. Gather a) available information on plan topics, both specific to the park and generic. Identify information gaps.

Methods: Review Chugach State Park Environmental Atlas (1978). Assemble additional reports and documents published since 1978. Interview user groups, local residents, resource experts. Consult municipal planning documents and staff members.

Schedule: Begin in May, most work in June, end in August.

3. Develop Alternatives

Description: Formulate different management options addressing each issue. Analyze each alternative in terms of advantages, disadvantages, costs, benefits, policy implementation, etc. Select preferred alternatives, to be used as basis for plan amendments.

Methods: Conduct work sessions with user groups, advisory board planning committee, park staff, agency representatives. Develop evaluation criteria based on recreation, resource protection, tourism goals and objectives. Evaluate alternatives and select preferred alternative based on explicit criteria.

Schedule: June

4. Draft Plan Amendments

Description: Draft language clarifying and amending 1980 master plan, addressing each issue. Produce maps and graphics illustrating resource information, compatible/incompatible activities, boundaries, etc.

Methods: Write text, produce maps and graphics. Review by advisory board planning committee.

Schedule: June, July

5. Public Review Period

Description: Distribute draft plan amendments to interest groups, agencies, and individuals. Second round of public meetings. Analyze public agency and public comments.

Methods: 30 day public review period. Public meetings in Anchorage, Eagle River, Girdwood. Consider use of questionnaire or workbook. Consult with agencies and interest groups.

Schedule: July, August

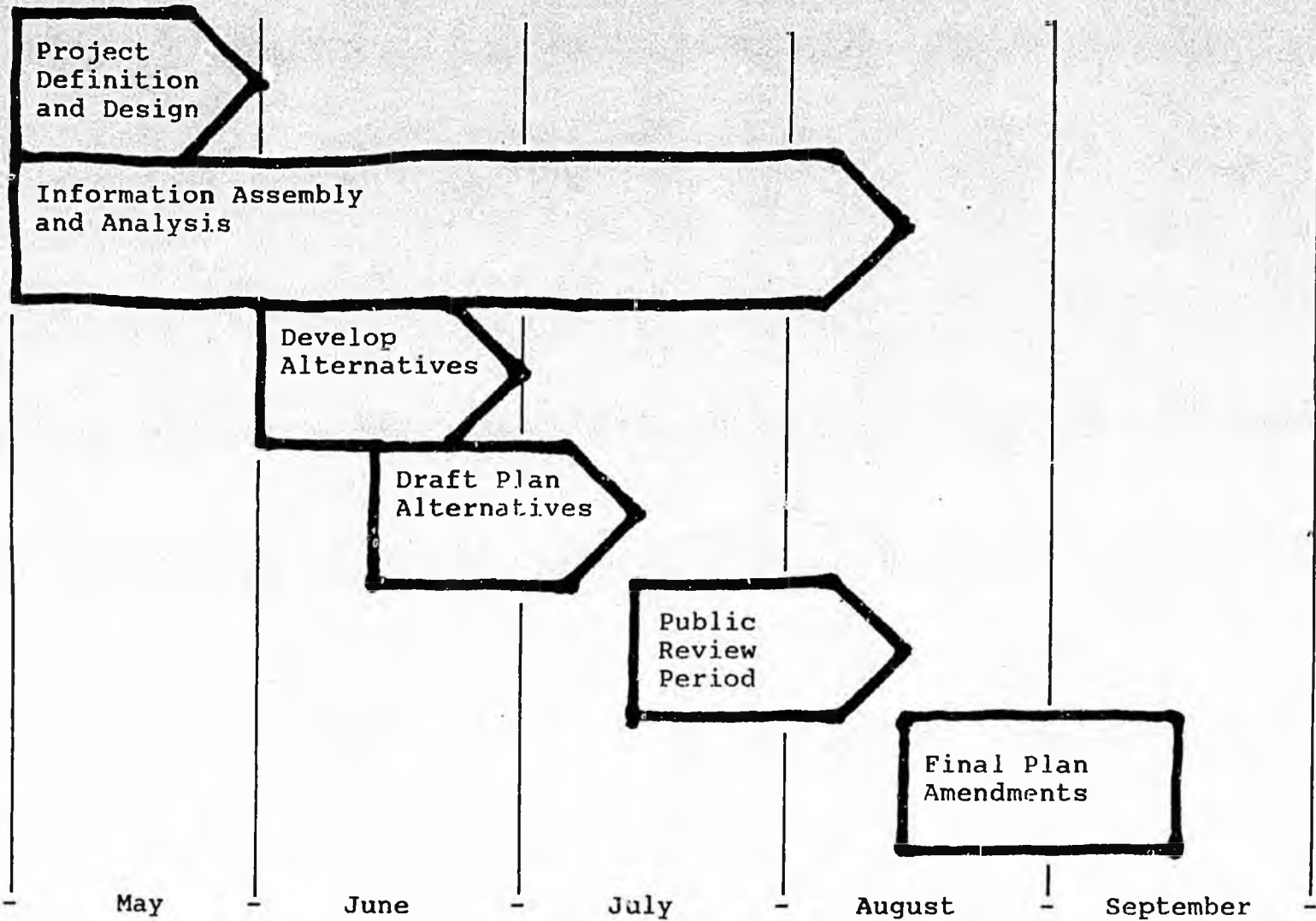
6. Final Plan Amendments

Description: Modify draft language and graphics based on public and agency comments. Adopt final master plan amendments.

Methods: Analyze public and agency comments. Rewrite plan language. Adopt plan amendments as official state policy with commissioner's determination. Publish amendments in companion report to 1980 master plan.

Schedule: September

SCHEDULE
CHUGACH STATE PARK
MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE



INFORMATION PAPER
RESORT DEVELOPMENT IN CHUGACH STATE PARK

Issue: Should recreational resort development occur within Chugach State Park, and if so, under what conditions?

Background: The state has recently received a request from a private developer to use Chugach State Park lands for the construction and operation of a major recreational resort facility. The Rogner Touristik company has proposed to develop a resort village on private lands adjoining the park. Ski lifts, ski runs, trails, and associated facilities would be located on state park lands in the Eagle River valley. The existing park master plan addresses this issue in very little detail, hence the need for this review and update project.

Any contract allowing resort development would be awarded based on a competitive bidding process. Contracts are not issued based on sole-source negotiations. For these reasons, the plan review will treat this topic in a general sense. Discussion will not focus on the specifics of the Rogner proposal, but rather on the general issues and considerations relating to resorts of this type.

Discussion: The 1980 Chugach State Park Master Plan states that, "although no proposed ski areas are identified in this plan, they are not precluded ... provided that adequate study reveals the capability and suitability of the site for such use" [page 28]. The plan also contains a compatibility matrix which indicates that downhill skiing facilities are compatible within certain zones in the park [page 29].

The first and most important question to be considered in this plan review is whether resort development and operation is compatible with the park's purposes and consistent with legislative intent when establishing the park. The 1980 plan says yes, under certain conditions.

If resort development and operation remains an appropriate activity in the park, plan revisions should specify the type and range of feasibility studies which should be undertaken prior to the state issuing its approval. Firms seeking permissions to locate a resort in the park would be required to perform these studies and formulate solutions to environmental problems. The attached sheet, borrowed from a leading ski area design firm, outlines a number of important planning considerations.



A MEMBER COMPANY OF GROUP DELTA
Planners/Engineers/Appraisers/Financial Specialists
Ski Area, Sports and Recreational Facilities

SKI AREA SITE EVALUATION

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IV FEASIBILITY CRITERIA AND DESIGN PARAMETERS

A. Introduction:

This section introduces a set of feasibility criteria and design parameters that are generally accepted standards. Successful ski areas exhibit a set of common characteristics that form the basis for these specific range of judgments.

These criteria and parameters have been used by ski area planners and developers for two decades. They have been formalized and published by several ski area consultants, and government officials responsible for ski area administration on public lands. They are subjective judgments and thus subject to local interpretation and change. They are also periodically revised when new research illustrates a shift in skier behavior. These criteria and parameters are currently in harmony with guidelines used by both the U.S. Forest Service and the British Columbia government agencies in their review and evaluation of ski area development proposals on public lands.

They are organized into two areas. The first discusses site specific physical feasibility criteria while the second is concerned with ski area design parameters.

B. Physical Feasibility Criteria:

There are four critical areas of analysis and judgment in evaluating the physical potential of a site for ski area development. In order of importance they are:

- Site Scope and Attractiveness.
- Access and Proximity to Markets.
- Environmental Limitations.
- Unusual Development Costs.

1. Site Scope and Attractiveness:

The primary focus of study centers on the potential of the terrain, snow conditions and climate to satisfy the demands of skiers.

a. The Environment:

(1) Weather/Climate:

The climate, altitude and tree cover should enhance the aesthetically pleasing atmosphere. Extremes should be avoided so as to maximize the attractiveness of the skiing experience.



Wind should neither hamper the operation of the lifts, nor scour the slopes and trails. All ski areas have occasional wind problems, however, they should be both infrequent and correctable.

Temperatures should be adequately cold to maintain the snow cover, but generally avoid the extremes to provide a pleasant experience. If machine snowmaking is contemplated, temperature data is critical to the design of an efficient system.

(2) Snow Conditions:

Snow must be abundant and dry. Skiers wear out snow with the action of their edges. Experience shows that to be successful, a modern ski area must receive a minimum of 200" of snow falling generally in reasonably regular intervals. Thaws should be infrequent or non-existent. Snow should be relatively dry to enhance its skiability.

Where lack of adequate snowfall exists, the site must possess potential for machine snowmaking in adequate volumes to supplement natural snowfall, and reach the desired cover.

(3) Exposure:

The terrain must be protected from the damaging effects of sun and wind. Generally a north and northeast exposure is optimum in North America. Steep slopes and slopes at low altitude offer more critical exposure problems.

(4) Forest Cover:

Tree cover enhances the skiing experience. Trees add visual beauty, provide protection from wind, offer visual contrast when the light is flat, and add to the challenge when used as skiing glades. Open bowl and above timberline skiing is attractive when weather conditions are ideal, but impossible and sometimes dangerous in adverse weather.

b. The Terrain:

(1) Terrain Characteristics:

Terrain must possess grades in relation to skier ability levels, frequent shifts in aspect and grade, extensive variety, an aesthetically pleasing atmosphere, protection from wind and sun erosion, adaptability for modern snow grooming techniques with machinery and potential for trails of moderate length and vertical drop.



