

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

4923 HRES HB 93 (FILE 3) - HB 105

195

1 Section 25: E1/2E1/2

2 Section 26: W1/2

3 Section 27

4 Section 34

5 Section 35: W1/2

6 (E) Township 17 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian

7 Section 7: S1/2

8 Section 12: S1/2

9 Section 13

10 Section 14: S1/2

11 Section 15: S1/2

12 Section 16: S1/2

13 Sections 17 - 18

14 Section 20: E1/2

15 Sections 21 - 23

16 Section 24: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

17 (F) Township 17 North, Range 13 West, Seward Meridian

18 Section 9: S1/2

19 Section 10: S1/2

20 Section 11: S1/2

21 Section 12: S1/2

22 Sections 13 - 16

23 Section 24: N1/2

24 (G) Township 18 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian

25 Section 18: SW1/4SW1/4

26 Section 19: NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4

27 Section 20: S1/2, NE1/4

28 Section 21

29 Section 22: W1/2W1/2

1 Section 26: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

2 Section 27: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

3 Sections 28 - 29

4 Section 30: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

5 Section 31: NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4,  
6 SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

7 Section 33: NE1/4NE1/4

8 Section 34: N1/2NW1/4

9 (H) Township 18 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

10 Section 6: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, E1/2SE1/4

11 Section 7

12 Section 11: E1/2SE1/4

13 Section 12: SW1/4SW1/4

14 Section 13: NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4

15 Section 16: SW1/4

16 Sections 17 - 18

17 Section 19: NE1/4

18 Section 20: N1/2, SE1/4

19 Section 21: W1/2

20 Section 24: E1/2NE1/4

21 Section 28

22 Section 29: E1/2

23 Section 32: E1/2

24 Section 33

25 Section 36: E1/2SE1/4SE1/4SE1/4

26 (I) Township 18 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian

27 Sections 1 - 2

28 Section 12: N1/2, SE1/4

29 (J) Township 19 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian

1 Section 3: N1/2, SW1/4

2 Section 4: E1/2E1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

3 Section 9: E1/2, SW1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

4 Section 10: NW1/4

5 Section 15: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

6 Section 16

7 Section 21

8 Section 22: W1/2W1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

9 Sections 27 - 28

10 Section 34

11 Section 35: S1/2, NW1/4

12 (K) Township 20 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

13 Section 18: W1/2

14 Section 19: W1/2

15 (L) Township 20 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian

16 Section 1

17 Section 2: N1/2

18 Section 11: E1/2

19 Sections 12 - 13

20 Section 14: E1/2

21 Sections 23 - 24

22 Section 25: N1/2

23 Section 26

24 Section 27: E1/2

25 Section 34: S1/2, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4

26 Section 35: NW1/4

27 (M) Township 21 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian

28 Section 31: W1/2

29 (N) Township 21 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian

1 Section 25: SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

2 Section 26: E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

3 Section 35: E1/2, SW1/4

4 Section 36

5 (6) Talkeetna State Recreation River: the water column of  
6 the Talkeetna River from mean high water mark to mean high water mark  
7 from the point at which it crosses the line dividing Townships 28 and  
8 29 North, Seward Meridian, downstream to its confluence with the  
9 Susitna River; the water column of Chuniina Creek from mean high water  
10 mark to mean high water mark from the point at which it crosses the  
11 line dividing Townships 27 and 28 North, Seward Meridian, downstream  
12 to its confluence with the Talkeetna River; and

13 (A) Township 26 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

14 Sections 1 - 2: north of the left bank of the  
15 Sheep River

16 Section 3: all land north of the left bank of  
17 the Talkeetna River and Tract B of ASLS 81 -  
18 196

19 Section 4: all land north of the left bank of  
20 the Talkeetna River and Tract A of ASLS 81 -  
21 196

22 Section 5: all land north of the left bank of  
23 the Talkeetna River and Tract C of ASLS 80 -  
24 94

25 Section 6: all land north of the left bank of  
26 the Talkeetna River and Tract A of ASLS  
27 80 - 84

28 (B) Township 26 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian

29 Sections 1 - 3: exclusive of ASLS 79 - 149

1 Section 4: E1/2, SW1/4 exclusive of ASLS 79 -  
2 149

3 Section 7: S1/2

4 Section 8: S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79 - 149

5 Section 9: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

6 Section 17: that portion north of the left bank  
7 of the Talkeetna River

8 Section 18: exclusive of DOT 200642

9 (C) Township 26 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian

10 Section 12: E1/2SE1/4

11 Section 13: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4

12 Section 23: that portion northeast of the left  
13 bank of the Susitna River

14 Section 24: that portion east of the left bank  
15 of the Susitna River and west of the right  
16 bank of the main channel of the Talkeetna  
17 River (that channel of the river that runs  
18 diagonally through the NE 1/4 and SW1/4 of  
19 Sec. 24)

20 (D) Township 27 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

21 Section 1

22 Section 2: S1/2, NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4

23 Section 3: S1/2, S1/2N1/2

24 Section 4: SE1/4

25 Sections 7 - 10

26 Section 11: N1/2

27 Section 12: NW1/4

28 Section 15: NW1/4

29 Section 16: N1/2

1 Section 17: N1/2

2 Section 18: N1/2

3 (E) Township 27 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian

4 Section 2: SW1/4

5 Section 3: S1/2

6 Section 4: S1/2

7 Section 5: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4

8 Section 7: SE1/4

9 Sections 8 - 12

10 Section 13: N1/2

11 Section 14: N1/2NE1/4

12 Section 17

13 Section 18: E1/2, SW1/4

14 Section 19

15 Section 20: N1/2, SW1/4

16 Section 30: W1/2

17 (F) Township 27 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian

18 Section 24: E1/2

19 Section 25

20 Section 26: SE1/4

21 Section 31: S1/2

22 Section 32: S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79 - 149

23 Section 33: S1/2S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79 - 149

24 Section 34: S1/2S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79 - 149  
25 and ASLS 76 - 138

26 Sections 35 - 36

27 (G) Township 27 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian

28 Section 36: S1/2SE1/4 exclusive of ASLS 74 - 77

29 and ASLS 74 - 78

(H) Township 27 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

Section 5: NW1/4

Section 6

(I) Township 28 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian

Section 36: SE1/4SE1/4

(J) Township 28 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

Section 2

Section 3: SE1/4

Section 9: SE1/4

Section 10

Section 11: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4

Section 15: N1/2, SW1/4

Section 16: E1/2SW1/4

Section 20: SE1/4

Section 21

Section 22: NW1/4

Section 28: N1/2, SW1/4

Section 29: E1/2, SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4

Section 31: SW1/4, E1/2

Section 32

Section 33: NW1/4

ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 41.23.900. DEFINITION. In this chapter, "commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

\* Sec. 3. Until a management plan has been adopted for a recreation river corridor under AS 41.23.230(a) as enacted in sec. 2 of this Act, interim management shall be consistent with AS 41.23.200. The commissioner of natural resources shall adopt a management plan for each river by July 1, 1992.

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\* Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

T/c - Dorothy Jones

access 5-0230A

T/c min'l leg lang to Jerry G.

MSB Teleconf'c Wk mtg w/ Sam

Introduced: 1/30/87  
Referred: Resources and  
Finance

possy 3/9

BY COTTEN, POURCHOT, RIEGER  
AND GRUENBERG

1 IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE BILL NO. 93

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing ~~a system of~~ recreation rivers;  
7 and providing for an effective date."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 41.23 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 ARTICLE 2. ~~STATE~~ RECREATION RIVERS.

11 Sec. 41.23.200. PURPOSES. (a) The purpose of AS 41.23.200 -  
12 41.23.280 is to establish management <sup>state owned lands & water is designated</sup> guidelines for ~~these~~ <sup>corridor</sup> rivers <sup>corridor</sup>  
13 ~~designated for recreation under AS 41.23.200 - 41.23.280~~ while permit-  
14 ting each <sup>corridor</sup> river to be individually managed under a multiple use man-  
15 agement plan.

16 (b) The goals and objectives by which a recreation river <sup>corridor</sup> shall  
17 be managed include

18 (1) the protection and maintenance of the fish and wildlife  
19 populations and habitat on a sustained yield basis ~~so as to maintain,~~  
20 ~~restore, and enhance fishing, hunting, and trapping activities;~~

21 (2) <sup>conservation</sup> ~~protection~~ of the scenic and natural integrity of the  
22 <sup>corridor</sup> river and ~~continuation of the traditional~~ <sup>recreational and economic</sup> uses ~~of the~~  
23 river by the public including <sup>hunting, fishing, interpretation</sup> boating, hiking, snowmachining, skiing,  
24 dog mushing, and wildlife viewing;

25 (3) management of upland activities <sup>within the recreation river corridor</sup> for the protection and  
26 maintenance of water quality and stream flows; <sup>4) promotion of access, tourism, and</sup>  
<sup>economic use of the river corridor.</sup>

27 (c) The commissioner shall allow an activity when compatible  
28 with (b)(1) - (3) of this section including, but not limited to use of  
29 aircraft, powerboats, snowmachines, all-terrain vehicles, and other

1 motorized transportation; harvest of wood products; <sup>(coal, mineral, and oil and gas leasing)</sup> sand and gravel  
2 extraction for public use; and public use facilities. ~~[AS 41.23.200 -~~  
3 ~~41.23.280 may not be construed as permitting an activity that is~~  
4 ~~incompatible with the purposes of AS 41.23.200(b)(1) - (3).]~~

5 Sec. 41.23.210. GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION RIVER. (a)  
6 <sup>state-owned,</sup> The land and water within the area designated as a recreation river  
7 under AS 41.23.280(c) is assigned to the commissioner for multiple use  
8 management consistent with the purposes of AS 41.23.200 - 41.23.280.

9 (b) ~~[Within three years from the effective date of the design-~~  
10 ~~ation of a river as a recreation river under AS 41.23.280(c).]~~ The  
11 commissioner shall ~~[after consultation with appropriate state agen-~~  
12 ~~cies.]~~ reserve to the state under AS 46.15.145 an instream flow or  
13 level for the water in the river <sup>as</sup> described in AS 41.23.280(c) that is  
14 adequate to achieve the purposes of AS 41.23.200 - 41.23.280.

15 (c) The provisions of AS 41.23.200 - 41.23.280 do not affect the  
16 responsibility <sup>of authority</sup> of

17 (1) the Department of Fish and Game, the Board of Fisher-  
18 ies, the Board of Game, or the Guide Licensing and Control Board under  
19 AS 08.54, AS 16, or AS 41.99.010;

20 (2) the Department of Environmental Conservation under  
21 AS 46.03; or

22 (3) state agencies and municipalities under AS 44.19.145-  
23 (a)(11) and AS 46.40.100.

24 (d) Except as provided in this subsection the commissioner may  
25 not restrict the use of weapons, including firearms, within a recrea-  
26 tion river except in sites of high public use such as picnic areas,  
27 boat ramps, camping grounds, and parking areas when the commissioner  
28 determines that the use of weapons constitutes a threat to public  
29 safety. Except as provided in this subsection, the commissioner may

1 not restrict ~~the exercise of~~ fishing, hunting, or trapping within a  
2 recreation river <sup>corridor</sup>

shall?  
amendment?

3 (e) The commissioner may lease land competitively within a  
4 recreation river <sup>corridor</sup> ~~to a person~~ for the construction and operation of a  
5 public use facility ~~within the recreation river~~.

6 (f) The commissioner may not restrict commercial <sup>or private</sup> activities  
7 existing within the boundaries of an area designated as a recreation  
8 river under AS 41.23.280(c) at the time of the designation unless the  
9 commissioner determines that the commercial activity threatens the  
10 quality of the water or an essential habitat within the recreation  
11 river <sup>corridor</sup> <sup>g) see below</sup>

Amend 1

After consultation with local authorities and  
state agencies including the Dept. of F&G.

12 Sec. 41.23.220. MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) ~~The~~ commissioner shall  
13 adopt and may revise a comprehensive multiple use management plan for  
14 ~~a river designated as~~ a recreation river <sup>corridor</sup> ~~under AS 41.23.280(c).~~ The  
15 ~~commissioner shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game during~~  
16 ~~the formulation or revision of a management plan governing the use of~~  
17 ~~an area within a recreation river.~~ The commissioner shall comply with  
18 the notice requirements of AS 38.05.945 and shall hold at least one  
19 public hearing in the municipalities and communities <sup>near</sup> ~~that are~~ ~~proxi-~~  
20 ~~mately located to~~ the recreation river and with the local fish and  
21 game advisory committee in the area in the adoption or revision of a  
22 management plan. The comprehensive multiple-use management plan shall  
23 establish long-range guidelines and management practices consistent  
24 with <sup>AS 41.23.200(b)</sup> ~~the purposes of AS 41.23.200 - 41.23.280~~ to

25 (1) protect the fish and wildlife habitat and the free-  
26 flowing nature of the river;

27 (2) identify special recreational values and manage the  
28 level of intensity and types of recreational uses;

29 (3) designate compatible land uses and management

amendment  
one

g) With approval and finding by the Legislature the commissioner may dispose  
of land in a recreation river corridor if the land sale will be compatible with the  
purposes and management of the recreation river and will be conducted in a way that  
prevents further subdivision or commercial use of the land.

1 guidelines for associated development;

2 (4) manage commercial activities or development, including  
3 recreational services such as guiding;

4 (5) provide for necessary public services, such as trans-  
5 portation and utility corridors, public safety, and law enforcement;

6 (6) allow reasonable and necessary access to public land  
7 and private inholdings and to land beyond the recreation river corri-  
8 dor;

9 (7) establish criteria and timelines to review future  
10 proposed uses for compatibility with <sup>AS 41.23.200(b),</sup> ~~the purposes of AS 41.23.200-~~  
11 ~~41.23.280;~~

12 (8) establish guidelines and setback restrictions for an  
13 activity occurring under AS 41.23.200(c), <sup>including coal, mineral, and</sup>  
<sup>oil & gas (occurring under AS 41.23.250 (b)-(d)).</sup>

14 (b) The commissioner may adopt regulations necessary to imple-  
15 ment the plan.

16 (c) A comprehensive management plan adopted or revised by the  
17 commissioner under (a) of this section shall be submitted to the  
18 legislature for review within the first 10 days of the first regular  
19 session of the legislature to convene after its adoption or revision  
20 by the commissioner.

21 (d) The Department of Fish and Game and the Boards of Fish and  
22 Game shall consult with the commissioner before adopting or revising  
23 regulations governing fish and game management in an area designated  
24 as a recreation river.

25 Sec. 41.23.230. MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL LAND. If a municipality  
26 commits land for inclusion in a recreation river <sup>corridor</sup> designated under  
27 AS 41.23.280(c), the commissioner shall obtain the concurrence of the  
28 municipality to the management plan proposed under AS 41.23.220 as it  
29 applies to municipal land. <sup>The commissioner shall participate cooperatively,</sup>  
<sup>as requested by a municipality, in planning for municipal lands</sup>  
HB 93 <sup>adjacent to a recreation-river corridor</sup> HB0093A

1           Sec. 41.23.240. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LAND. (a) The com-  
2           missioner may acquire in the name of the state land that is adjacent  
3           to or located within the land described in AS 41.23.280(c) by pur-  
4           chase, lease, gift, or exchange.

5           (b) The commissioner may not acquire land for inclusion in a  
6           recreation river by eminent domain.