The site must possess a balanced mixture of terrain with the proper gradients to serve the anticipated range of skier abilities. It must contain sufficient variety to motivate return business. The established planning parameters for the general skier market are listed below.

In classifying runs, any pitch of 250 lineal feet (75 meters) or more that exceeds the maximum grade, will place the entire run in the next higher class.

SKI AREA PLANNING PARAMETERS								
TERRAIN CAPACITY CRITERIA								
Skill Class	BEG	NOV	L. INT	INT	A. INT	ADV	EXP	TOTAL
Terrain Gradients	10%-15%	15%-25%	25%-35%	30%-40%	35%-45%	45%-60%	60%+	
Skier Market Prop.	5%	10%	20%	30%	20%	10%	5%	100%
Acceptable Density Range (USA) Skiers/Acre								
On-Slopes	22-44/AC	18-26/AC	11-22/AC	9-15/AC	7-9/AC	4-7/AC	4-7/AC	8-13/AC
Total Ski Area	50-100/AC	40-60/AC	30-50/AC	20-35/AC	15-20/AC	10-15/AC	10-15/AC	19-35/AC
Acceptable Density Range (Canada) Skiers/Hectare								
On-Slopes	55-110/HA	44-66/HA	33-55/HA	22-37/HA	16-22/HA	11-16/HA	11-16/HA	21-38/HA
Total Ski Area	125-250/HA	100-150/HA	75-125/HA	50-86/HA	37-50/HA	25-37/HA	25-37/HA	47-86/HA
Terrain Proportion	2%	5%	11%	28%	25%	10%	9%	100%

(2) Terrain Capacity -(Scope of Mountain):

The initial and ultimate scope of the site is the most crucial decision to the financial success of the venture. Scope determines both cost and earning power which must be in balance to be feasible.

(a) Geological Hazards and Terrain Limitations:

The site must be relatively free from geological hazards, rock outcrops, steep gullies and other unskiable terrain.

(b) Skier Density:

The skier carrying capacity of the site is expressed in skier density per acre of ski terrain. Terrain capacity parameters include an allowance for skiers on the slopes, riding the lifts, standing in lift lines and resting in the lodge facilities. In general, only 44% are on the ski runs at one time.

In general, vacation destination ski resorts seek to keep densities low. The major vacation resorts average 10 to 15 skiers per acre when operating at design capacity. The "acceptable" density varies with the specific areas mix in terrain, management philosophy and the availability and cost of creating and servicing ski slopes, trails and glades. Acceptable skier density per acre is an economic function as well as a safety and attractiveness criterion. Modern ski area construction costs from \$2,500 (US) to \$3,500(US) per skier, thus, generally the higher the development costs or the shorter the operating season, the higher the density required to achieve an economically feasible project. For instance, ski areas in New England find average densities of 20 per acre very acceptable to their market. Mid-American, urban, day use, commuter ski areas have found densities as high as 100 per acre acceptable in their markets.

The established planning guidelines for acceptable density levels by skier skill categories are summarized in the table above. These guidelines have been developed over many years and found acceptable when field tested.

Acceptable densities are also a function of snowfall, snow cover, slope and trail design, and slope maintenance policies. Skiers wear out snow. Acceptable densities are higher where snowfall is greater, where snow retention



is greater, where snow grooming is practiced, and where slope design and construction keeps skiers on the fall line. Acceptable densities increase substantially where machine snowmaking is required. This is due primarily to the greater durability of machine snow, but is also an economic requirement to generate revenues adequate to justify the added costs of snowmaking. Weather and snow conditions shift the acceptable levels and proportions. A freshly groomed slope will comfortably accommodate both higher densities and lower ability skiers, than the same slope with deep moguls and bare spots.

Acceptable density is a marketing concept, where the vast available snowfields of the West are used to attract skiers; thus, western vacation oriented ski areas keep average densities low.

Finally, acceptable density is an economic concept when high trail construction costs, snowmaking, and short winter seasons require higher densities to achieve an economically feasible project; thus with "snow farming" techniques eastern and Mid-American ski areas have average densities on the high end of the acceptable range.

(3) Terrain Capacity -(Scope of Base Area):

The skier carrying capacity of the site is also dependent upon the extent of available base terrain to accommodate run out, milling space, buildings and parking requirements.

Vacation destination sites also require space to accommodate one or more village cores and accommodations to handle from 33% to 100% of the mountain design skier capacity.

(a) Day Use Facilities:

Base terrain requirements call for some 50 square feet per skier of capacity while parking requirements vary from 2.5 to 3.3 persons per automobile. Each auto requires some 400 square feet for parking, access and egress. The extent of bus service and the type of ski area accounts for the large variations. Vacation destination ski areas experience a lower demand for parking when skiers who arrive by air and shuttle bus find no need for an automobile. On the other extreme, commuter ski areas find a requirement for parking one auto 2.5 skiers plus space for each employee.



The following general space parameters illustrate the base land required per skier capacity. They are quoted from USFS Winter Sports Site Base Area Study, compiled by Walters, Henley & Emetaz.

(1) Parking area	=	145 S.F./Skier of capacity
(2) Congregation area	=	50 S.F./Skier of capacity
(3) Building sites	=	10 S.F./Skier of capacity
(4) Utilities	=	40 S.F./Skier of capacity
(5) Maintenance & Storage	=	11 S.F./Skier of capacity
Total Functional Area	=	256 S.F./Skier of capacity

(b) Cross-Country Skiing:

While there are no capacity design standards for cross-country skiing facilities, some planning guidelines may be established that preserve the pristine environment sought by nordic skiers. Terrain should be rolling, wooded and offer some isolation from crowds.

c. Length of Ski Season:

The second measure of scope is the length of the operating season. The typical ski season runs from Thanksgiving through Easter, some 130 days. Where night skiing potential exists, night operations effectively double the length of the ski season, and create a substantially healthier economic potential in a business that has high investment and heavy fixed expenses. Weather and climate are the main determinants of the length of the ski season. Generally the longer the ski season possible, the better the probability for success.

2. Site Access and Proximity to Markets:

- a. Local commuter or day ski area: Within a two hour drive of markets, meaning the majority of the skiers will commute to and from the ski area.
- b. Regional (weekend and holiday) ski area: Between a two hour commute and a five to six hour drive where there are some overnight accommodations, and where the typical skier spends Friday and Saturday night to get a weekend's skiing.
- c. Vacation ski area: Proximity is no concern as skiers typically spend from 5 to 14 days on a winter vacation trip and select their destination for other attributes. Vacation ski areas include extensive accommodations and most have a complete resort village.

The scope and attractiveness of a site must increase as proximity to markets decreases, if the ski area is to attract an adequate share of the skier market to be a success.

3. Environmental Limitations:

The environmental impact of ski area development depends heavily upon the proposed concept and scope of development. In general the development concept seeks to preserve and enhance the attractive mountain environment, as the skier is motivated by an opportunity to experience and view the mountains. Most environmental concerns involve making design and implementation decisions to mitigate potential negative impacts. In most situations careful planning will allow ski areas to coexist with other resource uses.

Critical disqualifying environmental factors include:

- a. The existence of a unique wildlife habitat supporting one or more endangered species.
- b. The existence of a unique cultural and/or archaeological site classified as having historical preservation value.
- c. The existence of any scarce natural resource such that a prior or competing claim would preclude its availability for ski area development purposes (i.e.: water, timber, minerals, etc.)
- d. The existence of or potential for a wilderness area.

4. Site Specific Unusual Costs

The final critical area of physical site analysis involves a preliminary evaluation of five areas where unusual physical problems could create excessive development costs and thereby disqualify the site.

a. Land Costs:

There is no standard parameter for assessing the acceptable cost for the land required. Ski areas in the west are for the most part located on public lands and pay an annual lease fee in lieu of purchasing land. In general an acceptable land cost depends upon the potential earning power of the proposed ski area. The value of the land for skiing can be determined after the other critical factors have been quantified in an economic analysis completed. Land value is thus a residual. In general land costs of more than \$1,000 per acre must be unsupportable unless other factors are extremely favorable.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



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b. Access Road:

As with the land the cost of an access road carries no standard parameter. Since many sites are developable without an access road any substantial requirement for access creates a competitive disadvantage. In the past such roads have been provided by state, provincial, or local governments. If an access road is required it should not exceed ten percent of the projected cost of the ski area. Again the cost of access must also await economic analysis, and must be viewed as unsupported unless other factors are extremely favorable.

c. Utilities:

The cost of water, power, communications and sanitary waste disposal vary greatly from site to site. Most concepts can support up to 5% of the total capital budget for utilities, however, again the feasibility must await economic analysis, and an evaluation of compensating factors. An unusual situation, where utilities may require a larger proportion must be viewed as unsupported, unless other factors are extremely favorable.

d. Snowmaking Water and Power:

Machine snowmaking is an expensive substitute for the natural product. Snowmaking requires large volumes of water and power. Where water is purchased and where natural stream flows are low or nonexistent, the availability of water and the storage potential becomes a major factor in feasibility. In general machine snowmaking requires one acre foot of water (360,000) to make two acre feet of snow.

C. Ski Area Design Parameters:

A ski area's design capacity is a function of the physical limitations of the site combined with the anticipated demands or expectations of skiers, in a manner that balances each, to produce a smoothly functioning plant with no bottlenecks or wasted space. The following parameters have been developed to guide the planning process.

1. Skier Abilities and Mountain Balance:

Since capacity varies significantly depending upon skier ability levels, the anticipated demand mixture becomes a key planning guideline. Ideally a ski development should offer terrain in proportion to the balance of skier abilities anticipated. While initially terrain gradient mixture is a function of the physical site, it is desirable to ultimately plan a balanced mixture to maximize utilization. If the ability mix developed is not in harmony with skier market demands, some slopes will be oversaturated while others are under-used.



Below are established planning guidelines for the general skier market.

SKILL CLASSIFICATION APPARENT SKIER MARKET PROPORTION

Beginner	5 - 10%	} - 25% - 45%
Novice	10 - 20%	
Low Intermediate	20 - 30%	
Intermediate	30 - 20%	} - 50% - 40%
Advanced Intermediate	20 - 10%	
Advanced	10 - 5%	} - 25% - 15%
Expert	5 - 5%	

Several skier market studies completed in the 1960's substantiate this general market mix. The USFS skier market research study ("Growth Potential of the Skier Market in the National Forests") continues to support this general market skill level mix.

Three separate studies found 15% to 20% of skiers in the year of interview were new to the sport, thus assuming an ability level of Beginner and Novice to Low Intermediate. Further, 50% to 60% of the skier market has been skiing for five seasons or less, again assuming that this proportion makes up the large segment classified Intermediate, from "low" through "advanced."

In general, unless data exists to substantiate another pattern, it must be assumed that skiers arriving at any ski area for a day of skiing are proportioned by abilities generally outlined above. This assumption means that if the particular ski area is out of balance, terrainwise, then either some slopes will be overcrowded, some lift lines extra long or the area's actual comfortable capacity will be less than the theoretical capacity derived by matching demands to supply of terrain and uphill capacity.

If the terrain and uphill capacity is out of balance in relation to skier market demand in the advanced and expert terrain, practical capacity will be lowered, or those facilities designed for lower intermediate, novice and beginners will be overcrowded. Lower ability level skiers will not negotiate the steeper terrain. On the other hand, if a development is strong on easy terrain the better skiers will ski these slopes and the ultimate effect will be to decrease practical capacity.

2. Skier Abilities and Uphill Capacity:

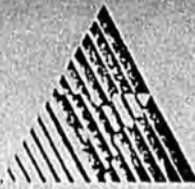
Skiers consciously or subconsciously seek or are satisfied with a finite amount of skiing per hour, day, weekend or vacation period. While such demand may fluctuate widely with any one individual, the parameters have been developed from the experience of ski area operators, ski area consultants, and planners. Skiing demand is a direct function of ability and physical condition.



The below table summarizes various mixes of skill levels and demands to illustrate the development of a weighted average hourly downhill skiing demand. A ski area's comfortable capacity must be based on providing adequate uphill capacity to meet this demand. Again; these parameters are subject to change based on new data. These figures have been revised in 1977 based on data collected in conjunction with a ski area pricing study that was accomplished for the U.S. Forest Service. In addition to these quantitative parameters, qualitative standards help determine the design characteristics of the uphill transportation.

Ski slopes, trails and grades must be of sufficient length and vertical drop to create interest. However, excessive length and vertical drop is not necessarily desirable.

SKI AREA PLANNING PARAMETERS								
UPHILL CAPACITY CRITERIA								
Skill Class	BEG	NOV	I-INT	III	A-INT	ADV	EXP	TOTAL
(USA - VTF/HR)								
Vertical Demand								
Per Day ^a								
High	2,320	5,225	6,970	9,290	12,540	14,628	20,904	9,836
Average	2,000	4,500	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,600	18,000	8,470
Low	1,405	3,340	4,450	5,935	8,010	9,348	13,356	6,283
VTF/HR Demand								
Range								
High	464	1,045	1,394	1,858	2,090	2,438	3,484	1,800
Average	460	900	1,200	1,600	1,800	2,100	3,000	1,550
Low	297	668	890	1,187	1,335	1,558	2,226	1,150
(Canada VTM/HR)								
Per Day ^a								
High	707	1,593	2,124	2,832	3,822	4,459	6,372	2,998
Average	610	1,372	1,829	2,438	3,292	3,841	5,486	2,582
Low	453	1,018	1,356	1,809	2,441	2,849	4,071	1,915
VTM/HR Demand								
Range								
High	141	319	425	566	637	743	1,062	549
Average	122	271	366	488	549	640	914	472
Low	91	204	271	362	407	475	678	351
^a Based on 5 hours of skiing for beginners through intermediate and 6 hours of skiing for advanced intermediate through expert.								



These parameters include an average allowance for lift stoppages and an average allowance for acceptable lift lineups. (i.e.: A wait equal to the uphill riding time.)

Several observations tend to support a hypothesis that the ideal ski lift system covers 1,000 to 1,200 vertical feet over a slope length of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

- a. The physical condition of the average skier will not tolerate sustained skiing and they welcome rest in line and on lifts after this reasonable amount of vertical. This is particularly important among those residing near sea level when skiing at high altitudes.
- b. Skiers from mid-North America are accustomed to small hills and somewhat overawed by typical western verticals.
- c. Skiers feel comfortable when on familiar terrain where they can see both ends of the lift and all in between.
- d. Snow conditions vary considerably over 2,500 foot to 3,000 foot verticals and skiers seek consistent conditions.
- e. Long ski lifts are cold riding and, therefore, unattractive.

In addition, there are some economic reasons for such systems.

- f. Each lift has two terminals, thus roughly from $\pm 1,000$ feet to $\pm 4,000$ feet, per foot costs tend to decrease while earning power, based upon capacity, increases. Per foot costs tend to stabilize as lifts become longer due to the need for larger components (cable, motor, shives, etc.)
- g. Each lift requires a minimum of three operators regardless of length so that while earning power increases with length, operating wages are stable.

3. Supporting Base Facilities - Capacity and Balance:

Ski areas typically provide facilities for parking skiers' automobiles, for serving skiers needs for food, beverage, warmth, toilets, safety, equipment, repair, instruction and general camaraderie. The decision on the appropriate size of these facilities is the least objective capacity decision. Current successful ski areas vary from providing no facilities to serving as many as 50% of their capacity at one time.

a. Food and Beverage, Resting, Warming and Safety:

All ski areas provide these facilities. They are the minimum required to serve skiers and attract return business. Research reveals that ski areas provide food service (cafeteria) seating capacity for between 20%



and 35% of their design skier capacity, with the lower parameter found in the west, where a greater probability of sunshine keeps skiers outside for longer periods.

The below table summarizes the preliminary results of a survey of ski areas conducted during the winter of 1978 by Ted Farwell and Gage Davis, (Ski Area Planners). The wide range shown illustrates the variety of design parameters currently in use, however, it does provide a design benchmark and will be used in that manner.

PLANNING PARAMETERS - SKI AREA BASE LODGE

FUNCTION	SQUARE FEET/DESIGN CAPACITY		
	Min.	Ave.	Max.
Food Service Seating*	2.40	3.00	4.00
Kitchen and Scramble	.58	.99	1.81
Rest Rooms	.34	.54	1.12
First Aid and Ski Patrol	.19	.65	1.87
Ski School	-0-	.28	.69
Retail Sales	-0-	.29	.44
Equipment Rental	-0-	.66	.84
Public Lockers	-0-	.81	1.23
Administration	.27	.54	1.26
Tickets	.08	.15	.23
Employee Lockers	-0-	.11	.11
Bar/Lounge	-0-	1.02	1.02
Nursery	-0-	.34	.34
Storage	.07	.27	.61
Mechanical			
Circulation	.15	.49	1.30
Walls/Waste	-	-	-
TOTAL	4.08	10.14	17.07

*Based on 12 S.F. seat; Min. at 20% or 1 seat/5 skiers and, Ave. at 25% or 1 seat/4 skiers and, Max. at 33% or 1 seat/3 skiers.

The actual rest room requirements must be based on legal health standards, while the first aid parameters will meet government standards.



b. Ski Equipment Sales and Rentals:

The requirement for these services varies depending upon the availability of competing services, the type of skier attracted (i.e.: new skiers will require greater capacities) and the business orientation of the ski area operator. These services enjoy excellent margins and help generate revenues to support the heavy investment required in the physical plant.

c. Ski Instruction:

Most ski areas offer instruction as an integral part of their operation. There must be a central point where ski school information, sign up, and cashiering activities may take place and an area for instructors' lockers.

d. Administration and Operations:

Ski areas require office space for administrators, ticket sales, marketing, planning and mountain operations.

4. Snowmaking Capacity:

If machine snowmaking is required to augment the natural cover, the amount and rate of machine cover is determined only after detailed meteorological analysis. Once these requirements are determined the systems design capacity is calculated to obtain the desired results with the least cost combination of water, power, equipment and manpower. Here trade-offs between cost and opening date; between cost and time to recover from a washout, act to define the extent of snowmaking feasible.

5. Capacity of Utilities:

Standards for water, power, communications and sanitary waste disposal are generally set by local or state health and safety regulations.

INFORMATION PAPER
EAGLE RIVER GREENBELT

Issue: How should the Eagle River Greenbelt be managed and developed?

Background: The Eagle River valley is perhaps the most heavily used portion of Chugach State Park, offering tremendous hiking, wildlife viewing, camping, river running, and other recreational opportunities. Until recently, however, large sections of Eagle River bottomland were privately owned. Because of this area's high value for recreation and wildlife habitat, the state and Eklutna, Inc. recently traded land and restored the Eagle River corridor to Chugach State Park.

In 1985, the Municipality of Anchorage wrote an Eagle River Greenbelt Plan, which analyzes the Eagle River valley for wildlife habitat values and public recreation opportunities. The plan makes a number of development proposals for river access points, recreational facilities, and trails. Two trails, north and south of the river, would run the length of the greenbelt, connecting the Eagle River Campground and the Eagle River Visitor Center. Small bridges would span the river and create various loop possibilities. River access points would be developed, with trail-heads, boat put-ins, parking, and interpretive signs.

Discussion: Can the municipality's greenbelt plan be incorporated into the Chugach State Park Master Plan? The plan contains a wealth of information on wildlife distribution and habitat, as well as recreational patterns and opportunities. That information remains the best available for the greenbelt area. Its facility recommendations are well considered and appear to meet demands for river access and trail activities.

The municipal greenbelt plan leaves a number of important management issues unresolved, and recommends that these issues be treated in a more detailed management plan to be written in the future. Most issues center on how the trails will be managed to separate potentially incompatible user groups, for example snowmachiners and cross-country skiers. Other user groups include horseback riders, hikers, sleigh riders, runners, and bicyclers.

Neither does the municipal plan specify the design standards and alignments for trails. The plan says that the lower valley, where most visitation is expected, should be developed to the greatest extent. Trails would be wider and hard-surfaced. The upper valley, where less visitation is expected and natural values are higher, would be less developed and more primitive.

INFORMATION PAPER
COMMERCIAL HELICOPTER OPERATIONS

Issue: Should commercial helicopter landings be allowed in Chugach State Park, and if so, under what conditions?

Background: Commercial helicopter landings in the park has recently been an issue, after a private firm requested permission to make daily landings on a ridge overlooking Eagle River and Anchorage. To date there have been no permits or concession contracts issued for routine commercial landings in the park. Helicopter landings have been authorized for government agencies or for servicing communications equipment.

After considerable public discussion, with most people being opposed to such use of park lands, the permit request was denied. The Chugach State Park Citizen's Advisory Board recommended that the permit be denied and that an overall helicopter policy be developed for the park.