7           Sec. 41.23.250. APPLICATION OF PUBLIC LAND LAWS. <sup>(a)</sup> Except to the  
8           extent that a provision is inconsistent with a provision of AS 41.-  
9           23.200 - 41.23.280 the provisions of AS 38.04; AS 38.05; AS 38.35; and  
10          AS 38.95 apply to land described in AS 41.23.280(c). *(b-f) see attachment*

11          Sec. 41.23.260. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS. (a) The  
12          commissioner may enter into a cooperative management agreement for the  
13          management of land and water described in AS 41.23.280(c) or of other  
14          adjacent land and water with a federal agency, a municipality of the  
15          state, another agency of the state, or a private landowner.

16          (b) The commissioner may transfer the management of a specific  
17          site within a recreation river described in AS 41.23.280(c) to a state  
18          agency to assist in the development of a facility or to carry out a  
19          program authorized by law.

20          (c) *Except that the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation may, at the direction of the commissioner, manage recreation sites such as campgrounds and boat launchers and may manage recreation under regulations adopted by the commission.*  
21          The commissioner may not manage a recreation river described  
22          in AS 41.23.280(c)(1) - (6) as a unit of the state park system.

\* 22          Sec. 41.23.270. RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMISSIONER. (a) Before  
23          recommending the establishment of a recreation river to the legisla-  
24          ture, the commissioner shall adopt a plan for the area encompassing  
25          the proposed recreation river.

26          (b) In the adoption of a plan recommending the establishment of  
27          a recreation river, the commissioner shall

28                  (i) after notice under AS 38.05.945, hold a public hearing  
29          in each community that is located proximately to or within the

1 boundaries of an area proposed for inclusion within a recreation  
2 river;

3 (2) prepare a summary of the testimony offered at each  
4 public hearing held under (1) of this subsection with regard to the  
5 establishment of the proposed recreation river for inclusion in the  
6 plan;

7 (3) consult with each fish and game advisory committee with  
8 responsibilities for an area within the boundaries of an area proposed  
9 for inclusion within a recreation river and include the recommenda-  
10 tions of the local fish and game advisory committee in the plan; and

11 (4) provide a copy of the plan to each community in which a  
12 hearing was held under (1) of this subsection.

13 Sec. 41.23.275. DESIGNATION OF RECREATION RIVERS. State-owned  
14 land and water may be designated as a recreation river only by the  
15 legislature.

16 Sec. 41.23.280. DESIGNATED RIVERS. (a) Subject to valid exist-  
17 ing rights, the state-owned land and water designated as a recreation  
18 river under (c) of this section constitute a special purpose area  
19 under art. VIII, sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution.

20 (b) The state-owned land and water described in this section  
21 within one-half mile of a lakeshore and within one-half mile upland of  
22 the meander of the ordinary high-water mark of a river is closed to  
23 mineral entry and leasing under AS 38.05.150 - 38.05.175 and 38.05.-  
24 185 - 38.05.275. The state-owned land and water described in this  
25 section is closed to land disposals under AS 38.05.035(b), 38.05.045 -  
26 38.05.069; AS 38.08 and AS 38.09.

27 (c) The land and water presently owned by the state and all land  
28 and water acquired by the state in the future, including shore and  
29 submerged land, that lies within the following described parcels are

1 designated recreation rivers:  
2 (1) Talachulitna State Recreation River  
3 (A) Township 16 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian  
4 Section 6: W1/2  
5 Section 7: NW1/4  
6 (B) Township 16 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian  
7 Section 1: E1/2, SW1/4  
8 Section 2: S1/2, NW1/4  
9 Section 3  
10 Section 11: N1/2  
11 Section 12: N1/2  
12 (C) Township 17 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian  
13 Section 6: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4  
14 Section 7  
15 Sections 18 - 19  
16 Sections 30 - 31  
17 (D) Township 17 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian  
18 Section 1: E1/2E1/2  
19 Section 3: W1/2  
20 Sections 4 - 5  
21 Section 6: S1/2  
22 Sections 7 - 8  
23 Section 9: N1/2, SE1/4  
24 Section 10  
25 Section 14: W1/2  
26 Section 15  
27 Section 17: NW1/4  
28 Section 18: N1/2, SW1/4  
29 Section 19: NW1/4NW1/4

1 Section 22  
 2 Section 23: W1/2  
 3 Section 25: E1/2E1/2  
 4 Section 26: W1/2  
 5 Section 27  
 6 Section 34  
 7 Section 35: W1/2  
 8 (E) Township 17 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian  
 9 Section 7: S1/2  
 10 Section 12: S1/2  
 11 Section 13  
 12 Section 14: S1/2  
 13 Section 15: S1/2  
 14 Section 16: S1/2  
 15 Sections 17 - 18  
 16 Section 20: E1/2  
 17 Sections 21 - 23  
 18 Section 24: N1/2, N1/2S1/2  
 19 (F) Township 17 North, Range 13 West, Seward Meridian  
 20 Section 9: S1/2  
 21 Section 10: S1/2  
 22 Section 11: S1/2  
 23 Section 12: S1/2  
 24 Sections 13 - 16  
 25 Section 24: N1/2  
 26 (G) Township 18 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian  
 27 Section 18: SW1/4SW1/4  
 28 Section 19: NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4  
 29 Section 20: S1/2, NE1/4

1	Section 21
2	Section 22: W1/2W1/2
3	Section 26: W1/2SW1/4, S1/4NW1/4
4	Section 27: S1/2, S1/2N1/2
5	Sections 28 - 29
6	Section 30: E1/2, E1/2W1/2
7	Section 31: NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4,
8	SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4
9	Section 33: NE1/4NE1/4
10	Section 34: N1/2NW1/4
11	(H) Township 18 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
12	Section 6: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, E1/2SE1/4
13	Section 7
14	Section 11: E1/2SE1/4
15	Section 12: SW1/4SW1/4
16	Section 13: NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4
17	Section 16: SW1/4
18	Sections 17 - 18
19	Section 19: NE1/4
20	Section 20: N1/2, SE1/4
21	Section 21: W1/2
22	Section 24: E1/2NE1/4
23	Section 28
24	Section 29: E1/2
25	Section 32: E1/2
26	Section 33
27	(I) Township 18 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian
28	Sections 1 - 2
29	Section 12: N1/2, SE1/4

1 (J) Township 19 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 3: N1/2, SW1/4  
3 Section 4: E1/2E1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4  
4 Section 9: E1/2, SW1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
5 Section 10: NW1/4  
6 Section 15: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
7 Section 16  
8 Section 21  
9 Section 22: W1/2W1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4  
10 Sections 27 - 28  
11 Section 34  
12 Section 35: S1/2, NW1/4  
13 (K) Township 20 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian  
14 Section 18: W1/2  
15 Section 19: W1/2  
16 (L) Township 20 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian  
17 Section 1  
18 Section 2: N1/2  
19 Section 11: E1/2  
20 Sections 12 - 13  
21 Section 14: E1/2  
22 Sections 23 - 24  
23 Section 25: N1/2  
24 Section 26  
25 Section 27: E1/2  
26 Section 34: S1/2, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4  
27 Section 35: NW1/4  
28 (M) Township 21 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian  
29 Section 31: SW1/4

- 1 (N) Township 21 North, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 25: that portion south of the Skwentna  
3 River  
4 Section 26: that portion south of the Skwentna  
5 River  
6 Section 35: that portion south of the Skwentna  
7 River  
8 Section 36: that portion south of the Skwentna  
9 River  
10 (2) Alexander Creek State Recreation River  
11 (A) Township 16 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian  
12 Sections 6 - 7  
13 Sections 18 - 19  
14 (B) Township 17 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian  
15 Section 18: S1/2, W1/2NW1/4  
16 Section 19  
17 Sections 30 - 31  
18 Section 32: W1/2  
19 (C) Township 17 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian  
20 Section 1  
21 Section 2: E1/2, N1/2NW1/4  
22 Section 3: N1/2N1/2  
23 Section 4: N1/2, N1/2SE1/4  
24 Section 11: NE1/4  
25 Section 12  
26 Section 13: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4  
27 Section 24: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4  
28 (D) Township 18 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian  
29 Section 4: W1/2

1 Section 5

2 Section 6: NE1/4

3 Section 8: N1/2, SE1/4

4 Section 9

5 Section 10: SW1/4

6 Section 14: W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

7 Section 15: W1/2, SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4

8 Section 16: N1/2, SE1/4

9 Section 22: N1/2, N1/2S1/2, S1/2SE1/4

10 Section 23: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4

11 Section 26: W1/2, W1/2E1/2, E1/2SE1/4

12 Section 27: E1/2NE1/4

13 Section 33: SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4

14 Section 34: S1/2S1/2

15 Section 35

16 Section 36: W1/2

17 (E) Township 19 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

18 Section 19: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

19 Section 29: W1/2W1/2

20 Section 30

21 Section 31: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

22 Section 32

23 (F) Township 19 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian

24 Sections 3 - 4

25 Sections 9 - 10

26 Section 13: S1/2

27 Section 14: S1/2

28 Sections 15 - 16

29 Section 22: N1/2

1 Section 23: N1/2  
2 Section 24  
3 (3) Lake Creek State Recreation River  
4 (A) Township 21 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian  
5 Section 3  
6 Section 4: Excluding Tracts A, B, C and D  
7 Section 9: N1/2 Excluding Tracts A and B  
8 Section 10  
9 Section 15  
10 (B) Township 22 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian  
11 Section 4: NW1/4, S1/2  
12 Section 5: N1/2, E1/2SE1/4  
13 Section 9: N1/2, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
14 Section 10: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
15 Section 15: W1/2  
16 Section 16: E1/2, E1/2W1/2  
17 Section 21: E1/2  
18 Section 22: W1/2  
19 Section 27: W1/2  
20 Section 28: E1/2  
21 Section 34  
22 (C) Township 23 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian  
23 Section 3: W1/2W1/2  
24 Section 4  
25 Section 5: E1/2, E1/2SW1/4  
26 Section 7: SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
27 Section 8: S1/2, NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4  
28 Section 9: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4  
29 Section 17: W1/2, W1/2E1/2

1                   Section 18: E1/2  
 2                   Section 19: N1/2, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
 3                   Section 20: W1/2, SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4  
 4                   Section 29  
 5                   Section 30: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4  
 6                   Section 32  
 7                   Section 33: S1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4  
 8                   (D) Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Seward Meridian  
 9                   Section 28: S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4  
 10                  Section 29: NW1/4, S1/2  
 11                  Section 30  
 12                  Section 31: N1/2  
 13                  Section 32: NW1/4, E1/2  
 14                  Section 33  
 15                  Section 34: SW1/4SW1/4  
 16                  (E) Township 24 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian  
 17                  Section 3  
 18                  Section 4: E1/2  
 19                  Section 10  
 20                  Section 11: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4  
 21                  Section 13: W1/2W1/2  
 22                  Section 14  
 23                  Section 15: NE1/4  
 24                  Section 23: N1/2, SE1/4  
 25                  Section 24: W1/2, S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4  
 26                  Section 25  
 27                  Section 36: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4  
 28                  (F) Township 25 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian  
 29                  Sections 6 - 7

1	Section 8: S1/2, NW1/4
2	Section 16: W1/2
3	Section 17
4	Section 18: E1/2
5	Section 20: SE1/4, N1/2
6	Section 21
7	Section 22: W1/2
8	Section 25: SW1/4
9	Section 26: S1/2
10	Section 27
11	Section 28: E1/2, NW1/4
12	Sections 34 - 35
13	Section 36: W1/2
14	(G) Township 25 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
15	Section 1: E1/2
16	(H) Township 26 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian
17	Section 31
18	(I) Township 26 North, Range 11 West, Seward Meridian
19	Sections 3 - 4
20	Section 9: E1/2
21	Section 10
22	Section 14: W1/2
23	Section 15
24	Section 22: E1/2, E1/2NW1/4
25	Section 23
26	Section 25: S1/2, NW1/4
27	Section 26
28	Section 27: NE1/4
29	Section 35: NE1/4



- 1 (A) Township 19 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 2: SW1/4  
3 Section 3  
4 Section 10: E1/2  
5 Section 11  
6 Section 14  
7 Section 15: E1/2E1/2  
8 Section 22: E1/2E1/2  
9 Section 23  
10 Section 25: that portion west of the eastern-  
11 most bank of the Susitna River  
12 Section 26  
13 Section 27: E1/2E1/2  
14 Section 34: NE1/4NE1/4  
15 Section 35  
16 Section 36: that portion west of the eastern-  
17 most bank of the Susitna River  
18 (B) Township 20 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
19 Section 4  
20 Section 5: E1/2  
21 Section 8: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4  
22 Section 9  
23 Section 15: W1/2  
24 Section 16  
25 Section 21: E1/2, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4  
26 Section 22: NW1/4, S1/2  
27 Section 27  
28 Section 34  
29 (C) Township 21 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

# **CORRECTION**

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

- 1 (A) Township 19 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 2: SW1/4  
3 Section 3  
4 Section 10: E1/2  
5 Section 11  
6 Section 14  
7 Section 15: E1/2E1/2  
8 Section 22: E1/2E1/2  
9 Section 23  
10 Section 25: that portion west of the eastern-  
11 most bank of the Susitna River  
12 Section 26  
13 Section 27: E1/2E1/2  
14 Section 34: NE1/4NE1/4  
15 Section 35  
16 Section 36: that portion west of the eastern-  
17 most bank of the Susitna River  
18 (B) Township 20 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
19 Section 4  
20 Section 5: E1/2  
21 Section 8: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4  
22 Section 9  
23 Section 15: W1/2  
24 Section 16  
25 Section 21: E1/2, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4  
26 Section 22: NW1/4, S1/2  
27 Section 27  
28 Section 34  
29 (C) Township 21 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian

1 Section 3  
 2 Section 9: E1/2SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
 3 Section 10  
 4 Section 15: W1/2, W1/2NE1/4  
 5 Section 16  
 6 Section 20: E1/2  
 7 Section 21  
 8 Section 28  
 9 Section 29: E1/2  
 10 Section 32: E1/2E1/2, NW1/4NE1/4  
 11 Section 33  
 12 Section 34: SW1/4  
 13 (D) Township 22 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
 14 Sections 4 - 5  
 15 Section 6: E1/2, E1/2W1/2  
 16 Sections 7 - 9  
 17 Sections 16 - 18  
 18 Sections 20 - 21  
 19 Section 27  
 20 Section 28: N1/2, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
 21 Section 29: E1/2NE1/4  
 22 Section 33: N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
 23 Section 34  
 24 (E) Township 23 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
 25 Section 4  
 26 Section 7: W1/2  
 27 Section 9  
 28 Section 16  
 29 Section 17: SW1/4SW1/4

1	Sections 18 - 19
2	Section 20: W1/2NW1/4
3	Section 21
4	Section 28
5	Sections 30 - 31
6	Section 32: S1/2
7	Section 33
8	(F) Township 23 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
9	Section 1
10	Section 2: E1/2
11	Sections 12 - 13
12	Section 24
13	Section 25: N1/2, SE1/4
14	Section 36: N1/2NE1/4
15	(G) Township 24 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
16	Section 4: W1/2
17	Section 5
18	Section 6: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4
19	Section 8: N1/2, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4
20	Section 9
21	Section 15: SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4
22	Section 16
23	Section 17: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4
24	Section 21: E1/2, SE1/4SW1/4
25	Section 22: NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4
26	Section 28: E1/2W1/2, E1/2
27	Section 33
28	(H) Township 24 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
29	Section 6: S1/2, NW1/4