Discussion: Helicopter operations has been a controversial issue in other parts of Alaska and the United States, due primarily to noise impacts. Helicopters can be very disruptive to local residents and other park users. They also have the potential of displacing an area's wildlife.

A basic question of the plan review is whether commercial helicopter landings are compatible with park purposes. Park enabling legislation speaks generally about management intent when it says that "the eastern area of the park shall be operated as a wilderness area, the central area as a scenic area, and the periphery areas as recreational areas" [AS41.21.121].

The Statewide Framework Plan is the policy document which defines wilderness and natural areas and discusses how they will be managed. The plan states that aircraft landings are conditionally compatible in natural and wilderness zones [page 21].

The 1980 park master plan provides little additional guidance. A compatibility matrix indicates that helicopter skiing may occur within natural and development zones [page 29].

If helicopter landings are determined to be compatible in the park, there remains the question of how many landing sites, how many landings per site, and where those sites will be located. Assessment of wildlife impacts, noise impacts on local residents and park users, provision for waste disposal, negative effects on fragile alpine vegetation are some of the considerations which would go into such a decision.

CHUGACH STATE PARK
MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE
LIST OF REFERENCE INFORMATION

General

- 1) Chugach State Park Master Plan (February 1980)
- 2) Chugach State Park: Environmental Atlas (1978)
- 3) Chugach State Park Trail Plan (January 1986)
- 4) Chugach State Park: A Summary Development Guide for the Park (prepared in early '70s by The Alaska Environmental Group)
- 5) Chugach State Park: Technical Support Material Volumes I & II

Downhill Ski Area/Resort Development

- 1) Misc. Correspondence from Rogner Touristik and DPOR
- 2) Demand and Opportunities for Alpine Skiing on the Anchorage District; Chugach National Forest (October 1982)
- 3) Misc. ski area studies and reports

Eagle River Greenbelt

- 1) Eagle River Greenbelt Plan (April 1985), prepared for Muni. of Anchorage by TRA/Farr

Helicopter Flightseeing Tours

- 1) Mendenhall Icefield helicopter tours: Environmental Assessment and Request for Proposals prepared by Juneau Ranger District, USFS (April 1987)
- 2) Misc DOPOR file information (particularly Far North Ski Guides application for helicopter skiing in the park)
- 3) Attorney General's Office memo of advice concerning lease to Anchorage Ski Club

SUMMARY OF 1987 LEGISLATION
RELATING TO
CONCESSIONS IN THE ALASKA STATE PARK SYSTEM

(a) DNR may enter into concession contracts in the State Park System.

(b) However, if the concession involves more than:

- 1) \$100,000 per year in gross receipts;
- 2) the construction of facilities;
- 3) a term longer than four years; or
- 4) the provision of service other than those normally provided at similar facilities managed by the state;

then, the commissioner of DNR must find that the proposed contract:

- 1) will implement the purposes of the park and is authorized by the park's management plan, if one exists;
- 2) will enhance public use and enjoyment of the park and will maintain a high quality environment and the opportunity for high quality recreational experiences;
- 3) will provide services that are not feasible or affordable for the state to provide directly;
- 4) will not create unacceptable adverse environmental effects;
- 5) is based on a need or desire of the public;
- 6) recognizes and accommodates, at no cost, ordinary uses in a park;
- 7) requires contract to support local residents;
- 8) provides the state with a fair and equitable share of the contractor's gross receipts in money or services;
- 9) provides that DNR retain control over fees and the appearance of facilities;
- 10) encourages the accommodation of special populations (handicapped, seniors, school children);
- 11) provide for the termination of the contract for failure to abide by the contract terms or this section of the Alaska Statutes.

(c) Before bids or proposals are sought, the commissioner shall

- 1) make an inquiry at the local level to identify community concerns;
- 2) if it is determined appropriate to proceed, make a preliminary decision (formal document) that includes the findings under (b) above and
 - A) an assessment of existing visitor use that may be affected by the proposed concession activities;
 - B) an assessment of the potential conflicts or effects on wildlife, water, scenic values or other resources;
 - C) an identification of the types of services or goods that the contractor will provide;
 - D) contract terms and conditions;
 - E) a determination as to whether the contract activity would be more appropriately located outside of the park or on

private lands in the park;

F) views and comments of the park's advisory board.

3) After making a preliminary decision,

A) seek public comments (hold a hearing if facilities are being developed);

B) after considering public comment, issue a final decision.

(d) DNR must allow for public comment prior to any renewal or extension of a contract.

note: "ordinary uses" are defined as any use not general associated with a developed facility including fishing, hunting, walking, swimming in a natural body of water, picnicking or automobile parking associated with another ordinary use. Concessionaires manot charge for the use of a restroom.

prepared DPOR, 5/22/87 based on SCS CS HB 16 (Res).



Recreational Development Zone

Purpose and Characteristics

Recreational development zones are established within State Park System units to meet the more intensive recreational needs of the public with convenient and well defined access via roads, railroads, boating anchorages, airstrips, and high standard trails; with more intensively-developed recreational facilities such as campgrounds or picnic areas; with guided activities; and with information centers to orient visitors to the unit's special features.

The landscape within this zone can be modified to support educational and recreational activities and/or to enhance wildlife habitat and scenic qualities. These zones are established where soils, slope, drainage and vegetation can support more intensive recreational activities. Fire suppression and insect and disease control may be used, where appropriate, within this zone to maintain or enhance recreational use. A recreational development zone may already have been influenced by prior developments and is intended to provide a transition area to absorb heavy human impacts.

Developments and Activities

The highest level of developments and activities is meant to occur in this zone within park units. The developments allowed in this zone include - but are not limited to - roads and trails, private vehicle and public transportation routes or access, campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor and interpretive centers, high-standard trails for all ages and abilities, park management facilities and commercial lodges or resorts as provided for within the unit management or site development plan. High intensity activities related to the use of these developed facilities are generally encouraged. Summer and winter off-road vehicles (ORV'S) and other motorized recreational vehicles may be allowed in this zone within specifically designated areas or through management techniques such as time and/or space allocations.



Natural Zone

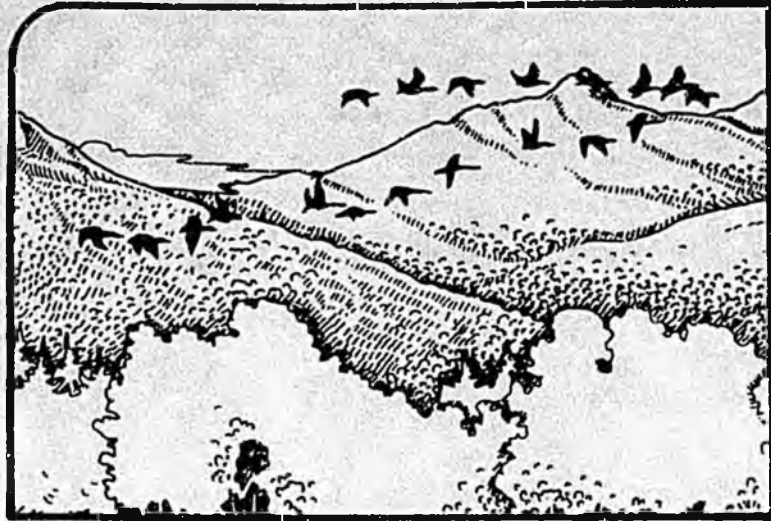
Purpose and Characteristics

Natural zones are established to provide for moderate-to-low impact and dispersed forms of recreation and to act as buffers between recreational development and wilderness zones.

These zones are relatively undeveloped and undisturbed, and are managed to maintain high scenic qualities and to provide visitors with opportunities for significant, natural outdoor experiences. An area's natural landscape character is the dominant feature within this zone. Landscape modification may be allowed to enhance, maintain, or protect the natural setting according to the unit management plan. Use of fire suppression, insect or disease control, or wildlife habitat enhancement as management techniques in natural zones will be defined in the unit management plan.

Developments and Activities

Developments in a natural zone are intended to provide for the safety of park visitors and to provide for a moderate level of convenience in a high-quality natural setting. Allowable developments include - but are not limited to - backcountry shelters, public-use cabins, high standard hiking and bicycle trails (paved or gravel), bridges and roads where necessary to access development zones and as provided for in an approved management plan. A medium level of activity is encouraged in this zone. Activities include - but are not limited to - hang-gliding, bicycling, backpacking, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, camping, sledding, tobogganing, berry picking and rock climbing. Snowmobiles may be allowed in this zone - within specifically designated areas - depending on resource sensitivities and potential conflicts with other park uses. Other private, motorized off-road vehicle use is generally prohibited within this zone.



Wilderness Zone

Purpose and Characteristics

Wilderness zones are established to promote, to perpetuate and, where necessary, to restore the wilderness character of the land and its specific values of solitude, physical and mental challenge, scientific study, inspiration and primitive recreational opportunities.

Wilderness zones are of such size as to maintain the area's wilderness character, are tailored to protect the associated values and, if possible, are defined by watershed boundaries. These zones are characterized by the natural landscape, its vegetation and its geologic forms. Resource modification can occur in this zone only to restore areas to a natural state. Natural processes will be allowed to operate freely to the extent that human safety and public and private property are protected. The use of fire suppression and insect and disease control as management techniques may occur only through the implementation of a plan approved by the director of the Division of Parks. Wildlife habitat enhancement activities, such as vegetation manipulation, may not occur in this zone.

Developments and Activities

A wilderness zone should have no man-made conveniences within its boundaries except for the most primitive of trails with minimum trail maintenance, bridges, and signing. Developments or other improvements will be undertaken only if it has been determined by the director of the Division of Parks that significant threats to public safety exist or in order to reduce adverse impacts on the area's resources and values. Access to and within this zone, for other than rescue or management purposes, will be by foot or other non-motorized means except for 1) use of designated aircraft-landing access sites where alternative means of access do not exist, 2) authorized research projects, or 3) situations specifically allowed by law. Aircraft landing for recreational access or research purposes may be restricted by the director as to daily time or season of use. The dropping of people or objects from aircraft is prohibited except by special permit issued by the director. Activities which threaten the character of the wilderness zone will be restricted. If overuse or misuse occurs, the director may restrict entry and use of the area. Methods of restriction may include separation and control of use activities through time and space allocation, use/area rotation schemes, and/or a permit system.