1                   Section 7  
 2                   Section 8: S1/2SW1/4  
 3                   Section 16: W1/2, W1/2E1/2  
 4                   Section 17  
 5                   Section 18: N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4,  
 6                   N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4  
 7                   Section 19: NE1/4NE1/4  
 8                   Section 20: N1/2  
 9                   Section 21: W1/2, SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4  
 10                  Section 27  
 11                  Section 28: E1/2  
 12                  Section 33: NE1/4NE1/4  
 13                  Section 34: E1/2, E1/2W1/2, NW1/4NW1/4  
 14                  Section 35: W1/2, SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4  
 15                  Section 36: SW1/4  
 16                  (I) Township 24 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian  
 17                    Section 1: E1/2  
 18                    Section 12: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4  
 19                    Section 13: NE1/4NE1/4  
 20                  (J) Township 25 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
 21                    Section 5  
 22                    Section 8  
 23                    Section 17  
 24                    Section 18: SE1/4  
 25                    Section 19: E1/2, E1/2W1/2  
 26                    Section 20: W1/2W1/2  
 27                    Section 29: W1/2W1/2  
 28                    Section 30: E1/2, E1/2W1/2  
 29                    Section 31: E1/2



1	Section 17
2	Section 18: E1/2
3	Section 19
4	Section 20: W1/2
5	Section 29: S1/2, NW1/4
6	Section 30
7	Section 31: NE1/4
8	Section 32
9	(O) Township 27 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian
10	Section 4
11	Section 5: E1/2
12	Section 8: E1/2
13	Section 9
14	Section 16
15	Section 17: E1/2
16	Section 20: E1/2
17	Section 21
18	Section 28: W1/2
19	Section 29: E1/2
20	Section 32: E1/2
21	Section 33: W1/2
22	(P) Township 27 North, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian
23	Section 7
24	Section 8: S1/2, NW1/4
25	Section 9: W1/2
26	Section 16
27	Section 17: N1/2, SE1/4
28	Section 20: E1/2
29	Section 21

1 Section 28: N1/2, SW1/4  
2 Section 29: E1/2  
3 Section 32: E1/2  
4 Section 33: W1/2  
5 (Q) Township 27 North, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian  
6 Section 12: NE1/4  
7 (R) Township 28 North, Range 6 West, Seward Meridian  
8 Section 32: S1/2SE1/4  
9 Section 33: S1/2S1/2  
10 (5) Talkeetna State Recreation River  
11 (A) Township 26 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian  
12 Section 1  
13 Section 2  
14 Sections 3 - 6: excluding ASLS 81-196, ASLS  
15 80-94, ASLS 80-84  
16 (B) Township 27 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian  
17 Section 2: SW1/4  
18 Section 3: S1/2  
19 Section 4: S1/2  
20 Section 5: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
21 Section 7: SE1/4  
22 Sections 8 - 12  
23 Section 13: N1/2  
24 Section 14: N1/2NE1/4  
25 Section 17  
26 Section 18: E1/2, SW1/4  
27 Section 19  
28 Section 20: N1/2, SW1/4  
29 Section 30: W1/2

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(C) Township 27 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian  
Section 24: E1/2  
Section 25  
Section 26: SE1/4  
Section 31: S1/2  
Section 32: S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79-149  
Section 33: S1/2S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79-149  
Section 34: S1/2S1/2 exclusive of ASLS 79-149  
and ASLS 76-138  
Sections 35 - 36

(D) Township 27 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian  
Section 36: S1/2SE1/4 exclusive of ASLS 74-78  
and ASLS 74-77

(6) Little Susitna State Recreation River: the water column of the main stream of the Little Susitna River from mean high water mark to mean high water mark, from the point at which the river crosses the section line dividing Sections 23 and 26 in Township 19 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian downstream to the point at which the river crosses the section line between Sections 15 and 22 in Township 16 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian; the water column of Lake Creek from mean high water mark to mean high water mark, from the point at which the creek crosses the section line dividing Sections 10 and 11, Township 18 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian downstream to the confluence with the Little Susitna River; and

(A) Township 16 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian  
Section 3  
Section 4: NE1/4NE1/4  
Section 10: E1/2, E1/2W1/2  
Section 15: E1/2, E1/2W1/2

1 (B) Township 17 North, Range 5 West, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 12  
3 Section 13  
4 Section 14  
5 Section 15  
6 Section 21: NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4  
7 Section 22  
8 Section 23: N1/2N1/2, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4  
9 Section 26: W1/2W1/2  
10 Section 27  
11 Section 34  
12 (C) Township 18 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian  
13 Section 8: NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4NE1/4  
14 (D) Township 18 North, Range 1 West, Seward Meridian  
15 Section 15: N1/2NW1/4  
16 Section 16: NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
17 (E) Township 18 North, Range 2 West, Seward Meridian  
18 Section 15: NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4, NW1/4SW1/4  
19 Section 16: S1/2  
20 Section 17: S1/2  
21 Section 19: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4.  
22 (F) Township 18 North, Range 3 West, Seward Meridian  
23 Section 19  
24 Section 20: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4,  
25 W1/2NW1/4  
26 Section 30: NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4  
27 (G) Township 18 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian  
28 Section 11: SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
29 Section 13: S1/2, SW1/4NW1/4

1 Section 14  
2 Section 24  
3 Section 25: N1/2  
4 Section 26  
5 Section 27: S1/2  
6 Section 33: S1/2, S1/2NE1/4  
7 Section 34  
8 Section 35: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4

9 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

10 Sec. 41.23.900. DEFINITION. In this chapter, "commissioner"  
11 means the commissioner of natural resources.

12 \* Sec. 2. Until a management plan has been adopted for a recreational  
13 river under AS 41.23.220(a) as enacted in sec. 1 of this Act, interim  
14 management shall be consistent with <sup>41.23.200.</sup> ~~the purposes of AS 41.23.200 --- 41.23.280.~~  
15 ~~The commissioner of natural resources shall adopt management plans~~  
16 ~~for each recreation river established under AS 41.23.280(c) as enacted in~~  
17 ~~sec. 1 of this Act by July 1, 1992, except that the commissioner of natural~~  
18 ~~resources shall adopt a management plan for the most extensively used~~  
19 ~~rivers by July 1, 1989.]~~

20 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

# I Love Alaska Game

Details, Page B-2

## EXPLODING STAR

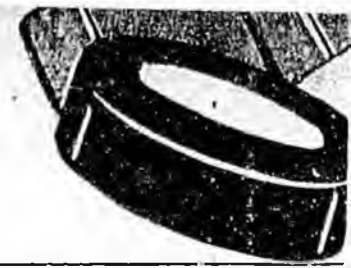
Device deep in Alps signals birth of black hole

Nation, Page A-5

## INDIVIDUAL SKATING

National team outskates UAA

Sports, Page C-1



# Anchorage Daily News

VOL. XLII, NO. 65 96 PAGES

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1987

PRICE 25 CENTS

## Kenai River boat rule upheld

### Judge rules in favor of 35 horsepower limit on boat engine

By PAUL JENKINS  
The Associated Press

A Superior Court judge on Thursday upheld a Department of Natural Resources regulation restricting to 35 horsepower the size of boat engines that may be used on the Kenai River, Alaska's premier salmon stream.

Judge Karen L. Hunt ruled against the Citizens for the Preservation of the Kenai River Inc., a group that want-

ed a return to the days when engines of unlimited size could be used on the waterway.

"I'm disappointed and confused about the decision," said Tom Kolasinski, of Anchorage, co-chairman of the group. "Public opinion has always been opposed to the regulation."

He said he was unsure whether his group, which already has spent about \$30,000

challenging the rule, will appeal the case.

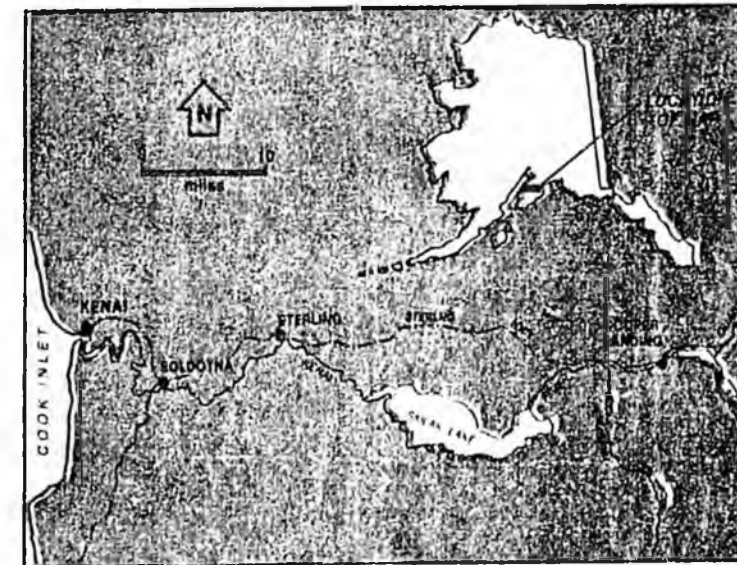
"At this point, we have all the data and facts filed in last year's legal proceedings. It's not that much more for us to go forward with an appeal. We plan to look into it," Kolasinski said.

State officials said the ruling will make it easier to manage the river this year.

"The uncertainty is gone," said Neil Johanssen, state

parks director. "We are happy. Whether people agree or disagree, they now know what the rules of the road will be on the Kenai River. I feel it's been a great burden on people."

"We frankly were prepared to appeal it to the Supreme Court. Our confidence level is very high in the higher



See Back Page, **KENAI RIVER**

Daily Ne

## New rule for race to Nome

## THE OFFICIAL WORD ON MYSTERY IN THE SKY

## Contra money delaye

# KENAI RIVER: Superior Court upholds boat engine horsepower limit

Continued from Page A-1

courts. If they appeal we will fight it."

The regulation was proposed by the Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board. The panel said it was concerned with congestion and bank erosion

along the waterway, which each year draws thousands of fishermen from around the world, and has produced a world-record king salmon.

The panel first considered traffic regulations to govern use of the river, but finally settled on the option of limiting horsepower.

Johanssen said while his

agency leaned toward a 50-horsepower limit, the panel wanted to reduce the size to 35 horsepower, and that limit was adopted.

Kolasinski's organization of about 200 people said the rule was arbitrary and unnecessary. The group presented evidence it said showed that larger boats were safer and

posed no threat to salmon habitat.

But as of May 1 last year, boat engines were restricted to 50 horsepower, with the 35-horsepower limit taking effect on Jan. 1 this year.

When Kolasinski's group sued, Hunt temporarily banned the state from enforcing the regulation. She ruled

fishing guides and others with large boats on the river would suffer irreparable harm if forced to use smaller boats and engines.

State officials appealed. The Alaska Supreme Court overturned Hunt's ruling, and remanded the case to her.

Kolasinski said his organization believes the case is

pivotal.

"We feel this is just a test. There is current legislation identifying six major rivers north of Anchorage and will put them under management similar to the Kenai River," he said. "Eventually all the waters will be regulated at the convenience of the DNR and parks department."

# SHULTZ: Tour of China seems excessive to diplomats

Continued from Page A-1

with two official banquets, occupied a day and a half. The rest of Shultz's six-day visit, which began Sunday, has been devoted to sight-seeing.

After a weekend of rest in Hong Kong — the secretary left Washington last Thursday just before the Tower commission released its report — he and his wife, Helena, began the China mission Sunday with a flying visit to the southern resort of Guilin ("world famous for its spectacular mountain and river scenery," according to the briefing book prepared for reporters accompanying the secretary).

Then came talks Monday and early Tuesday with Chinese leaders including paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.



Department security officers has been deployed across China, a country known for security procedures of a forcefulness probably beyond the imagination of most Washingtonians.

Monday, while Shultz was inside Beijing's Great Hall of the People, a virtual fortress, a woman from the State Department Security Bureau guarded the front entrance. So did two Chinese soldiers holding rifles with fixed bayonets. Just inside the door, the usual platoon of Chinese plainclothesmen stood in reserve.

Chinese security was sufficiently effective to bar the way to several members of the Shultz party who had neglected to wear their special ID, a green button with a gold dragon.

"Somebody's taking his importance too seriously," a

# IDITAROD: New race rule limits planned help on trail

Continued from Page A-1

musher with a mind fogged by lack of sleep.

By Ruby last year, Butcher had been seven days on the trail with less than 21 hours of sleep, less than three hours per night for seven days. By Kaltag and Unalakleet and White Mountain, she had gone even longer with even less.

One of the key human tests of the Iditarod is how well a musher functions in advanced stages of sleep deprivation.

The Iditarod Trail Committee was concerned enough about what happened last year to add a new race rule this year. There is now a proviso saying:

"No planned help including verbal assistance is allowed throughout the race including at checkpoints, although first



have satisfied a requirement that mushers make one, mandatory 24-hour stop along the trail.

As it was, Butcher had to take that stop later in the race. When she did, Osmar caught and passed her. He went on to win.

And Butcher seemed to make problems for herself in 1983 when she got lost on the Yukon River and came into Kaltag visibly upset that "my dogs heads are all messed up." Rick Mackey of Trapper Creek got lost along with Butcher. He was angered by the turn of events, too, but it

# Trouble on the Tal?

By Bill Sherwilt  
Times Outdoor Writer

About 70 miles northwest of Anchorage, in the foothills of the Alaska Range, there is a small clearwater stream with beautiful deep pools, narrow whitewater canyons, gorgeous scenery, no crowds and large numbers of trophy-sized rainbow trout.

This stream — the Talachulitna River — is a fly fisherman's paradise.

"It's a classic fly-fishing river," says Bob Neale, a fly-fishing guide and instructor with 18 years' experience on Alaska waters. "It's a lot like the classic eastern and western streams (in the Lower 48). It's the finest rainbow trout stream in the state that's within reasonably priced access of Anchorage. It's just unique."

Neale and dozens of other local fly fishermen treasure the "Tal." It's their prized jewel, to be adored and protected.

Now, suddenly and without warning, the Tal appears threatened. An Outside guiding outfit named TekeTours is planning a large-scale operation on the river this summer, complete with semi-permanent tent camp and airboats.

TekeTours has the local fly-fishing community in an uproar. A movement has begun to keep it out and "save the river." To save the rainbow trout.

A tributary of the Skwentna River, the Tal is located in the heart of northern Cook Inlet's "king salmon country." Like its Susitna drainage neighbors — the Deska and Talkeetna rivers and Alexander, Lake, Willow and Montana creeks, to name a few — the Tal offers excellent fishing opportunities for kings, as well as silvers, reds, chums and pinks.

Yet the Tal is different from the rest. It is not famous for its salmon runs, but for its quality rainbow trout fishing. With an emphasis on quality.

Since the mid-1970s, anglers fishing the Tal have been required to use unbaited, single-hook artificial lures only. And any rainbows caught must be immediately released.

The limits on tackle and techniques, in combination with the catch-and-release ethic, have helped to keep the crowds away. So has access. Despite its proximity to Anchorage, the Tal is difficult to reach.

Anglers have two choices: Fly in or boat in.

"The river's accessible in only a couple places," says Kevin Delaney, a state sport fish biologist whose management area includes the Talachulitna River. "There's air access to Judd Lake, at the headwaters; from there, you can float the entire river in five to seven days. Or, there's riverboat ac-

cess to the mouth."

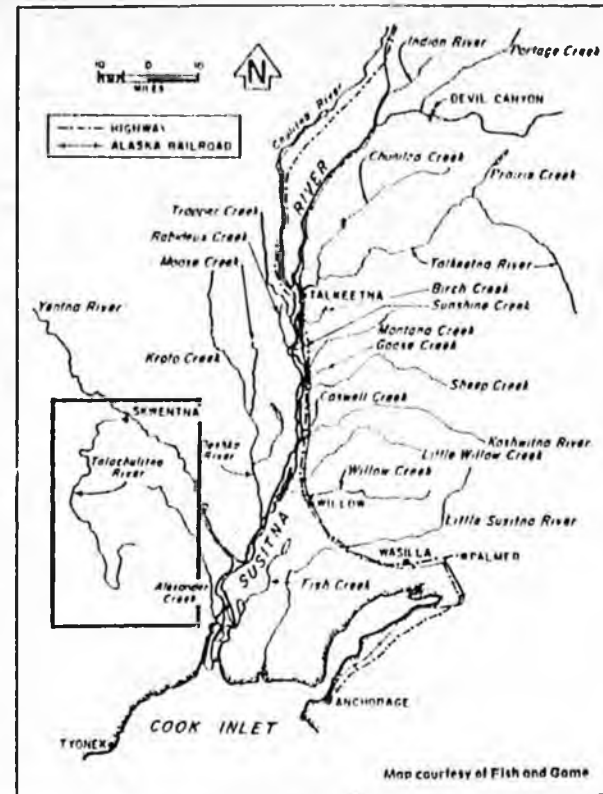
Even in high-powered jetboats, it takes a minimum of three or four hours to reach the Tal from the nearest Parks Highway access points. Jetboat travel time from Anchorage is about six hours. Few anglers are willing to make such a journey.

"It's a long ways away by boat," Delaney says. "And once you get to the Tal, you can't get very far. Very rarely do jet boats go more than a mile or so upstream. It's real shallow and rocky in places and not worth the risk of doing damage to the boat."

There is, however, a third alternative. About a half-dozen wilderness lodges operate along the river, offering fly-in, lodging and guide services. For those who can afford the prices — from \$175 for a one-day, guided outing to \$1,500 for a one-week package — the lodges provide the easiest access and most luxurious stream-side accommodations.

Because any trip to the Tal requires a significant investment of time and/or money, it hasn't evolved into a stream for the masses. And therein lies much of the river's appeal.

"One thing that's important to understand, is that we (Alaskans) have a helluva lot of water to go fishing in. And one of our most valuable assets is the diversity of our streams," Delaney says. "Some are fantastic. See Talachulitna, page F-9



crowd fisheries. Others are managed so that they aren't crowded.

"Over the years, because of people's attitudes, the Talachulitna River has been singled out as a quality fishing area. The scenic values; the diversity of salmon, as well as the native populations of rainbow trout, Dolly Varden and grayling; the lack of accessibility; the catch-and-release philosophy; all of those contribute to the quality of the fishery."

• • •

TekeTours, an "adventure and group travel" business based in Silverthorne, Colo., is a big-time operation. According to editor-and-president Ron Teke, "our company's mailing list has grown to over 6,000 and we are now advertising in over 14 outdoor publications."

In 1986, Ron Teke expanded his company's horizons by adding an "Alaska River Camp" on the Talachulitna River. Head guide of the Alaska program was a well known Colorado angler, Del Canty.

Teke and Canty didn't move their business into the Tal unannounced. Before setting up camp, they contacted the appropriate state offices. First stop was the Department of Fish and Game.

"I told them our department policy was not to allow commercial sport fishing camps in areas traditionally used by sport fishermen," Delaney recalls. "They asked me where they would cause the least amount of trouble and I told them, 'Away from the lodges.'"

"It's important to point out that these guys aren't jerks," Delaney adds. "They're both sportsmen, who seem concerned about the fishery. They said they wanted to offer a high-quality trip, with low impact to the resource."

Teke and Canty next went to the Department of Natural Resources. Normally they would have been required to apply for a land-use permit. However, 1986 was not a normal year for DNR.

"Last year when (Teke and Canty) applied, there was some confusion about our permit policy. It fluctuated briefly," says Mike Sullivan, Mat-Su area manager for DNR's Division of Lands. "The person they talked to believed no permit was required. There should have been a permit; it was just a misunderstanding."

Teke arranged with Bush Pilots Air Service to have his clients flown from Anchorage into the Tal. As Delaney suggested, TekeTours based its camp about 1-1/2 miles above the lodges located near the river's mouth.

TekeTours attracted little attention during last year's sojourn on the Tal.

"Last year, most people didn't even know we were there," Teke says. "We were on the river for eight weeks and we didn't interfere with anybody. We didn't kick anyone out of their fishing holes, we didn't bother other fishermen. In fact, the only people we saw were a few rafters and the rare fisherman who walked upstream from the mouth. There were no problems at all."

Henry Elliot, owner of Bush Pilots Air Service and vice-president/general manager of Silvertip Lodge, agrees that TekeTours' presence on the Tal was "very unobtrusive."

But some river users didn't appreciate the newcomers.

"Throughout the summer we had people calling our office saying they didn't like (TekeTours) camping in their favorite fishing holes," Delaney says. "We didn't get a lot of complaints, but we got

some; mainly from float-trip operators and lodge owners, but also from a few individuals."

Talaview Lodge owner Louise Johnson was one of those who complained.

"There were some problems with king salmon," she says. "Long after the king salmon season was over, some of our guides saw (TekeTours clients) playing big kings right near their spawning grounds. They said they were going after other species. But after a while it became pretty obvious to us that were really fishing for the kings."

Responds Teke, "From what I've been told, you can fish for kings after the season ends, you just can't harvest them or keep them. I don't think any of our anglers abused the regulations."

Apparently Teke was misinformed.

"After the close of the season, you can't intentionally fish for kings," Delaney says. "Not only is it closed to the taking, but also to the fishing."

• • •

The local furor over TekeTours began in late February, after Neale received the company's 1987 newsletter/travel brochure. The feature story: "Alaska River Camps with Del Canty."

According to the newsletter, Teke is expanding his operation to 10 weeks, with "space limited to 20 anglers." In addition, he is touting "new airboats allowing our guests river access enjoyed by no one else."

The camp will feature a tent for every two anglers, as well as large cooking and dining shelters, running water and hot showers. And clients can have all of this for a cost "at least one-half less than the competition."

The specter of this new-and-improved operation has created fear and anger within Anchorage's fly-fishing community. Concerns have been grouped into three categories: airboat use, increased angling pressure and possible health hazards created by insufficient sanitation facilities.

"The real bone of contention is airboats. They're becoming controversial all throughout Alaska. Most people feel there's just no place for them on a river like the Tal," says Elliot, whose Bush Pilots Air Service flew TekeTours' clients into the Tal last year. "I'm gonna try and talk Ron out of using airboats. He hasn't made any friends with the airboat idea. If he sticks with them, a lot of people will protest."

Dennis Edwards, president of Alaska Flyfishers, says that airboat use will "change the character of the river. It would no longer have the pristine, wilderness quality. Running airboats up and down the river would definitely have an impact. It's something we don't want to see."

Teke admits "airboats are a concern." But he emphasizes that the two boats he plans to use are small, with 18hp and 40hp snowmachine engines.

"They're not the 400hp deals. They're not noisy," he says. And when contacted last week, Teke stressed that the airboats would be used only to transport groceries, gear and clients from the river's mouth to the campsite.

"We're not going to use boats to roar up the 50-mile length of the Tal," he said. "It's just to make our operation a little easier."

Yet according to the newsletter, TekeTours "will have efficient airboats in camp this year giving us opportunity to explore new areas of the river."

Says Neale, "To me, there's still some question about how the airboats will be used. Teke says they're just for transportation, but his newsletter says something else. Personally, I don't want to see any airboats on the river, because of the precedent it could set."

Teke admits that "When the newsletter was written, I didn't realize how negative the response would be (to airboat use). If it's a major problem, I'd be glad to promise that I wouldn't use the airboats for further access up the river — only for transportation to the camp."

TekeTours' low-cost, high-volume approach also has local residents worried. With his 10-week, 20-client limit, Teke could bring in as many as 200 anglers — a three-fold increase over 1986.

"Ron brought in about 60 people last year," says Ellic. "He's definitely expanding — which is what any successful business would do."

But Louise and Steve Johnson, who have managed Talaview Lodge for the past 10 years, disagree. Talaview has room for 25 guests, but the Johnsons have placed a limit of 14 clients on themselves.

"We don't feel that the river can stand much more," Louise Johnson says. "We're voluntarily not running at full capacity. And neither is Silver- tip. So here we have two established businesses trying to lower the number of people on the river and we have another guy moving in for two months, trying to make a big profit by running people in and out like an assembly line."

"If the resource isn't there next year, he can move on to another river. But what are we supposed to do?"

Russ Redick, executive director of the Alaska Sportfishing Association, says, "It's a question of what the resource can stand. Our group supports lodges and guide businesses as an industry. But we don't feel its good business for companies to come in, run a lot of people through, make some money and then leave."

The Alaska Professional Sportfishing Association is also opposed to Teke's Talachulitna operation. APSA President Chris Goll says that TekeTours' presence on the river could have state-wide implications.

"In many respects, this is a test case," says Goll, who stresses that no APSA members have investments in the Tal. "I don't want to see the fisheries' stocks and quality of the river threatened just to accommodate another business. Those rainbow stocks are very vulnerable. That's why the Tal was made a no-kill rainbow fishery in the first place."

"There are already enough lodges to accommodate the public. There's no need for another business. We're fearful that such increased use will be detrimental to the river and the fishery."

Teke argues that Alaskan individuals and groups want to keep him out for selfish reasons.

"What it's really all about is that they don't want any more competition," he says. "We won't be on the river during prime rainbow time (September and October). And our fishermen are mainly after the salmon. So I don't think there's a real danger of us harming the rainbow population."

"We consider ourselves courteous, conscientious sportsmen and gentlemen. We want to act that way. But we also believe we have the right to use the river, whether or not we live in Alaska. It's a free world. And I find it ironic that other lodges are criticizing my business when they've just expanded."

A final fear centers around the threat of pollution and littering.

"From what I've heard, the Teke bunch hasn't come up with any plan for how they're going to handle sewage disposal," says John Morrison, a member of Alaska Flyfishers. "There are real dangers to the stream and people who use it if no adequate sewage facilities are available."

Louise Johnson agrees, "Sanitation is a major concern, especially if they're bringing in 15 to 20 people a week. We residents have to spend big bucks to protect the river from pollution. But what about TekeTours? They have no septic system. And what do they do with their garbage? Where do they get their water from? And what about bathing facilities? I don't want to see ivory soap floating down the river."

Last summer, the Alaska River Camps operation employed chemical toilets and outhouses. The effluent was disposed in a two-foot pit located about 250 feet from the river, Teke says. All paper and trash was burned. Aluminum cans and other non-combustible items were buried "at least two feet deep" in a pit. And drinking water came from a spring that flowed out of a nearby hillside.

Teke says similar precautions would be taken in 1987.

TekeTours will be required to apply for a land-use permit this year.

Before DNR officials decide to approve or reject the application "we'll look at other state-agency concerns — primarily Fish and Game in this instance," says Mike Sullivan. "We'll also take comments from the public."

Once the permit application is received, the public will have at least two weeks to comment. But Sullivan notes that the final decision will be based on "what's best for the state."

In deciding what's best for the state, DNR will consider such factors as environmental impacts and financial benefits to Alaska's economy.

"It seems kind of strange to me that all of a sudden I have to apply for a permit," Teke says. "None was required last year. Now, all of a sudden, there is. I think there's some politics being played."

However, Sullivan and Delaney agree that a land-use permit should have been required in 1986. Last year, Teke benefited from a temporary loophole in the permitting system.

"The system broke down last year," Delaney says. "Now we have to go back and correct that, at considerable expense to (the state) and Mr. Teke."

Local anglers have already begun a letter-writing campaign to express their opposition to a land-use permit. Both the Alaska Flyfishers and Alaska Professional Sportfishing Association have written to DNR expressing their concerns about the Tal.

"We're not a bunch of radicals or high-profile conservatives," says Flyfishers President Dennis Edwards. "And we're not out to hurt anybody's business. But when an operation threatens the quality of the stream, it's time to speak out against possible misuse of the river."

Delaney says Teke has several options available if a land-use permit is not issued. He could try to lease private land along the river, run float trips, set up camp outside the Tal or take the business to another river.

Teke says he's "shocked" that his Talaculitna camp has stirred up so much controversy, but is confident that "the state will evaluate the application on facts, not emotion. It's public water. I have just as much right to use the river as anybody."

Bob Neale is hoping the state will prove Teke wrong.

"Yes, it's a free country. And I have no objection to TekeTours or any other business — as long as they don't threaten to destroy the resource and the aesthetics," Neale says. "He's advertising aesthetics. But at the same time, he's moving large numbers of people in and out. The Tal is not the kind of river where we want to talk quantity. It's a quality fishery. And we have to protect that."

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: CS HB 93 (Resources)

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

Revision Date: 3/26/87

Agency Affected: Natural Resources

Title: Recreation Rivers

BRU: Land and Water Management

Sponsor: Cotten

Components: \_\_\_\_\_

Requestor: House Resources Committee

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES		96.5	96.5	96.5		
TRAVEL		5.0	5.0	5.0		
CONTRACTUAL		30.0	30.0	30.0		
SUPPLIES		2.0	2.0	2.0		
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		133.5	133.5	133.5		

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		133.5	133.5	133.5		
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		133.5	133.5	133.5		

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		2	2			
PART-TIME		1	1			
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

All six plans will be developed at the same time and completed over a three year period. New staff will gather planning information and begin the plans with assistance from other planning staff as time is available. (See attached explanation).

Prepared by: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400

Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 3-24-87

Approved by Commissioner: Dennis Boston Gorseuch Date: 3-26-87

Agency: Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

# CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. CS HB 93

This bill would require the Department of Natural Resources to complete management plans for six rivers by 1992, and hold at least two hearings in municipalities and communities near the recreation river corridors.

The planning team would require a Range 18 Natural Resource Manager I, a Range 12 Natural Resource Technician II, and a half-time Range 8 Clerk Typist III.

## Explanation of funding:

100 - Two and one-half positions.

Natural Resource Manager I	48.2	12 months
Natural Resource Technician II	34.1	12 months
Clerk Typist III	14.2	6 months

200 - Per diem and travel for meetings.

300 - Travel and printing expenses for the plans.

400 - Supplies and commodities for staff.

# STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
PHONE: (907) 465-2400

February 11, 1987

The Honorable Adelheid Herrmann, Co-Chair  
The Honorable Sam Cotten, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representatives Herrmann and Cotten:

Subject: House Bill 93, which would establish a system of recreation rivers.

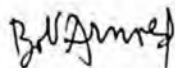
Position: The Department of Natural Resources supports the designation of the six rivers described in this bill as state recreation rivers: the Talachulitna River; Alexander Creek; Lake Creek; Kroto Creek and Moose Creek; the Talkeetna River; and the Little Susitna River.

Background: The Susitna Area Plan and the Willow Sub-basin Plan identified these rivers as important recreational areas. They are currently managed primarily for recreation and habitat values, but are also available for other resource uses, including forestry and gravel extraction for public purposes.

Recommendation: We recommend that section 41.23.210(b) be changed to allow the department five years, rather than three, for completing instream flow reservations. We also note that some technical changes may be needed in the legal description under section 41.23.280(c).

Please let me know if we may provide additional information.

Sincerely,



f Judith M. Brady  
Commissioner

Enclosure: Maps

cc: Committee Members  
Governor's Legislative Liaison

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS  
HB 93

Section 11

**PURPOSES:** The purposes section designates the rivers described later in the bill, as recreation rivers; sets several goals and objectives of management (habitat protection, recreation, and water quality); and allows some other, compatible uses such as motorized use, timber harvest, sand and gravel extraction for public use, and public facility construction.

**GENERAL MANAGEMENT:** The commissioner of natural resources is assigned responsibility for multiple use management of the recreation rivers; is required to make interim flow reservations for the rivers within three years; is not allowed to interfere with lawful hunting and fishing and use of weapons is permitted to lease land competitively for public use facilities; and is not permitted to interfere with existing commercial uses that are compatible with the designation of the rivers. The authority of the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and other agencies are protected.