FIGURE 3. Guidelines for Activities within Land-Use Zones

LAND USE ZONES	RESOURCE MODIFICATION FOR:					INTENSITY OF RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT IN DESIGNATED LOCATIONS										
	Educational Purposes	Recreational Purposes	Habitat Enhancement	Scenic Enhancement	Resource Restoration	INTENSITY			EXAMPLES							
						High	Medium	Low	Trail Bridges	Ski Lifts	Wildlife Observation Blinds	Visitor Centers	Winter Warm-up Huts	Public Use Cabins	Trail Shelters	
RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NATURAL ZONE	◐	◐	●	◐	●	○	◐	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●
WILDERNESS ZONE	○	○	○	○	◐	○	○	◐	◐	○	○	○	◐	◐	◐	◐
CULTURAL ZONE	◐	○	○	○	◐	○	○	○	●	○	◐	◐	◐	○	○	○

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Tent Platforms	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Developed Walk-In Campsites	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ROADS	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	High Standard	TRAILS
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Low Standard	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Commercial Lodges	CONCES- SIONS
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Guiding Permit	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Fire Supression	MANAGEMENT CONTROLS
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Insect & Disease Control	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Wildlife Habitat Enhancement	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Private Automobile/Vehicle	MOTORIZED ACTIVITIES
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Public Transportation	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Off-Road Vehicle (ORV)	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Snowmachine	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Aircraft Landings	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Motorboating	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Motorcycle	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HORSEBACKRIDING	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Shooting Range	FIREARM DIS- CHARGE
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Hunting	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	TRAPPING	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	FISHING	

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AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

CONFIRMATION
HEARING -
BOARD of
FISHERIES,
1987



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
P.O. Box 1 A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Full
Name

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS RESUME

FEB 01 1987

INSTRUCTIONS

A separate application is required for each position for which you apply. Complete and specific answers will aid in rapid and accurate processing of your resume. The initial determination of whether you qualify for the position specified will be based on this application.

Please type or print legibly in ink. Forward to the above address. Be sure your answers are true. A willfully false answer may result in your disqualification or removal from office if you are appointed.

Position for which I am applying:
Board of Fisheries

Please list any other Board or Commission on which you serve:
Board of Fisheries
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Name Mike Haggren		Previous Name applied under
Mailing Address P.O. Box 315	Residence Address 1609 Monashka Circle	
City, State and Zip Code Kodiak, Alaska 99615		
Home Telephone 486-5477	Business or Message Telephone 486-5477	

REPORT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE CHANGES PROMPTLY

AS 39.05.100 requires that a person appointed to a board or commission be a registered voter before the last general election:

Are you a registered voter? YES NO

Voter Registration Number (Optional) 4395215 Social Security Number (Optional) 541-60-7252

Have you ever been convicted of a misdemeanor within the past five years or a felony within the past ten years? YES NO

If "YES", explain the circumstances on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this application. A conviction is not necessarily grounds for disqualification. The number of convictions, nature, recency and relationship to the board position applied for will be evaluated and a determination will be made after a review of all relevant facts.

A policy in the Governor's Office pertaining to boards and commissions is that a member attend at least 75% of the meetings. Are there any circumstances in either your professional or personal life which would prevent you from participating at the required authorized meetings? YES NO

If "YES", explain on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this application.

This position may require that the member travel to either urban or rural (or both) areas. Are there any circumstances which would prevent you from participating?

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: Certain Boards and Commissions require full disclosure of personal financial data under AS 39.50.010. If required for the Board or Commission for which you are applying, are you willing to do so? YES NO

Could you or any member of your family be affected financially by decisions to be made by the Board or Commission for which you have applied?
 YES NO If "YES", explain. My father and brother in law are both commercial fishermen.

The Office of the Governor will not discriminate against an applicant for a Board or Commission based on Sex, Age, National Origin, Marital Status, Pregnancy, Handicap, Religion or Parenthood.

TRAINING & EXPERIENCE: (If resumé attached, it is not necessary to complete items A-D)

A. List any professional licenses, certifications, or registrations and dates obtained that may be used as qualifying criteria:

B. List both formal and informal education and training experiences: (Use additional paper if necessary)

4 years college

C. List any community service positions, municipal government positions, state positions held, and list any awards received. These include both compensated and uncompensated positions (for example, president of a service organization or a mayor). Also include length of time served in the positions.

D. Employment work history: paid, unpaid or voluntary: (Use additional paper if necessary)

Commercial fisherman,
Board of directors, Western Fishboat Owners Assoc. 3 years.
Board of Directors, Alaska Draggers Assoc. 3 years.
Conference Board International Halibut Commission 1 year
NPFMC Crab-Trawl workgroup for Kodiak Is. waters 1986
Kodiak advisory board Crab-Trawl workgroups whenever available
Have been involved in the following fisheries: King crab-Kodiak, Tanner crab Kodiak
Dungeness crab Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Drift gillnet salmon cook Inlet, attached page

The Office of the Governor and the State of Alaska have an Affirmative Action Equal Employment Opportunity Program. To assist in the program, you are asked to voluntarily answer the following questions to provide the information necessary for reporting purposes. Under State and Federal law, the information you provide will not be used to illegally discriminate against you.

SEX Male Female
ETHNIC BACKGROUND White Black Hispanic Alaska Native Asian or Pacific Islander American Indian

Date of Birth 6-27-52 Military Service (If applicable, give dates)

CERTIFICATION: I swear that the information I have entered on this form is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if I deliberately conceal or enter false information on the form my application may be rejected, I may be removed from the list of eligible candidates or I may be removed from the position. I agree that the Office of the Governor may contact present or former employers or other persons who know me to obtain additional information about my skills and abilities. I understand that the information on this application is public information and may be released through a legal request for such information.

Signature in Ink

Mike Haggren

Date

1-29-82

continued from page one D.

Kodiak shrimp trawl fishery, the food/bait Herring trawl fishery Kodiak.

Been involved in joint venture trawl operations around Kodiak Island and have been involved with the domestic shore-based bottom fisheries for the past three winters. I also have participated in the Halibut fishery for several years.

On the west coast, I fished for Albacore tuna for several years, spent a short time in the salmon troll fishery, fished for Dungeness crab, and gill-net salmon on the Columbia River.

I am currently employed in the Tanner crab pot fishery, Kodiak Island, will be changing over into domestic trawl bottom fish fishery soon, will participate in the Halibut longline openings, operate in Cook Inlet this summer as a salmon drift fisherman, and most likely fish the food/bait Herring season in Kodiak during 1987.

Concerning the meeting attendance percentage: I would like to say I could give 100% of my time and effort to the position. I have taken the steps to have an alternate skipper run the vessel I own and operate while I would be away. This then would be in theory, able to leave me free. Though the people I have employed are stable, responsible adults, I cannot say that a situation could not arise that I would be called upon to remedy for the short term. Specific example, something unexpectedly happening to my skipper, health, family, ecc. The fall is no problem, the vessel is normally in maintenance. On the other hand, March is presently the peak month for trawling. April again is a slow month.

I don't want to make it sound like I expect something to happen because I don't. However, I can not say that there are no circumstances because in the fishing business, anything is possible.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

JAN 27 1987

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS RESUMÉ

INSTRUCTIONS

A separate application is required for each position for which you apply. Complete and specific answers will aid in rapid and accurate processing of your resumé. The initial determination of whether you qualify for the position specified will be based on this application.

Please type or print legibly in ink. Forward to the above address. Be sure your answers are true. A willfully false answer may result in your disqualification or removal from office if you are appointed.

Position for which I am applying:

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

Please list any other Board or Commission on which you serve:

Name JOSEPH DEMMERT JR.		Previous Name applied under
Mailing Address 2724-4TH AVE		Residence Address 2724-4TH AVE.
City, State and Zip Code KETCHIKAN, AK, 99901		
Home Telephone 907 225 5376		Business or Message Telephone 225 5376

REPORT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE CHANGES PROMPTLY

AS 39.05.100 requires that a person appointed to a board or commission be a registered voter before the last general election:

Are you a registered voter? YES NO

Voter Registration Number (Optional)

Social Security Number (Optional)

535-18-4261

Have you ever been convicted of a misdemeanor within the past five years or a felony within the past ten years? YES NO

If "YES", explain the circumstances on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this application. A conviction is not necessarily grounds for disqualification. The number of convictions, nature, recency and relationship to the board position applied for will be evaluated and a determination will be made after a review of all relevant facts.

A policy in the Governor's Office pertaining to boards and commissions is that a member attend at least 75% of the meetings. Are there any circumstances in either your professional or personal life which would prevent you from participating at the required authorized meetings? YES NO

If "YES", explain on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this application.

This position may require that the member travel to either urban or rural (or both) areas. Are there any circumstances which would prevent you from participating? NO.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: Certain Boards and Commissions require full disclosure of personal financial data under AS 39.50.010. If required for the Board or Commission for which you are applying, are you willing to do so? YES NO

Could you or any member of your family be affected financially by decisions to be made by the Board or Commission for which you have applied?

YES NO If "YES", explain. I AM A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN BOAT-OWNER OPERATOR. I HAVE FISHED COMMERCIALY SINCE 1937 AND BOAT OWNER SINCE 1950.

The Office of the Governor will not discriminate against an applicant for a Board or Commission based on Sex, Age, National Origin, Marital Status, Pregnancy, Handicap, Religion or Parenthood.

TRAINING & EXPERIENCE: If résumé attached, it is not necessary to complete items A-D)

A. List any professional licenses, certifications, or registrations and dates obtained that may be used as qualifying criteria:

I AM A PERMIT HOLDER IN THE ALASKA POWER TROLL FISHERY, S.E. ALASKA SALMON PURSE-SEINE FISHERY, S.E. ALASKA HERRING PURSE-SEINE BAIT AND FOOD FISH FISHERY, S.E. ALASKA HERRING SAC-ROE PURSE-SEINE FISHERY AND HALIBUT LONG LINE FISHERY.

B. List both formal and informal education and training experiences: (Use additional paper if necessary)

GRADUATED - SHELDON JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL - SITKA - MAY 1944
 COMPLETED BOAT BUILDING COURSE - MT. EDGE CUMBE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN 1948.

C. List any community service positions, municipal government positions, state positions held, and list any awards received. These include both compensated and uncompensated positions (for example, president of a service organization or a mayor). Also include length of time served in the positions.

SERVED AS SGT-AT-ARMS, TREASURER, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND PRESIDENT; ALASKA NATIVE BROTHERHOOD CAMP 14-KETCHIKAN - MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING SINCE 1952, MEMBER TINGIT-HAIDA CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EIGHT-TWO YEAR TERM PRESIDENT - KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORP. 1978-1979. MEMBER AK. BOARD OF FISH & GAME - 1970 THRU DEC. 1974. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD 1972, 1973 & 1974 MEMBER KETCHIKAN FISH & GAME ADVISORY Comm. 1975 thru 1981 VOTING MEMBER - NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

D. Employment work history: paid, unpaid or voluntary: (Use additional paper if necessary)

1980 THRU 1983 MEMBER SEALASKA CORP. BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1983 THRU PRESENT TERM WHICH EXPIRES IN 1988. SERVED AS AN ADVISOR IN THE U.S. - CANADA SALMON TREATY NEGOTIATIONS FROM 1971 CONTINUOUSLY TILL THE SALMON TREATY WAS SIGNED. PRESENTLY SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SEALASKA TIMBER CORP., A POSITION I'VE HELD SINCE 1985.

The Office of the Governor and the State of Alaska have an Affirmative Action Equal Employment Opportunity Program. To assist in the program, you are asked to voluntarily answer the following questions to provide the information necessary for reporting purposes. Under State and Federal law, the information you provide will not be used to illegally discriminate against you.

SEX Male Female
 ETHNIC BACKGROUND White Black Hispanic Alaska Native Asian or Pacific Islander American Indian

Date of Birth 10-03-26 Military Service (if applicable, give dates) U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE DEC-1944 thru 1-41 8-46 thru 6-47

CERTIFICATION: I swear that the information I have entered on this form is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if I deliberately conceal or enter false information on the form my application may be rejected, I may be removed from the list of eligible candidates or I may be removed from the position. I agree that the Office of the Governor may contact present or former employers or other persons who know me to obtain additional information about my skills and abilities. I understand that the information on this application is public information and may be released through a legal request for such information.

Signature in Ink *Joseph R. ...* Date JAN 23, 1987

GARY SLAVEN
P.O. BOX 205
PETERSBURG, AK 99833
PHONE: (907) 772-3675

SSN: 540-62-2563

DOB: MARCH 7, 1951

Commercial fisherman since 1963. Owned vessels since 1973.
Second generation fisherman.

Graduated high school in Junction City, Oregon in 1969. Entered Marine Corps in 1970. Honorable Discharge in 1973 with a rating of Sergeant E-5. While in Marine Corps had training in Public Human Relations.

Currently is Vice President of Alaska Trollers Association and has held this post for three years. Prior to becoming Vice President, served on the Board of Directors for the Alaska Trollers Association for approximately five years.

Is a member of: United Fishermen of Alaska for approximately ten years, Petersburg Troll Pact for five years, delegate to the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty negotiations for approximately two years, member Northern Panel, U.S. - Canada Pacific Salmon Commission, and is a recent member of the Aquaculture Association, Northern Southeast Chapter.

907-486-3910
Box 991

APR 28 1978



Kodiak, Alaska
99615

Rep. Adelheld Herrmann, Chairman
House Resources Committee

RE: Board of Fish confirmation hearings

Dear Representative Herrmann:

Other commitments make it impossible for me to be present to testify during the May 1 House Resources Committee legislative confirmation hearing for the Board of Fish.

I hope you will accept this written testimony as part of the public record.

Alaska Dragger's Association's members support the confirmation of the Board of Fish members. I've personally worked with all the nominees during my ten years as executive director of the Alaska Dragger's Association and feel they bring experience and credibility to the Board of Fish.

The work since their appointment by Gov. Steve Cowper has been, in my opinion, excellent.

Mike Haggren is a Kodiak resident and our association feels particularly good about Mike's appointment. He asks questions, thinks and has always been concerned with finding equitable solutions to problems. Anything Mike takes on he gives a total commitment to and does well.

We hope the confirmation of the new board will go smoothly.

Sincerely,

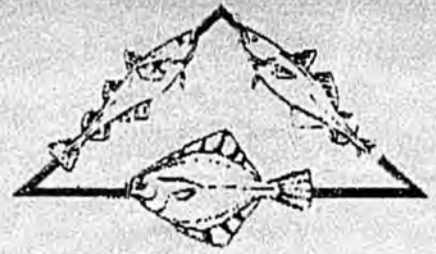
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Al Burch".

Al Burch, executive director
Alaska Dragger's Association

CC: Rep. Sam Cotten
Rep. John Sund
Rep. Mike Navarre
Rep. Cliff Davidson
Rep. Drue Pearce
Rep. Heinrich Springer
Rep. Lyman Hoffman
Rep. Richard Schultz

Harvesting Alaskan Shrimp and Whitefish

Alaska Groundfish Data Bank



April 28, 1987

Rep. Adelheld Herrmann
House Resources Committee

RE: Board of Fish confirmation hearing

Dear Rep. Herrmann:

I regret that I will be unable to participate in the May 1 teleconference public hearing on the Confirmation of the Fish and Game Boards.

The members of the Alaska Groundfish Data Bank do want to let the House Resources Committee know that we are in complete support of confirming the nominees to the Board of Fish.

We are familiar with all the nominees and have found them to be men of honor and integrity with the knowledge of the Alaskan fishing industry necessary for Board of Fish members.

Mike Haggren of Kodiak we know well and feel his diverse background and hands on experience in longline, trawl and salmon fisheries, along with his humility, sense of humor, commitment to the board process and ability to listen to people to be a valuable asset to the Board of Fish.

Sincerely,

Chris Blackburn, director
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

- CC: Rep. Sam Cotten
- Rep. John Sund
- Rep. Mike Navarre
- Rep. Cliff Davidson
- Rep. Drue Pearce
- Rep. Heinrich Springer
- Rep. Lyman Hoffman
- Rep. Richard Schultz



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

BOX 850 • SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669
PHONE 262-4441

STAN THOMPSON
MAYOR

March 4, 1987

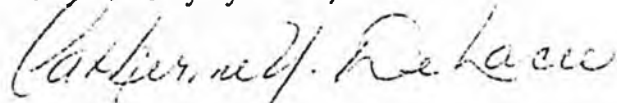
House of Representatives
House Resource Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Committee Members:

Enclosed please find a copy of Resolution 87-28, Urging Confirmation of the Appointment of Mike Haggren to the State Board of Fish, which was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the assembly on March 3, 1987. The resolution is sent at the request of the administration and assembly.

We appreciate your attention and consideration.

Very truly yours,



Catherine Y. DeLacee
Deputy Borough Clerk

Enclosure: (1)

Introduced by: McGahan
Date: March 3, 1987
Action: Adopted
Vote: Unanimous

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

RESOLUTION 87-28

URGING CONFIRMATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF MIKE HAGGREN TO THE STATE BOARD OF FISH.

WHEREAS, the Governor has appointed Mike Haggren of Kodiak, Alaska to the State Board of Fish; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Haggren was recommended for appointment by the United Cook Inlet Drift Association; and

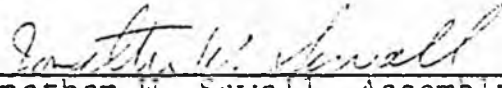
WHEREAS, the Borough Assembly feels that this appointment should be confirmed;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY:

Section 1. The Borough Assembly urges the Alaska Legislature to confirm the appointment of Mike Haggren to the State Board of Fish.

Section 2. Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Resource Committees of the State House and Senate of the Alaska Legislature and Senators Binkley, Fischer, Kerttula and Szymanski and to Representatives Cato, Navarre, Swackhammer, Wallis and Zawacki.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH ON THIS 3rd DAY OF March, 1987.


Jonathan W. Sewall, Assembly President

ATTEST:


Borough Clerk

Sam Cotten
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Mr. Cotten:

I would like to make a few comments on the Board of Fish and the Commercial Fisheries Budget. I have been a resident of Alaska for over eleven years. I am employed in Banking and also a Cook Inlet Eastside Setnetter. Needless to say I am very upset over the "7000" decision by the Board of Fish. I do not feel we should be held to a decision made by what appears to be unethical actions. It is very hard for me to believe they were not trading votes and by adjourning as they did leaves intirely too much of a gray area. I also feel the decision was political not biological. The Board totally ignored the Staff Biologist. I get very nervous when we start managing our fisheries politically instead of biologically. Staff showed the Board that the King Salmon into the Kenai River has increased for the past five seasons while the sport catch has remained constant. More fish in the river does not mean more fish will be caught, maybe the river has reached a saturation point, maybe there is so much noise from the tremendous number of boats the fish are scared and won't bite, maybe the fishermen don't know how to fish. Mr. Bonney, Mr. Penny, and the guides don't appear to have any problem catching fish. The Biologist have also proved back to back set net periods do not effect fish entering the river. In fact the best fishing day on the river in 1986 was following the setnetters fishing for four consectuive days. Another interesting point, every fish we catch is a Kenai King, seems funny we don't catch kings destined for the other rivers. The number of kings taken by setnetters is very accurate. Taken directly from fish tickets, sport caught fish is an estimate. I feel Fish and Game is close but it is still an estimate. Setnetters count also includes every

fish caught including the two or three pound jacks. Sportsmen do not count fish under twenty inches, and who knows how many are caught and released because it was not "large" enough.

Again I say let's manage the Fishery Biologically not Politically and definitely not contradictory to the Cook Inlet Management Plan.

I am also concerned about the severe budget cuts to Commercial Fish. I am told with license fees, permit fees, and raw fish tax, that income exceeds their budget. If we

continue to reduce the effectiveness of the managers of our fisheries we will destroy them.

I feel we have limited their ability to properly manage our fisheries. They will do their best but will be conservative which will cost the state income from lost raw fish tax and what the fisherman loose?

Fishing was an important industry to Alaska before oil, has been during the oil peak and will be here after oil declines if we don't do something stupid. Let's not let a few budget dollars ruin something this important to the future of Alaska.

I know I, and feel most other fishermen would pay additional fees to see our fisheries managed properly. Give them more money in their "Test Fishery Budget" would be a help and not cost the state one single penny.

I would also like for you to consider replacing the Board of Fish with state paid Biologists, with the conflict of interest laws there is no way any member of that Board can vote on anything and not be in conflict.

I don't know how many of you have attended Board Meetings but we should do something about Mr. Carter. I don't think he even knows where he is most of the time. In three years I haven't heard the man ask one question from anyone. He is in another world.