**MANAGEMENT PLANS:** The commissioner is required to adopt management plans for the recreation rivers under a public process. The plans must protect the habitat and recreation opportunities, designate compatible uses, manage commercial activities, provide for public services, protect access, and establish setback regulations on the rivers. The commissioner may adopt regulations to implement the plan. The legislature may review the plan. The commissioner of fish and game is directed to consult with the commissioner of natural resources before adopting regulations affecting the recreation rivers.

**MUNICIPAL LANDS:** Municipal lands may not be included in the management plan without municipal concurrence.

**LAND ACQUISITION:** The commissioner may acquire new lands for the rivers but may not exercise powers of eminent domain to do so.

**LAND USE:** The rivers are subject to public land laws and rules where they are inconsistent with the Act.

**DELEGATED MANAGEMENT:** The commissioner may manage the water cooperatively with someone else, someone on municipal agency or a private landowner. The commissioner may transfer management to another agency for facilities.

development or other lawful purposes. The commissioner may not manage entire units as State Parks.

Culture Recommendations: The commissioner may not recommend additions to the recreation rivers system without adopting a plan for the area under public processes.

Legislative Designation: Only the Legislature may designate a recreation river.

Designated Rivers: The rivers are special purpose areas under Article VII of the Constitution. Valid existing rights are protected. Only state-owned lands are affected. All land is closed to land disposal. A one-mile corridor is closed to mineral entry and leasing, but the entire corridor remains open to oil and gas leasing. The rivers are described.

#### Section 21

Until a management plan is adopted for a designated recreation river, the commissioner is required to manage it according to the purposes of the Act. The management plans must be completed by July 1, 1990, and the plans for the most extensively used rivers must be completed by July 1, 1989.

#### Section 21

The act is immediately effective.

cc HB 93  
HB 18  
SB 62



# Alaska Sportfishing Association

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

February 9, 1987

Governor Steve Cowper  
Pouch A  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Governor Cowper:

RE: LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

The Alaska Sportfishing Association is a statewide organization headquartered in Anchorage. We currently have approximately 2,000 individual members and 135 business members. This organization stands ready to work cooperatively with you for good resource legislation.

Since we publish a monthly newsletter, we regularly pass along information to our members about resource and sportfishing issues. We feel we can assist your administration in disseminating information to sportfishing interests. We have worked with ADF&G in the past to this end.

We appreciate your support for the sportfishing industry as evidenced by your answers to our questionnaire last July. We understand the difficult job that you and the legislature face this session determining the course this great state must take for continued progress under a greatly restricted budget. This restriction may have a major impact on our short and long-term future. Thus our legislative priorities for 1987 address legislation that is important to the economic future of this state, but legislation without cost to the General Fund of the state.

All three of the Alaska Sportfishing Associations' legislative priorities address an important step forward in the necessary expansion of recreational fishing for Alaskans, and of Alaska's fledgling tourism industry of which recreation fishing is the major drawing card. As you have identified, development and expansion of this one industry will lead to increased trade with Pacific Rim and other countries. There are many actions that need to be taken to improve our ability to attract and provide suitable facilities for Alaskans, as well as U.S. and foreign tourists. The following are important steps forward and are our top priorities:

Governor Steve Cowper  
Page 2  
February 9, 1987

1. Passage of HB 93 to create an effective Recreational Rivers system that will protect both the fishery and environmental resource of six rivers in the Susitna drainage. Members of our organization will be in contact with legislators to work out details and work for passage. This legislation is of top priority to just about every outdoor and environmental organization in the state.
2. Passage of legislation which creates an effective public access acquisition and/or development program. Passage of SB 62 (and SB 26) will go a long way toward making possible the acquisition of critically needed public access sites and/or development of those sites. This legislation will not result in any General Fund expenditures. These bills raise the percentage of Federal Aid Breaux-Wollop funds which must be committed to access from 10 percent to 20 percent. The Breaux-Wollop funds are generated at the federal level by a tax on certain fishing items, and the funds must be used for sport fish projects. Since those funds are generated by sportfishermen, the sport fishing community should have a strong hand in deciding how they should be spent. Sport fishermen strongly support SB 62 and SB 26.
3. Passage of legislation to establish the Willow Creek State Recreational Area. HB 18 is enabling legislation which jointly involves Mat-Su Borough and state lands. It is not a duplication of the Recreation Rivers Bill mentioned above and will go a long way toward long-term protection of the Willow Creek area and access to a series of Susitna Drainage salmon and trout fisheries.

We wish you, your administration, and the 1987 legislature the best in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

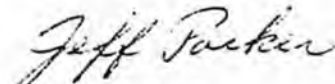
Alaska Sportfishing Association  
Legislative Committee



Robert L. Hunter, Chairman



Russ Redick



Jeff Parker



Virginia Hilliker



Jim Richardson

cc: Each Legislator  
Commissioner, ADF&G  
Commissioner, DNR  
Alaska Outdoor Council

Kenai River Sportfishing Association  
Mat-Su Valley Sportsmens Association  
Alaska Professional Guide Association  
Resource Development Council

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
PHONE: (907) 465-2460

February 11, 1987

The Honorable Adelheid Herrmann, Co-Chair  
The Honorable Sam Cotten, Co-Chair  
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P.O. Box V  
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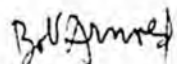
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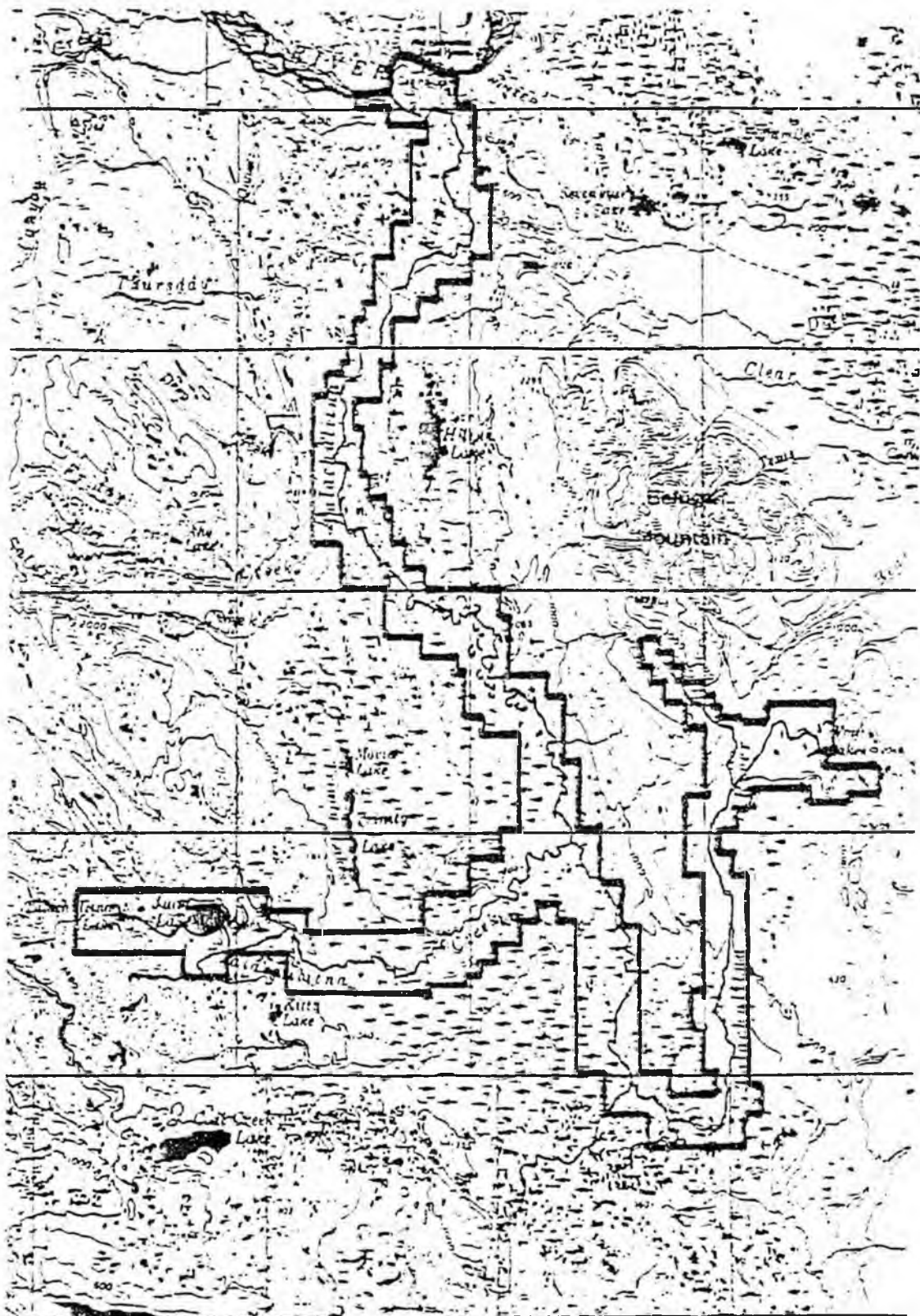
  
Judith M. Brady  
Commissioner

Enclosure: Maps

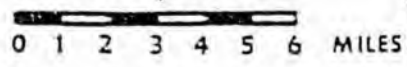
cc: Committee Members  
Governor's Legislative Liaison

# TALACHULITNA CREEK

## Proposed Recreational River Corridor



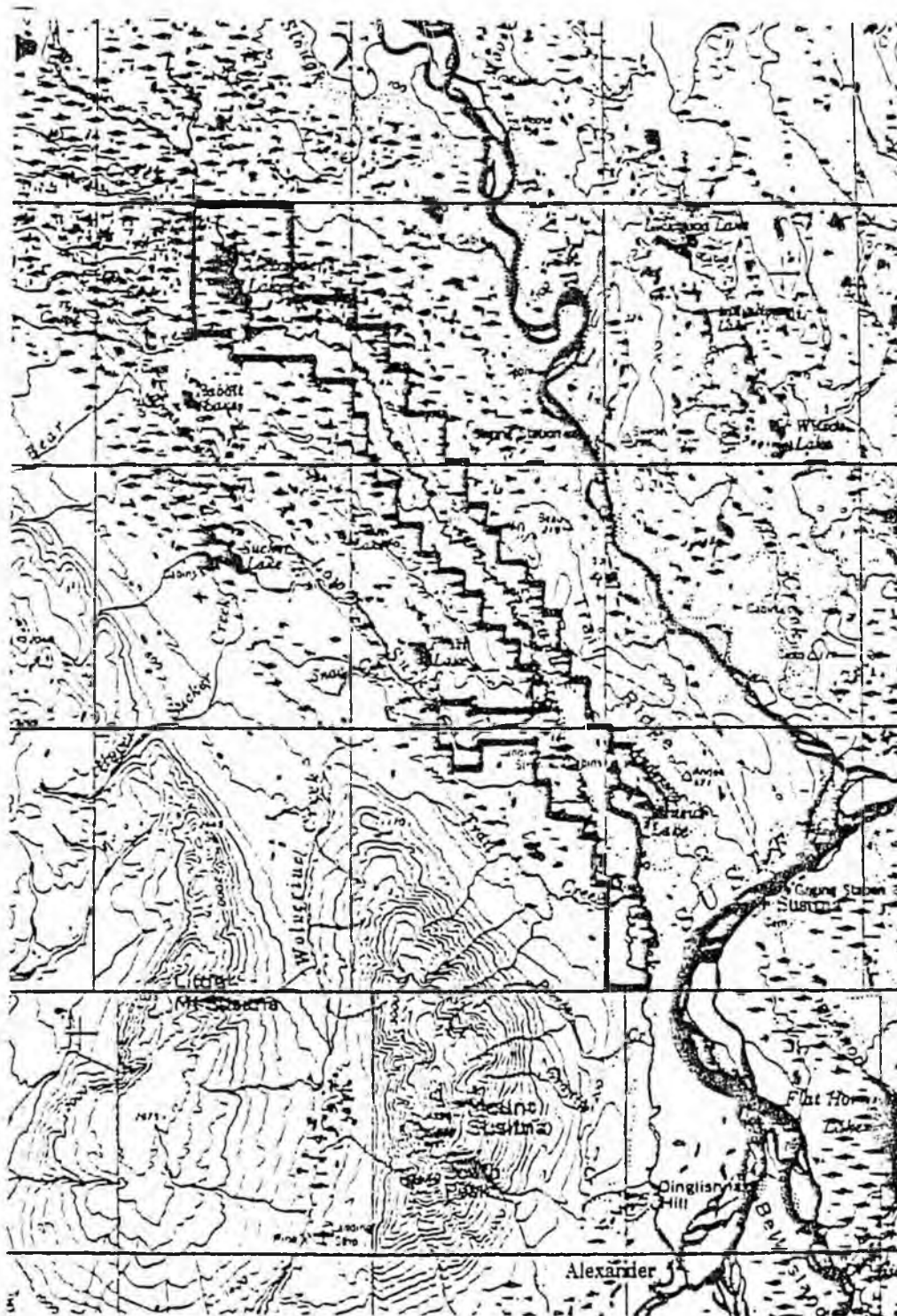
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

# ALEXANDER CREEK

## Proposed Recreational River Corridor



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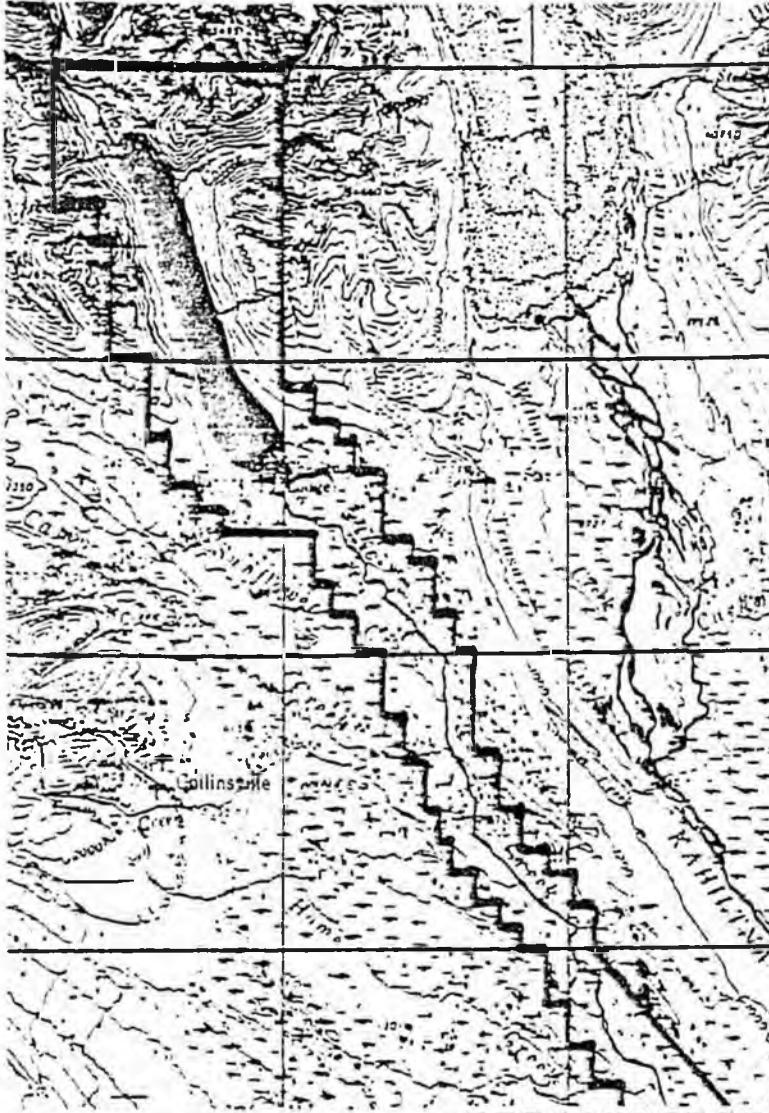