If and when you are in Anchorage I would very much like to answer any questions you may have or just talk.

Sincerely Yours,

The Davis Family

Home phone 345-3775

Work phone 786-7350

Howard Taft Davis Jr.

7311 Hillside Way

Bettie Lou Davis

Anchorage, Alaska

Deborah Louise Davis

99516

Howard Taft Davis III



ALASKA SETNETTER'S ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 3548, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

February 27, 1987

Representative Sam Cotten
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: Board of Fisheries

Representative Cotten:

The Alaska Setnetter's Association would like to address the current problems with the Alaska Board of Fisheries as we perceive them to be.

The first is the loss of public confidence in the Board process and the importance of restoring the integrity of the Board. It is vital that this Board which is allocating millions of dollars in fishery resources every year be completely above question. Our Governor may say that there is no evidence of the accused recent "deals made", but when you have many fishermen from around the state indicating that they believe the Board system is corrupt, then it is time to take definite action. The entire format of the Board may have to be changed. Many individuals and organizations have ideas on how this should be done. There is not an easy solution, but ignoring the situation may only cause greater problems in the future.

Additionally, we would like to protest Governor Cowper's recent appointments to the Board of Fisheries. We feel strongly that the user groups must be more equally represented.

The salmon fishery in Alaska consists of primarily seine, drift, setnet, and troll. Currently on the Board are three representatives who hold drift permits, two for the sport industry, one for troll, and one which holds permits for both seine and troll. Shown below are statistics for the different user groups provided by Limited Entry Commission for year end 1985. The percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

<u>USER GROUP</u>	<u>TOTAL PERMITS</u>	<u>RESIDENT</u>	<u>NON-RESIDENT</u>	<u>% OF RESIDENTS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>REPRESENTED ON FISH BOARD</u>
S01 - Seine	1,387	960	425	69%	11%	1
S03 - Drift	3,641	2,321	1,304	64%	29.5%	3
S04 - Setnet	4,266	3,876	371	91%	34%	-0-
S05 & S15 - Troll	3,133	2,755	373	88%	25.5%	2
	<u>12,427</u>					

February 27, 1987

Page Two

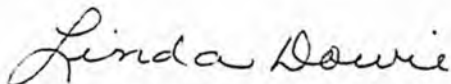
As is clearly shown, the S04 user group is the largest and has the highest percentage of residents. Surely these 4,266 people deserve a setnet permit holder to be appointed. There are only 3,641 permit holders in the S03 (drift) fishery and yet there are three individuals on the Board who participate in this fishery. The S04 permit holders comprise 34% (the largest percentage) of total salmon permits. To not have a representative on the Board of Fisheries which is deciding our livelihood, is unjust.

We are well aware that Governor Cowper has indicated that only the best people would be appointed. He does not want to be limited to making appointments by gear type. Yet there are two seats designated for the sports industry. It is imperative that in the commercial fishery, some type of equitable balance be acquired. More of an effort should be made to ensure that the representation be fair. What would the reaction of the visible drift fishery be if there were no drift fisherman appointed to the Board? The public outcry would be tremendous. It shouldn't require legislation for the appointments to be made in an equitable manner.

The Alaska Setnetter's Association is convinced that something must be done to rectify this situation. The system is not working at present and it is possible that drastic changes will have to be accomplished to make the Board process fair for all fishermen. We feel that we are not asking anything unreasonable. It simply must be equitable for all.

We will appreciate any assistance you may give us. If you have any questions or need more information, please don't hesitate to contact me at the address listed above or call 486-4741 on weekdays. Thank you very much for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,



Linda C. Dowie
President

CONFIRMATION

HEARING -

BOARD of

GAME,

1987

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 27, 1987

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Sam:

Governor Steve Cowper has reappointed Sidney Huntington, Joel Bennett and Nicholas Jackson to serve on the Board of Game. The Governor wanted me to inform you personally of his decision.

Many outstanding candidates qualified for this position, making this a difficult decision. The Governor appreciates your comments and recommendations and thanks you for your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheila".

Sheila K. Gottehrer
Director
Boards and Commissions



**WILDLIFE
FEDERATION
OF ALASKA**

The Alaska Affiliate of the
National Wildlife Federation

DATE: May 1, 1987

TO: Sam Cotten
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee

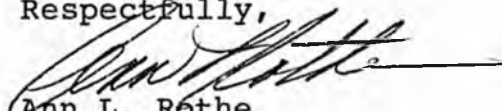
RE: Confirmation of Board of Game Appointments

I am writing on behalf of the Wildlife Federation of Alaska. We are the state affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, the largest conservation organization in the world, with over 4.5 million members nationwide (8,000 of whom are Alaskans.) This is to inform you that we strongly support the reappointment of Joel Bennett to the Alaska Board of Game. Although our membership is composed primarily of hunters and fishermen, we think it is important to have representation on the Board that reflects the broad interests of all Alaskans, including nonconsumptive users. Mr. Bennett, a respected naturalist and cinematographer, has proven himself to be an excellent representative of nonconsumptive users (as well as consumptive users--Mr. Bennett is an avid hunter), and has time and again demonstrated a fair-minded approach to the complex wildlife management issues that have confronted the Board.

We strongly urge you to confirm Mr. Bennett's appointment to the Alaska Board of Game.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,


Ann L. Rothe
President

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
(Revised February 27, 1987)

ADS

NAME AND ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

TERM EXPIRES

Joel Bennett
114 West 6th Street
Juneau, AK 99801

506-1255 (H)

1/31/90

try to call again

4/22

N/A ✓ 4/22

Sidney Huntington
P. O. Box 27
Galena, AK 99741

656-1212 (H)

1/31/90

4/23 spoke with him 8-10

msg

✓ 4/22

Nick Jackson
P. O. Box 123
Gakona, AK 99586

822-3869 (H)

1/31/90

msg

✓ 4/23

822-3561 (W)

Brenda Johnson (Chair)
P. O. Box 924
Nome, AK 99762

443-5761

1/31/89

Jay Massey
P. O. Box 429
Girdwood, AK 99587

783-2129 (H)

1/31/89

276-2345 (W)

Sarah Scanlan
c/o NANA Regional
Corporation
4706 Harding Drive
Anchorage, AK 99517

345-6793 (H)

1/31/89

248-3030 (W)

Victor Van Ballenberghe
Institute of Northern
Forestry
308 Tanana Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5500

457-8166 (H)

1/31/88

474-7443 (W)

Alaska Board of Game members may also be reached at:

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Division of Boards
P. O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802-2000
(907) 455-4110

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
(Revised February 27, 1987)

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE NUMBER</u>	<u>TERM EXPIRES</u> 4/22
Val Angasan P. O. Box 89 Dillingham, AK 99576	842-5463 (H) 842-2386 (W)	1/31/89
Bix Bonney c/o Bob Penney 3620 Penland Parkway Anchorage, AK 99508	276-2222 (Mess.)	1/31/89
Ernie Carter 1208 Denali Way Fairbanks, AK 99701	456-4313 (H) 452-5186 (W)	1/31/88
Joe Demmert, Jr. 2724 4th Avenue Ketchikan, AK 99901	225-5376 <i>left msg 4/25</i>	1/31/90 msg.
Jesse Foster General Delivery Quinhagak, AK 99665	556-8315	1/31/89
Mike Haggren P. O. Box 2151 592 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-5477	1/31/90 msg. } ✓ 4/22
Gary Slaven P. O. Box 205 Petersburg, AK 99833	772-3675	1/31/90 n/a ✓ <i>msg 4/25</i> Beth Stone

Alaska Board of Fisheries members may also be reached at:

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Division of Boards
P. O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802-2000
(907) 465-4110

RESUME

Sidney Huntington



Birthdate: May 10, 1915

Education: Grades 1 through 4

Family: Raised 14 children, adopted 1 child now 4 years old.

Occupational

Activities: Hunted and trapped over 50 years, full and part time.

Built roads to Hogatza mining and built 40 man permanent camp.

Foreman building mining dredge.

Foreman Morrison Knutsen Construction, 3 years.

Foreman carpenter for Air Force, 11 years.

Manage own business for over 20 years, still have it.

Civic

Activities: Member/Chairman of Huslia School Board, 1958-1962.

Member of Galena School Board, 1963 to present.

Member of Alaska Board of Game, 1974 to present.

No jail record.

Non drinker.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF BOARDS

APR 30 1987

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-2000
PHONE: (907) 465-4110

April 29, 1987

The Honorable Henry Springer
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Springer:

Your staff has asked for the number of days Board of Game members have missed during Game Board sessions. We have compiled that information for the years 1982-1987. Earlier records are archived and could not be retrieved and compiled in the time frame requested.

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>Number of Days Possible 1982 - 1987</u>	<u>Number of Days Missed</u>
Joel Bennett	157	6
Clint Buckmaster	22	0
Kirk Gay	88	19
John Hansen	42	0
Dick Hensel	22	0
Sam Harbo	81	1
Sidney Huntington	157	22
Nick Jackson	115	6
Brenda Johnson	135	0
Jay Massey	37	1
Jim Reardon	22	0
Sarah Scanlan	115	1
John Shively	20	7
Vic Van Ballenberghe	76	3

I hope that this information will suffice. If you have any questions about the information, we will be happy to answer them.

Sincerely,



Beth Stewart
Director

cc: House Resources Committee
Board of Game Members

Resume

Nicholas (Nick) Jackson
Box 123
Gakona, AK 99586

PERSONAL DATA

Birth Year: 1936, Copper Center
Marital Status: Married, 5 children

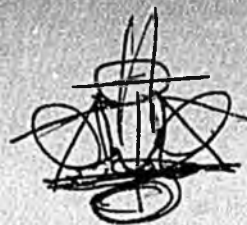
JOB EXPERIENCE

Present	-Ahtna Construction, teamster
1980 - Present	-Ahtna, Inc., President
1979 - 1980	-Ahtna, Inc., Vice President
1975 - 1978	-Ahtna, Inc., General Manager
1974 - 1975	-Ahtna, Inc., Treasurer
1965 - 1973	-Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Fish and Game Technician, Glennallen

Other experience:

Involved in hunting, fishing and has been a trapper.

May 1, 1987



CONFIRMATION HEARING - GAMEBOARD

by House Committee on Resources
Rep. Heinrich Springer, Committee Member

H. Springer

Questions to Mr. Joel Bennett

I don't know Mr. Bennett personally and don't recall every meeting him. I am only concerned about the future of Alaska's natural resources and some of the economic and social implications.