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# LAKE CREEK

## Proposed Recreational River Corridor

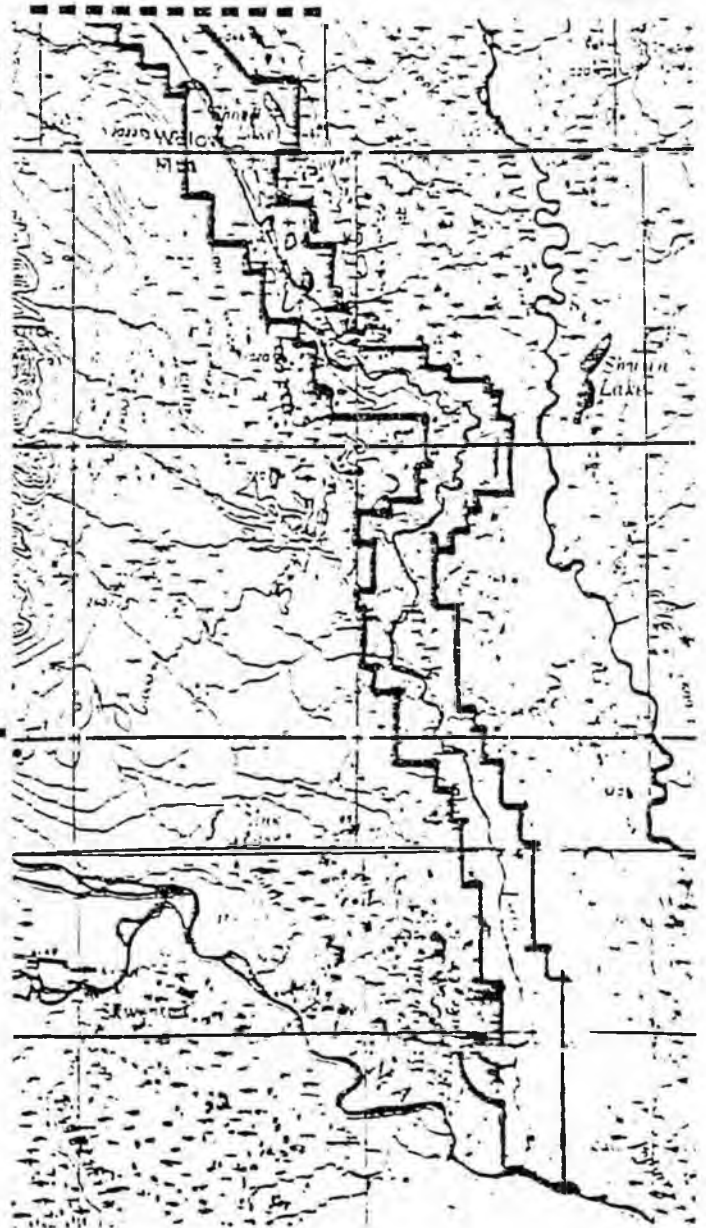
### North Half



Match Line

Match Line

### South Half



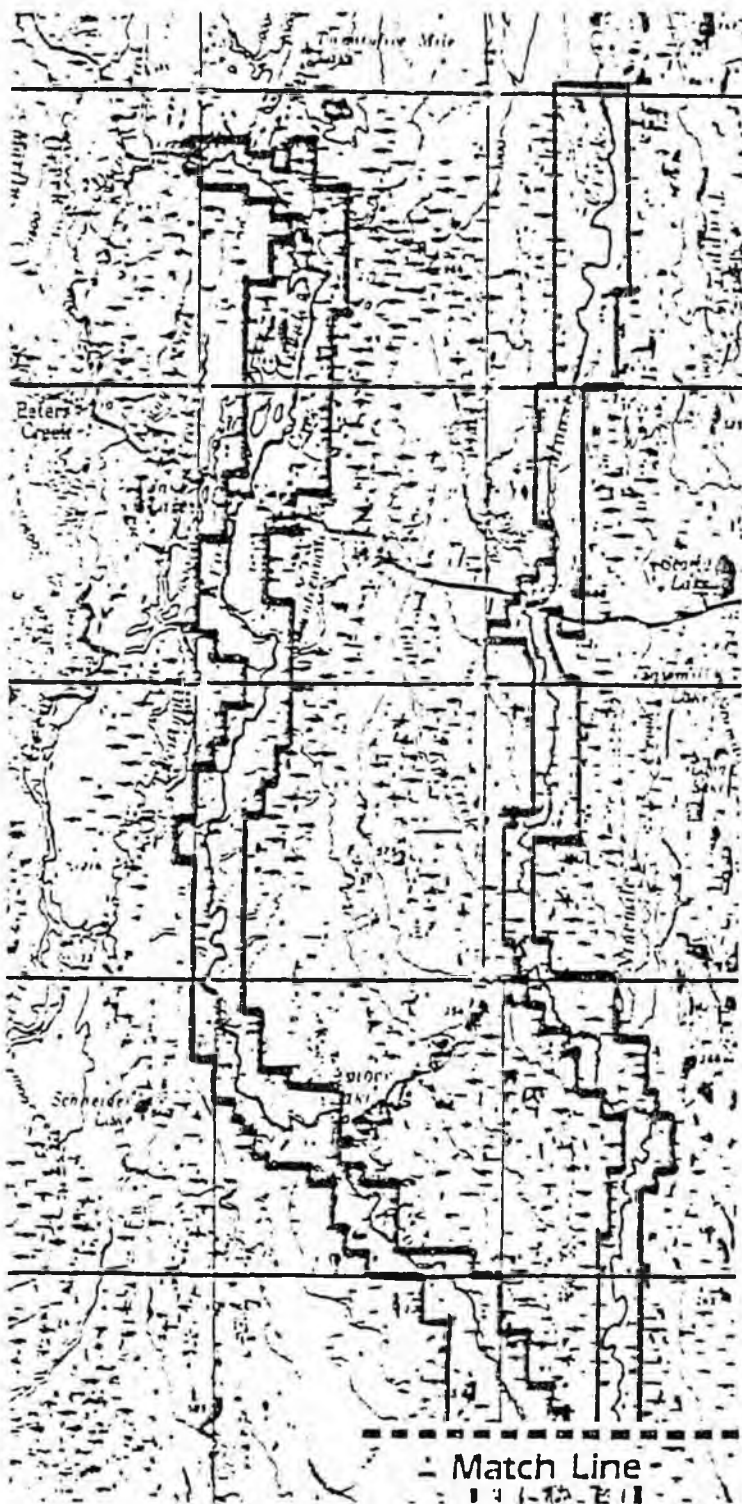
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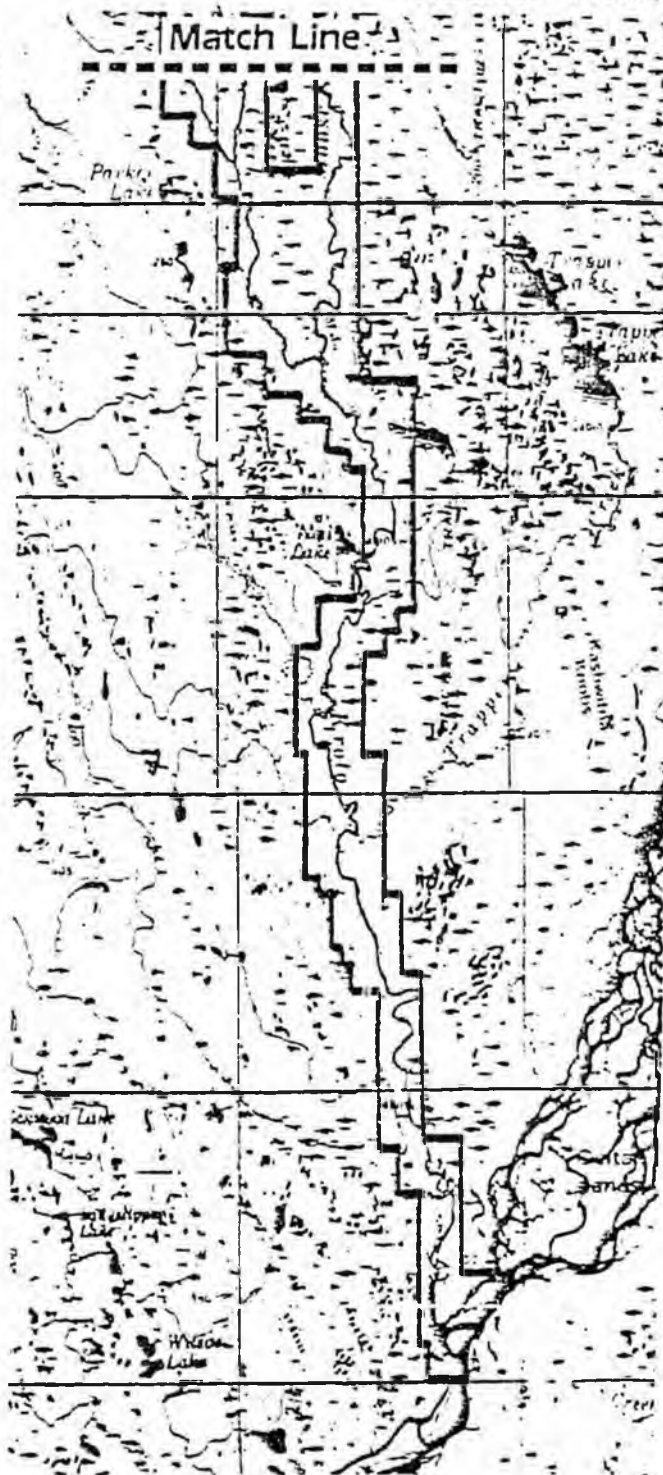
# KROTO CREEK — MOOSE CREEK

## Proposed Recreational River Corridor

### North Half



### South Half

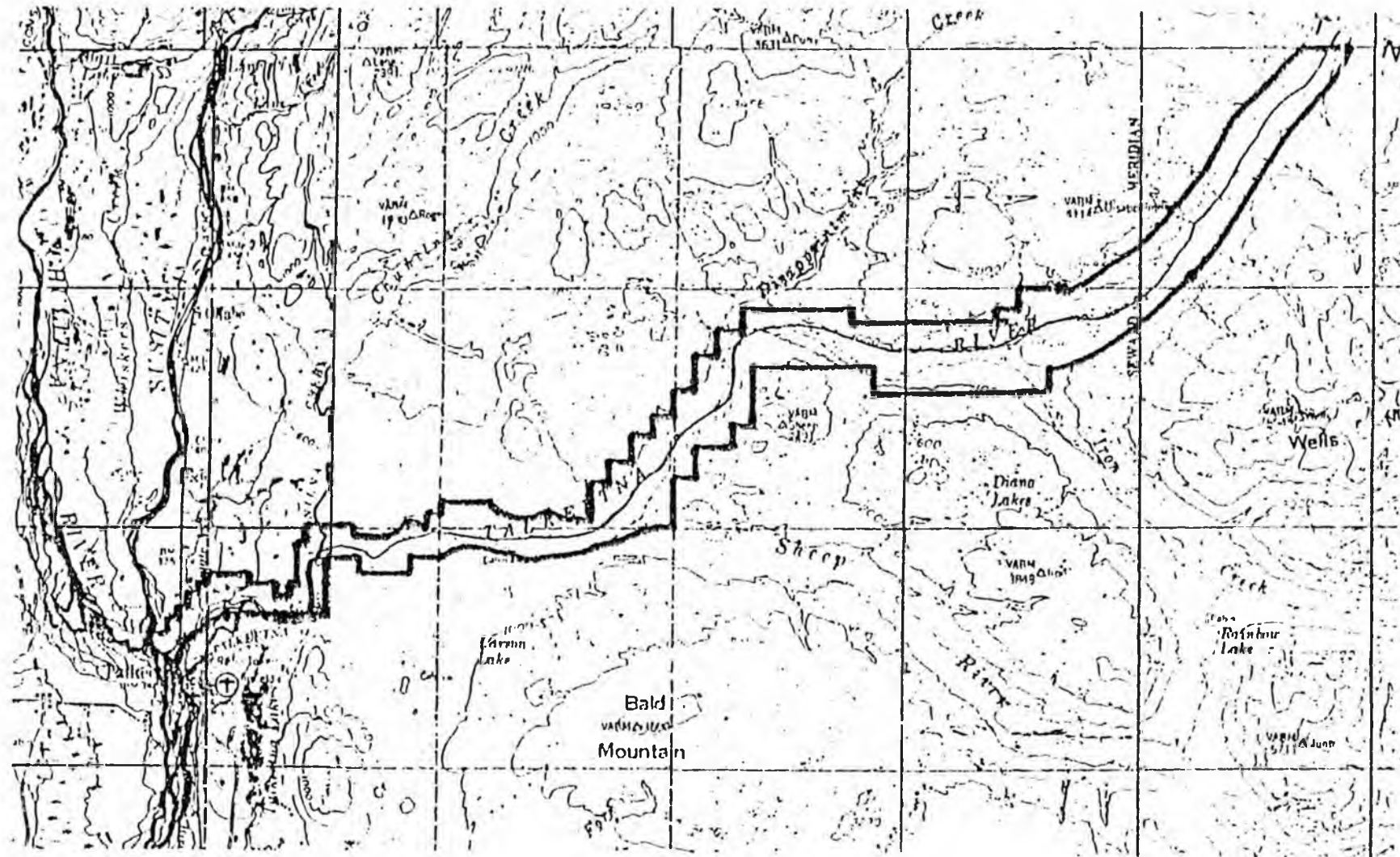


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# TALKEETNA RIVER

## Proposed Recreational River Corridor



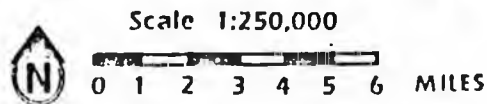
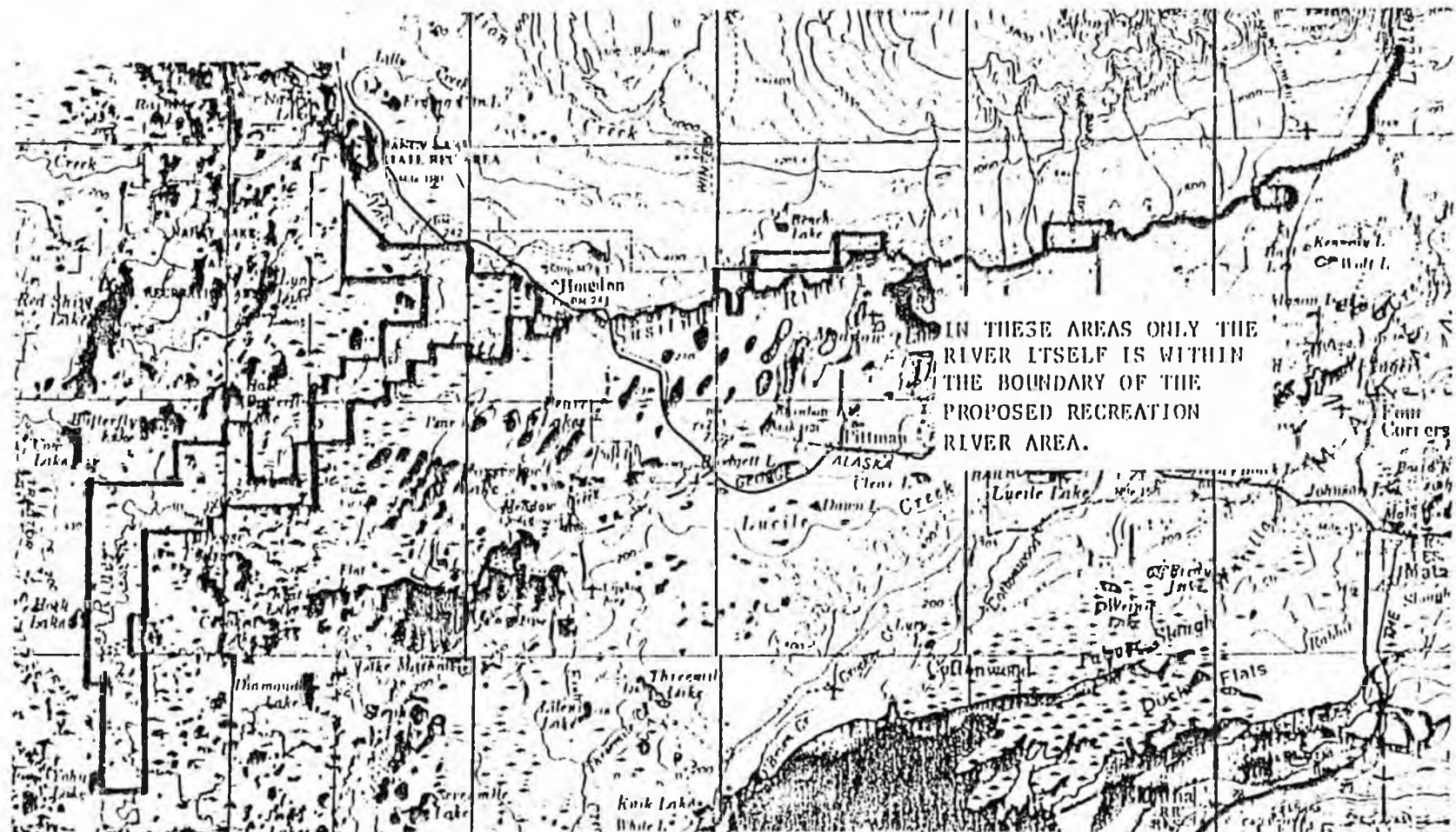
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# LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

## Proposed Recreational River Corridor





# TRACKS

Published by the Wildlife Federation of Alaska

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Fall 1986

## WFA Questions Cowper, Sturgulewski

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**Question:** *"During the 1986 legislative session, a bill establishing several recreational rivers on state land passed the House but failed to pass the Senate. A number of conservation and sportfishing organizations, including the Wildlife Federation of Alaska, supported this bill. The rivers named in the bill represented some of the most important recreational fishing, floating, camping and hunting opportunities in southcentral Alaska. After numerous hearings and compromises on the bill, certain groups (principally the Resource Development Council) while supporting protective classification for the rivers opposed legislative designation. WFA continues to feel strongly that legislative designation is the appropriate final step in the process of assuring that the recreational values and public use of these important rivers not be lost over time. Do you support the establishment of state recreational rivers? Would you propose recreational river legislation and work for its passage? What other thoughts, if any, do you have on this issue?"*

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**Question:** *"The decline in state revenues has prompted discussion about restructuring various parts of state government. One of these areas of focus has been the natural resource management agencies. The Senate is currently investigating options for combining the Departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Environmental Conservation. WFA is extremely concerned that the focus and balance provided by our present structure may be compromised and diluted under the guise of efficiency. What are your feelings about reorganizing the natural resource management agencies? Would you support or resist a move to create a combined conservation department including DNR, DEC, and ADF&G? Do you think certain elements of these departments could or should be combined? If so, what sort of reorganization would you support and/or oppose? Why?"*

**Sturgulewski:** "Several members of the Senate Finance Committee, not the state Senate as a whole, have contracted for a review of the resource agencies. I am opposed to the combination of DNR, Fish & Game, and DEC. I am committed to maintaining a front line environmental agency to ensure environmental concerns receive proper attention.

Both budget realities and the dictates of good management require that we examine every department to achieve the best possible operating efficiency and avoid duplication, but I have no preconceived plans for reorganizing these departments. Specifically I believe that Fish &

Game is the proper department for the habitat division."

**Cowper:** "I am opposed to restructuring or consolidating the Departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Environmental Conservation for several reasons. Each department has specific functions which frequently run counter to one another. That's appropriate, because sound policies are founded on the balance between resource development and protection of wildlife and the environment.

To combine those functions would undermine the integrity of each department's legitimate role, create a bureaucratic nightmare, and potentially foster a powerful fiefdom with direction determined by the bias of the commissioner. Even the best of department chiefs would find it difficult to develop and recommend policy when the various responsibilities within the department are naturally adversarial.

It's pretty clear that some members of the state Senate would prefer to cripple, if not abolish altogether, the Department of Environmental Conservation. While I have not agreed with all DEC's policies in the Sheffield administration, I think we have made tremendous progress in protecting the environment and cracking down on pollution and hazardous waste. It would be foolish and short-sighted to impede that progress."

**Question:** *"Given your feelings on the reorganization of state natural resource agencies, what type of decision-making process would you establish between your commissioners, your staff and yourself as Governor to resolve controversial issues? Please address the kinds of authority you would delegate to commissioners and how the public would be informed and involved in decisions. What qualities and skills will you look for in appointing heads of DNR, DEC and ADF&G?"*

*If you are elected governor, you will have the option of appointing entirely new boards of fisheries and game or retaining current members. Do you have any intentions of making major*

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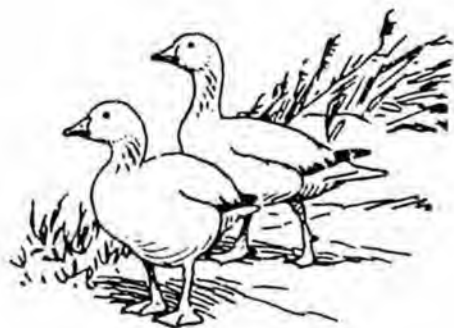
changes in the boards? What type of board composition would you like to see representing the various public interests in Alaska?"

**Sturgulewski:** "In appointing the heads of DNR, DEC and ADF&G, as in every appointment in my administration, I will appoint based on skill, knowledge, integrity, and dedication to the issues. I will not make appointments based on partisan politics or to repay political favors.

Specifically I will be seeking people who are good managers, whose integrity is unquestioned, who know their area of assignment and who bring a dedication to the issues and to public service to the job. I want people who believe as I do that public service is exactly that, service to the public. This clearly includes keeping the public informed and seeking their involvement in decisions.

It is the role of the governor to clearly articulate broad state policy and of the commissioners to make decisions within the framework of that policy. On issues whose importance is great enough to cause them to rise to the level of the governor's office, I will work with the commissioners of the affected departments to resolve the issue quickly and fairly with the decisions based on good public policy not politics.

Though I will certainly make changes in the Boards of Fisheries and Game, I have no intention of any wholesale 'midnight massacres' of the boards. The loss of institutional memory and the confusion such changes produce is not acceptable. I generally support the current composition of the boards and I have specifically pledged to maintain two sportfish representatives on the Board of Fisheries."



**Cowper:** "As governor I will rely more on commissioners, and less on special assistants than the current administration. If one had to identify a single responsibility of the governor, I think it would be resolving controversy. Sound policy decisions depend on complete and accurate information, a realistic assessment of pros and cons and public interest. I will make policy decisions based on rational, non-political consideration of all pertinent factors and information.

I will expect much of that information to come from the commissioners. Of course, that means my appointments to the resource departments must have excellent judgement, broad perspectives and sound administrative abilities. That's what I'll look for in my commissioners.

As for the boards of fish and game, continuity is important. I do not anticipate making wholesale changes in board composition before members' terms expire. I have said repeatedly that I do not support appointing fish and game board members based on some sort of quota system. I will appoint people committed to the best interests of the resource and the people of Alaska. The various resource users must have confidence that their interests are represented in board deliberations and decisions. I think we can provide that confidence by appointing the best possible people—those respected by all user groups."

**Question:** "The Porcupine caribou herd is an international herd that migrates seasonally between Canada and Alaska. Since the late 1960's, biologists from both sides of the border have attempted to develop ways to assure that the Porcupine caribou herd is properly managed and that habitat critical to the long-term viability of the herd is not diminished. More recently, there has been growing public interest in the long-term protection of this herd through the development of an International Caribou Agreement that would serve as the mechanism for compatible management between our two nations. Such an agreement would also assure retention of habitat values that would sustain the needs of local and nonresident consumptive users. At this writing, negotiations between the United States and Canada are tentatively scheduled to begin in November of 1986.

The U.S. State Department, the U.S. Department of the Interior, the State of Alaska, the Wildlife Federation of Alaska and local residents will participate in the negotiations. WFA would like to know if you support an international agreement for the management of the Porcupine caribou herd; if you have any specific problems with the currently proposed State of Alaska

*position on the agreement; and exactly what actions you will take as governor on this issue."*

**Sturgulewski:** "I support an international agreement on the management of the Porcupine caribou herd as long as that agreement does not restrict the ability of the state to manage its game. The main problem currently facing the herd is the almost complete lack of habitat protection in Canada at this time and the agreement would help this. The Department of Fish and Game has informed me that careful development of the arctic coastal plain, with proper environmental safeguards, is not precluded by the state's current position. As governor I would actively pursue this agreement and its implementation."

**Cowper:** "I strongly support both the state's position and the concept of an international agreement on management of the Porcupine Caribou Herd. This emerging trend toward cooperative management represents a productive, positive approach toward international resource management.

There is no organized opposition within Alaska to the official state position, calling for strong habitat and resource protection. Its provision will not conflict with future development on the coastal plain of ANWR, nor will they 'lock up' land. Now that the problem with the Department of Interior has been resolved, it appears that the federal position reflects Alaska's position, with habitat and subsistence protection provisions intact."

**Question:** "During the 1986 legislative session, a bill establishing several recreational rivers on state land passed the House but failed to pass the Senate. A number of conservation and sportfishing organizations, including the Wildlife Federation of Alaska, supported this bill. The rivers named in the bill represented some of the most important recreational fishing, floating, camping and hunting opportunities in southcentral Alaska. After numerous hearings and compromises on the bill, certain groups (principally the Resource Development Council) while supporting protective classification for the rivers opposed legislative designation. WFA continues to feel strongly that legislative designation is the appropriate final step in the process of assuring that the recreational values and public use of these important rivers not be lost over time. Do you support the establishment of state recreational rivers? Would you propose recreational river legislation and work for its passage? What other thoughts, if any, do you have on this issue?"

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**Sturgulewski:** "Current state water standards impose drinking water standards on all waters of the state. I don't believe that this is realistic. As I have told both conservation organizations and the miners' association, I believe the most appropriate exclusive use for some streams is recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and the most appropriate primary use for other streams is mining or other uses.

It doesn't make sense to require a miner operating on a glacial stream to return water to drinking water quality nor does it make sense to allow mining on a prime recreational stream. I believe both that mining practices should be improved and that on some streams, water quality standards should be changed. I believe that we need rational laws on the books and that those laws should be enforced."

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I believe placer miners have a legitimate gripe about inconsistent and selective enforcement of our water quality standards. They deserve fairness and consistency, and I don't think they've had it. In any case, we should certainly continue efforts to improve mining techniques to reduce degradation of water quality."

**Question:** "What have you done to expedite environmentally safe, cost effective hazardous waste disposal in Alaska? What do you intend to do further on this issue?"

**Surgulewski:** "I have a strong record of support for legislation dealing with the growing problem of hazardous waste. Most recently, as chairman of the Senate Resources Committee, I introduced SB 375, which established procedures and funding for hazardous waste and oil spill cleanups. This was an identical Senate companion to HB 470. That bill became law and together with the omnibus hazardous waste act which was introduced by the Senate Resources Committee in 1984 when I was a member, forms the body of Alaska's effective hazardous waste law.

As governor I will continue to work to deal with the growing problem of hazardous waste in Alaska. As priorities, I feel the issues of disposal sites, small generators of hazardous waste, groundwater protection, adequate funding for DEC efforts, and working with the federal government to establish enforceable policies must be priorities."

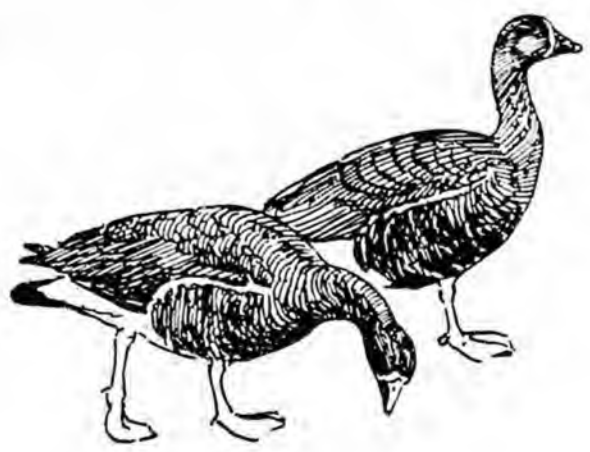
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## JAY HAIR VISITS ALASKA—MEETS WITH WFA BOARD

**N**WF Executive Vice President Jay Hair paid a visit to Alaska recently. Jay traveled to Alaska this September with leaders of nine other national conservation and environmental organizations. The "Group of 10" as they are often referred to do not represent a "coalition." Leaders from groups such as NWF, Audubon, Natural Resources Defense Council, Wilderness Society and the Izaak Walton League meet periodically to discuss issues of mutual concern. The Alaska trip focused on several issues, including timber harvest in the Tongass National Forest and the future of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The group traveled extensively and met with government officials, citizen conservationists and representatives of industry.

While in Anchorage, Jay Hair took time to meet with the board of WFA. Board members made a presentation on the activities of our affiliate and a number of key issues were discussed, including the Kenai River Management Plan, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the U.S./Canada Porcupine caribou herd agreement, and the issue of Arctic nesting geese on the Yukon Delta. Also discussed were the conservation education efforts begun by WFA during the past year. It's fair to say that Jay was much impressed with WFA's progress over the past year. Because of our efforts, the board of NWF is looking to make a major commitment to Alaska in the coming year.

Stay tuned for good things to come. Let's just say that we've already made our mark—on the issues and with the National Wildlife Federation. You can feel good about your membership. It's already starting to pay dividends.



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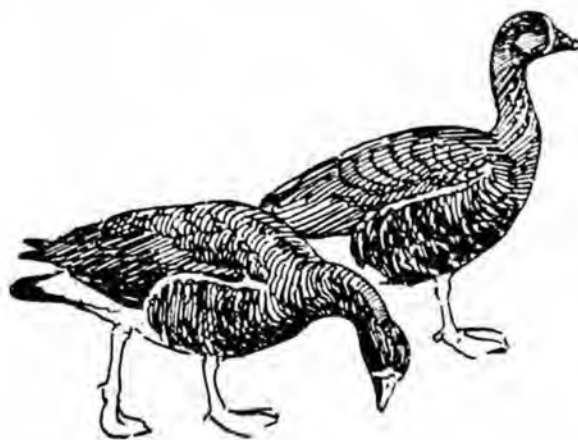
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## FROM THE PRESIDENT: STATE POLITICS AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

By Ann Rothe

In this issue of *Tracks*, we feature the responses of Alaska's two major gubernatorial candidates to questions we posed on important conservation issues. This is just a start for us and, we hope, for our members. Election time is fast approaching. The state legislature convenes in January. The year ahead holds many opportunities for political activism.