I deeply respect any board members because of their willingness to work hard, address controversial issues and serve with dedication, usually without appreciation by the public. This includes Mr. Bennett.

My questioning is based on the fact that I have received communications in the ratio of 50 against/4 for confirmation of Mr. Bennett to date; primarily from Southeast and Interior Alaska.

1. Would you care to comment why there is such strong anti-confirmation indication?
2. How do you interpret the State's Constitution demand to utilize, develop and maintain natural resources including wildlife, or "the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses? (Article VIII, Section 4).
3. There have been numerous complaints that you ignore the recommendations of the "Local Advisory Committees". Any comment?
4. How do you feel about the role of trophy hunting as a game management tool?

Do we sufficiently use it as an economic "industry"?

5. What do you think about culling or trophy hunting of selected old animals in Parks or Refuges under the direction of Park personnel?

6. What comments do you have on Sea-Mammal Management?
 - a) Do you favor the State taking it over?
 - b) What is your stand on sports hunting for polar bear and walrus? (under the Canada/NWT model)

7. How do you feel about predator control in game management? Large predators like wolves, bear, etc.?
Small predators like lynx, martens, etc.?
 - a) Predator control in relation to prey populations? (what to do if prey declines steeply?).
 - b) Predator control in relation to domestic or semi-domestic stock? (reindeer - wolf, grizzly)
 - c) Predator control in relation to threatened species? (coyote - dusky Canada goose, foxes - Aleutian Canada goose, etc)

8. What is your stand on subsistence hunting?
 - a) Should only traditional use be allowed?
 - b) Should taking without regard to age, sex or abundance status be allowed?
 - c) Should there be open and closed seasons for taking of subsistence-utilized species?
 - d) Should subsistence taking of threatened species be allowed?
 - e) Should taking of species covered by international treaties be allowed? (migratory birds, etc.)

9. What are your comments about trapping.
- a) Do you think our present regulations are okay?
 - b) What do you think about "aerial trapping"?
 - c) What about more liberal taking of cyclic animals at the peak of a cycle?

10. Do you think there should be tighter regulations about non-consumptive use of natural resources?

(restrict entry in areas during critical breeding periods, restrict activities like photography, tape recording of some species, example: only known bristle thighed curlew breeding area north of Mountain Village is inactive because of excessive "birder"-activities during breeding season, peregrine falcons at Big Delta, etc.).

Should there be license fees for more-consumptive use?

Although the following has little to do with your confirmation, I would be interested in your observation on:

- a) ADF&G budget. Based on FY 87, do you think their operating budget is sufficient to fulfill the governmental tasks for their department?

Is there sufficient monetary balance between the individual divisions?

In your experiences as a boardmember for 7 years, do you think the ADF&G is doing a good job in general terms? Are there any areas you feel are deficient?

Any comments on Governor Cowper's FY 88 budget proposal?

- b) Public Safety - Fish and Game Law Enforcement

Do you think they have sufficient funding to fulfill their tasks?

In your experiences is our present enforcement effort effective and sufficient?

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

BOARD OF FISHERIES/BOARD OF GAME
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

SUPPORT BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 5, 1973

RESUME

Joel Bennett
114 West 6th St.
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1255

Age: 39

Residence in Alaska; 14 years, 2 months

Education: BA, Washington and Lee University

LLB, Washington and Lee School of Law, 1968

State Bar Membership: Virginia, 1968
Alaska, 1976

Employment: Staff attorney to the Alaska State Legislature, 1968-1976,
specializing in natural resources and wildlife law

Member, State Board of Game, 1972 to present

Self employed, Bennett Film Productions, specializing in natural
history and wildlife programs for television: regular cameraman
Director for Survival Anglia, Ltd., London, producing four
internationally distributed films for television since 1971.

Military Service: Alaska National Guard, 1968-1974, retired 1975, Captain



National Audubon Society

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE

308 G STREET, SUITE 219, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 (907) 276-7034

DATE: April 29, 1987

TO: Sam Cotten
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee

RE: Confirmation of Board of Game Appointments

This is to inform you that the National Audubon Society and its 2,600 members in Alaska strongly support the reappointment of Joel Bennett to the Alaska Board of Game. We think it is important to have representation on the Board that reflects the broad interests of all Alaskans, including nonconsumptive users. This is particularly true given that the industry which represents the major source of nonconsumptive use--the tourism industry--provides significant contributions to our state's economy each year. Mr. Bennett, a respected naturalist and cinematographer, has proven himself to be an excellent representative of nonconsumptive users (as well as consumptive users--Mr. Bennett is an avid hunter), and has time and again demonstrated a fair-minded approach to the complex wildlife management issues that have confronted the Board.

We strongly urge you to confirm Mr. Bennett's appointment to the Alaska Board of Game.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

David R. Cline
Regional Vice President

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

TESTIMONY AND COMMENTS

FROM FOR CUTOFF NAGESNA RD ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON CONFIRMATION OF BOARD OF GAME MEMBER JOEL BENNETT

Our advisory committee has watched Joel Bennett ignore Advisory Committees and Regional Councils recommendations about predator control continuously. The Alaska Constitution mandates the State to manage game on a sustained yield. Evidently, Mr. Bennett does not intend to manage the game for sustained yield. He has ignored testimony from the State Fish and Game Biologists and made recommendations that are nothing but emotional and political. During the meantime our game seasons are getting shorter and permit hunts have had to be implemented.

His voting record speaks for itself. He has served 7 years on the Game Board. The seasons were much longer 7 years ago than they are now. Joel Bennett's voting record shows lack of active game management. Statistics have proven with active Game management, game can and will be abundant.

The Alaskan voters elected a new governor because they wanted a positive change in the administration including the Game Board. When the new Governor reappointed Joel Bennett, the majority of the consumptive users were devastated. We were looking forward to working with members who wanted to manage game. Joel Bennett was not our choice. We know there was an abundant amount of opposition to his reappointment.

We have no objection to a non-consumptive user on the Game Board, but we feel this member should be there to manage game on a sustained yield. Our area has lower moose populations than ever before. If a non-consumptive representative would work towards active game management, tourists and other user groups would benefit alike. The consumptive user, both resident and non-resident, brings a lot of revenue to the state. The guiding industry brings in a lot of revenue. Guides, local transporters, hotels, lodges, license vendors, and taxidermists are just some who receive revenue from the consumptive user. This money stays in the state. License fees are matched by federal funds whereby ADFWG receives more money for research and management.

We respectfully request you not confirm Joel Bennett to the Board of Game.

3211 Shamrock Street
Anchorage, AK. 99504

April 25, 1987

The Honorable Ramona Barnes
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V
Juneau, AK. 99811

Dear Representative Barnes:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting information on the Game Board appointees. My comments and observations follow:

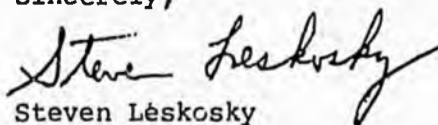
1. Mr. HUNTINGTON. He should be confirmed because he is knowledgeable on wildlife management and will not let special interest groups influence his decisions. He will not vote for subsistence use (even though he is a Native) if such use will adversely effect a species. He has done a good job!
2. MR. JACKSON. He should NOT BE CONFIRMED because he represents special interest groups (subsistence users, Natives, etc.). He has consistently voted for very liberalized seasons where it would benefit subsistence users, even at the expense of wildlife. He has pushed and voted for subsistence (moose) hunting in the Togiak area where moose populations are dangerously low. In the past, he has called for twice the number (and got it) of moose permits recommended by Department biologists, in Unit 13 when the excess (double) number of permits would have reduced the herd too severely. His voting record illustrates he has put subsistence use and Native interests above good wildlife management. He has not, and cannot be objective when it comes to wildlife management.
3. MR. BENNETT. He, also should NOT BE CONFIRMED to the Game Board. Bennett represents special interest groups, such as subsistence users, the Alaska Wildlife Alliance, Greenpeace, etc.). He consistently votes for closed seasons and tight restrictions, almost to the point of being anti-hunting. He is totally against wolf control and wants no season on predators. Of the four proposals to liberalize seasons on predators (coyotes, etc.) so as to reduce predation on the Dusky Geese (very low populations currently), Bennett has voted against all of the proposals. He would like to see all of Alaska as "one big park, with no hunting permitted".

Messrs Jackson and Bennett have voted for rulings and decisions to favor subsistence use and restrict non-resident hunting. Out of state hunters each bring \$10,000 plus, into the state. Restricting them reduces revenues and hurts the guiding industry. Alaska's Game Boards became nationally famous because former governors (Egan, Hammond, etc.) appointed highly qualified people to the Boards. That changed when Sheffield turned the Game Board into a political puppet, returning political favors for special interest groups. He placed Alaska's big game on a collision course with disaster. Now governor Cowper is perpetuating Sheffield's Folly.

Sheffield, Cowper and many of our legislators do not realize the huge amount of dollars brought into the state by out of state hunters and tourists. Surveys show that many tourists come to Alaska to see our wildlife. When Alaska's big game populations are drastically reduced due to politically based decisions made by unobjective unqualified Game Board members, the State will pay the price in lost revenues. My observations are based on attendance at Game Board hearings, analyses of the voting records of Board members, and of having worked in the conservation field over 24 years.

We hope that the Senate and House reject the appointments of Messrs Bennett and Jackson. We also hope that the Alaska Legislature has the courage to pass legislation to require the governor to appoint highly qualified board members, who will put the needs of Alaska's wildlife first and foremost. The governor should not be allowed to use the Game and Fish Boards to return political favors...at the expense of the State's wildlife resources.

Sincerely,


Steven Leskosky



Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC • P.O. Box 021692 • Juneau, Alaska 99802 • (907-586-6942)

April 29, 1987

Representative Adelheid Herrmann; Co-Chairwoman
Representative Sam Cotten; Co-Chairman
Alaska House Resources Committee
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rep. Herrmann and Rep. Cotten:

On behalf of SEACC, I want to go on record in strong support of retaining Joel Bennett as a member of the Board of Game.

We feel that over the years Joel has proven himself to be a fair-minded and very thoughtful hardworking member of the Board of Game. He also has the background and interest that help provide a good balance to the Board's careful deliberations.

With all the above in mind, we respectfully urge you to retain Joel Bennett.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Bart Koehler
Executive Director