It is vital that we become involved in legislative decisions and actions that influence how Alaska's resources are managed. In this era of federal government decentralization, more responsibility for decisions critical to wildlife and their habitats has fallen to state and local governments. Major federal environmental programs such as the Clean Water, Clean Air and Endangered Species acts, are being turned over to the states to administer—within federally established guidelines—and states are becoming more assertive and independent. Decisions made at state levels are becoming more and more important.

This is particularly true in Alaska where our natural resources heritage is unequaled in the country, perhaps the world. And yet our sparse population means each voter has a stronger voice. Public officials in Alaska out of necessity tend to pay more attention to individual constituents. Localization of political power gives us an opportunity (and a responsibility) to influence major conservation laws and programs in Alaska.

As members of the Wildlife Federation of Alaska, you can begin exercising your influence by carefully reviewing the candidates' responses in this newsletter. And if you have questions we haven't asked, call or write the candidates at their campaign headquarters:

Steve Cowper  
Cowper for Governor  
2605 Denali Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502  
(907) 276-1150

Arliss Sturgulewski  
Sturgulewski Miller Campaign  
4417 Old Seward Highway  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
(907) 562-4123

Take advantage of the opportunities offered to meet candidates for governor and for your house and senate seats. Be ready to ask tough questions—remember, these people are campaigning to *work for you*. And most importantly, once you have become informed, **VOTE ON NOVEMBER 4!**

During the upcoming legislative session we, as your board of directors, will be lobbying on a number of conservation issues, including the passage of the rec rivers bill and assuring that budgets for important wildlife and habitat

## ANNUAL MEETING DATE SET—THIS ONE YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS

STOP! Don't make another move until you mark January 17 down on your calendar. That's the date of the WFA annual meeting, dinner, and conservation extravaganza you won't want to miss. Last year's was fun with good friends, good wine, a fish and game dinner that couldn't be beat, and some great door prizes (I drooled over the fly rod, the decoys, and the art prints). But this year is going to be even better. In fact, it's going to be so good, that Jay Hair, executive vice president of NWF is coming all the way from Washington, D.C. to attend. Our parent organization, NWF, is the largest conservation organization in the world, with 4.6 million members. The chance to meet and talk with Jay will only be one of the highlights of a great evening—there are some other really exciting things shaping up. Election of the Board of Directors will take place at the annual meeting as well! If you would like to serve on the board or know of someone who would be a good candidate, please contact Bucky Lennerlein or a member of the board.

Don't miss this one. Remember—January 17. We'll be sending more details soon and invite your participation in the planning & participation.

management programs are not severely cut. We will need your help in identifying priority issues, and we'll keep you informed of the progress made on these issues through our newsletter. Strategies for action on issues will be developed in our working committees. Please take time to review our list of committees and volunteer for one that fits your interests and experience.

And when action on legislation is called for, we'll be calling on you for help. Phone calls to your legislators and public opinion messages are two effective means of providing that help. After the session begins, a list of legislators, their committee assignments and Juneau office numbers will be available from the Legislative Information Offices located throughout the state (the Anchorage office is at 1024 West Sixth Avenue, phone: 278-3668.)

Now, more than ever before, we can have major impact on resource management decisions in Alaska. Help us out this coming year. Get active! Flex your political muscles and help us ensure that the vast resource wealth of our state is wisely managed for present and future generations of Alaskans.

# MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (w) \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to:  
 Wildlife Federation of Alaska  
 P. O. Box 103782  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
 Phone: (907) 278-3420

I want to join Wildlife Federation of Alaska

- Regular Member \$ 15.00
- Supporting Member \$ 50.00
- Sustaining Member \$ 100.00

I am interested in helping on:

- Fish and wildlife conservation
- Kenai Peninsula
- Fund Development
- Youth and Education
- Newsletter
- Media / Public Relations
- Public Lands
- Legal
- Membership services

What are your Recreational/Sporting or other interests? \_\_\_\_\_

### IMPORTANT DATES

Oct 29—Willow Community Center, 7 pm. Public meeting on Kashwitna Forestry Road. Review of plans by D.N.R., Division of Forestry right of way application that includes a bridge over Willow Creek in Hatcher Pass. Public comments and questions may also be made in writing by this date. Contact Sandra Cosentino, N.R. Officer, P.O. Box 874008, Wasilla, AK 99687.

Nov. 4—STATEWIDE ELECTIONS—REMEMBER TO VOTE.

Nov. 5—Army Corps of Engineers Public Hearing—Ship Creek fill permit—Fairview Community Center, 7 pm.

Nov. 12—Public Lands Committee meeting—4:30 pm Dames & Moore conference room, 5761 Silverado Way.

Nov. 13—Youth & Education Committee meeting—U.S.F.W.S. conference room, first floor, 5:00 pm.

Dec. 10—Public Lands Committee meeting—4:30 Dames & Moore conference room, 5761 Silverado Way.

Dec. 11—Youth & Education Committee meeting—U.S.F.W.S. conference room, first floor, 5:00 pm.

Jan. 17—WFA ANNUAL MEETING



### SURVIVING AND THRIVING IN ALASKA'S CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

A Conference by the  
 ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL  
 ASSEMBLY

December 6 and 7  
 Anchorage Community College  
 Lucy Cuddy Center

Volunteer Help Needed:  
 Workshops on  
 Outdoor Education,  
 Wetlands, Community  
 Aesthetics & more

For information contact Natalie Hill at 274-3621

Wildlife Federation of Alaska  
 P.O. Box 103782  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
 Phone: (907) 278-3420

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TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

*position on the agreement; and exactly what actions you will take as governor on this issue."*

**S**turgulewski: "I support an international agreement on the management of the Porcupine caribou herd as long as that agreement does not restrict the ability of the state to manage its game. The main problem currently facing the herd is the almost complete lack of habitat protection in Canada at this time and the agreement would help this. The Department of Fish and Game has informed me that careful development of the arctic coastal plain, with proper environmental safeguards, is not precluded by the state's current position. As governor I would actively pursue this agreement and its implementation."

**C**owper: "I strongly support both the state's position and the concept of an international agreement on management of the Porcupine Caribou Herd. This emerging trend toward cooperative management represents a productive, positive approach toward international resource management."

There is no organized opposition within Alaska to the official state position, calling for strong habitat and resource protection. Its provision will not conflict with future development on the coastal plain of ANWR, nor will they 'lock up' land. Now that the problem with the Department of Interior has been resolved, it appears that the federal position reflects Alaska's position, with habitat and subsistence protection provisions intact."

**Q**uestion: "During the 1986 legislative session, a bill establishing several recreational rivers on state land passed the House but failed to pass the Senate. A number of conservation and sportfishing organizations, including the Wildlife Federation of Alaska, supported this bill. The rivers named in the bill represented some of the most important recreational fishing, floating, camping and hunting opportunities in southcentral Alaska. After numerous hearings and compromises on the bill, certain groups (principally the Resource Development Council) while supporting protective classification for the rivers opposed legislative designation. WFA continues to feel strongly that legislative designation is the appropriate final step in the process of assuring that the recreational values and public use of these important rivers not be lost over time. Do you support the establishment of state recreational rivers? Would you propose recreational river legislation and work for its passage? What other thoughts, if any, do you have on this issue?"

**S**turgulewski: "As chairman of the Senate Resources Committee I actively supported the rec rivers bill and as governor would introduce or

support the introduction and passage of a rec rivers bill. I have a very strong record of support for legislation of interest to the outdoor community."

**C**owper: "I support legislative designation of state recreational rivers and would consider introducing a bill, if legislators don't do so themselves. Alaska's recreational rivers are important to residents and visitors, alike. The situation on the Kenai River should be a lesson to us about the need for sound management of recreational resources."

Northward expansion of recreational rivers will help take the pressure off the Kenai River, help guard against over-use and degradation, and provide valuable recreational resources for both residents and visitors."

**Q**uestion: "Water quality has been a major issue in recent years. Last session, the legislature narrowly passed a bill which would have weakened state water quality standards. The bill was aimed at easing restrictions on placer miners. It would have also created serious conflicts between the state and federal governments concerning responsibilities under the Clean Water Act. Governor Sheffield vetoed the bill. What do you think of the current state water quality standards? What of their enforcement? Do you believe placer miners should be held to present standards or are current standards too restrictive for Alaska? Should regulations be eased or mining practices be improved—which would be your goal? Would you support or resist changing the state water quality standards?"

**S**turgulewski: "Current state water standards impose drinking water standards on all waters of the state. I don't believe that this is realistic. As I have told both conservation organizations and the miners' association, I believe the most appropriate exclusive use for some streams is recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and the most appropriate primary use for other streams is mining or other uses."

It doesn't make sense to require a miner operating on a glacial stream to return water to drinking water quality nor does it make sense to allow mining on a prime recreational stream. I believe both that mining practices should be improved and that on some streams, water quality standards should be changed. I believe that we need rational laws on the books and that those laws should be enforced."

**C**owper: "I think the state's current water quality standards are appropriate for waterways that provide drinking water for downstream users, for essential spawning grounds and for certain

*please turn to page 4*

## WFA Questions Sturgulewski & Cowper

*continued from page 3...*

recreation uses. I think the state should be site-specific with its water quality standards—higher standards for those purposes; lower in rivers and streams less important to downstream users.

I believe placer miners have a legitimate gripe about inconsistent and selective enforcement of our water quality standards. They deserve fairness and consistency, and I don't think they've had it. In any case, we should certainly continue efforts to improve mining techniques to reduce degradation of water quality."

**Question:** "What have you done to expedite environmentally safe, cost effective hazardous waste disposal in Alaska? What do you intend to do further on this issue?"

**Sturgulewski:** "I have a strong record of support for legislation dealing with the growing problem of hazardous waste. Most recently, as chairman of the Senate Resources Committee, I introduced SB 375, which established procedures and funding for hazardous waste and oil spill cleanups. This was an identical Senate companion to HB 470. That bill became law and together with the omnibus hazardous waste act which was introduced by the Senate Resources Committee in 1984 when I was a member, forms the body of Alaska's effective hazardous waste law.

As governor I will continue to work to deal with the growing problem of hazardous waste in Alaska. As priorities, I feel the issues of disposal sites, small generators of hazardous waste, groundwater protection, adequate funding for DEC efforts, and working with the federal government to establish enforceable policies must be priorities."

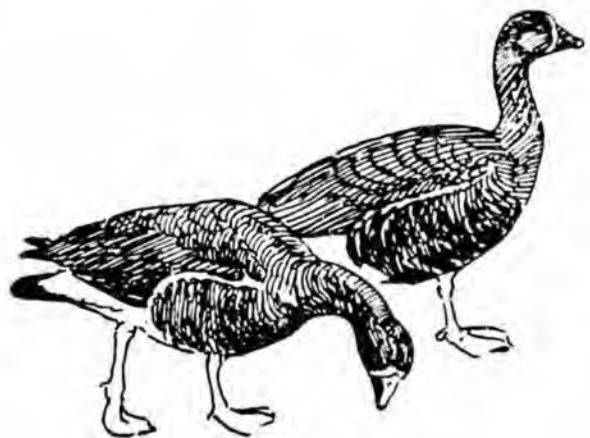
**Cowper:** "When I served in the state House, hazardous waste disposal had not yet become an issue. I support state assumption of the federal permit program for hazardous waste storage, transportation and disposal. As governor, I will want to review the regulations being developed by DEC, to make sure that they adequately address program implementation and the site-selection process. Although funding levels for all state programs will have to be re-evaluated in light of revenue declines, I would support a funding level sufficient to run the program."

## JAY HAIR VISITS ALASKA—MEETS WITH WFA BOARD

**N**WF Executive Vice President Jay Hair payed a visit to Alaska recently. Jay traveled to Alaska this September with leaders of nine other national conservation and environmental organizations. The "Group of 10" as they are often referred to do not represent a "coalition." Leaders from groups such as NWF, Audubon, Natural Resources Defense Council, Wilderness Society and the Izaak Walton League meet periodically to discuss issues of mutual concern. The Alaska trip focused on several issues, including timber harvest in the Tongass National Forest and the future of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The group traveled extensively and met with government officials, citizen conservationists and representatives of industry.

While in Anchorage, Jay Hair took time to meet with the board of WFA. Board members made a presentation on the activities of our affiliate and a number of key issues were discussed, including the Kenai River Management Plan, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the U.S./Canada Porcupine caribou herd agreement, and the issue of Arctic nesting geese on the Yukon Delta. Also discussed were the conservation education efforts begun by WFA during the past year. It's fair to say that Jay was much impressed with WFA's progress over the past year. Because of our efforts, the board of NWF is looking to make a major commitment to Alaska in the coming year.

Stay tuned for good things to come. Let's just say that we've already made our mark—on the issues and with the National Wildlife Federation. You can feel good about your membership. It's already starting to pay dividends.



# FROM THE PRESIDENT: STATE POLITICS AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

By Ann Rothe

In this issue of *Tracks*, we feature the responses of Alaska's two major gubernatorial candidates to questions we posed on important conservation issues. This is just a start for us and, we hope, for our members. Election time is fast approaching. The state legislature convenes in January. The year ahead holds many opportunities for political activism.

It is vital that we become involved in legislative decisions and actions that influence how Alaska's resources are managed. In this era of federal government decentralization, more responsibility for decisions critical to wildlife and their habitats has fallen to state and local governments. Major federal environmental programs such as the Clean Water, Clean Air and Endangered Species acts, are being turned over to the states to administer—within federally established guidelines—and states are becoming more assertive and independent. Decisions made at state levels are becoming more and more important.

This is particularly true in Alaska where our natural resources heritage is unequaled in the country, perhaps the world. And yet our sparse population means each voter has a stronger voice. Public officials in Alaska out of necessity tend to pay more attention to individual constituents. Localization of political power gives us an opportunity (and a responsibility) to influence major conservation laws and programs in Alaska.

As members of the Wildlife Federation of Alaska, you can begin exercising your influence by carefully reviewing the candidates' responses in this newsletter. And if you have questions we haven't asked, call or write the candidates at their campaign headquarters:

Steve Cowper  
Cowper for Governor  
2605 Denali Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502  
(907) 276-1150

Arliss Sturgulewski  
Sturgulewski Miller Campaign  
4417 Old Seward Highway  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
(907) 562-4123

Take advantage of the opportunities offered to meet candidates for governor and for your house and senate seats. Be ready to ask tough questions—remember, these people are campaigning to *work for you*. And most importantly, once you have become informed, **VOTE ON NOVEMBER 4!**

During the upcoming legislative session we, as your board of directors, will be lobbying on a number of conservation issues, including the passage of the rec rivers bill and assuring that budgets for important wildlife and habitat

## ANNUAL MEETING DATE SET—THIS ONE YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS

STOP! Don't make another move until you mark January 17 down on your calendar. That's the date of the WFA annual meeting, dinner, and conservation extravaganza you won't want to miss. Last year's was fun with good friends, good wine, a fish and game dinner that couldn't be beat, and some great door prizes (I drooled over the fly rod, the decoys, and the art prints). But this year is going to be even better. In fact, it's going to be so good, that Jay Hair, executive vice president of NWF is coming all the way from Washington, D.C. to attend. Our parent organization, NWF, is the largest conservation organization in the world, with 4.6 million members. The chance to meet and talk with Jay will only be one of the highlights of a great evening—there are some other really exciting things shaping up. Election of the Board of Directors will take place at the annual meeting as well! If you would like to serve on the board or know of someone who would be a good candidate, please contact Bucky Dennerlein or a member of the board.

Don't miss this one. Remember—January 17. We'll be sending more details soon and invite your participation in the planning & participation.

management programs are not severely cut. We will need your help in identifying priority issues, and we'll keep you informed of the progress made on these issues through our newsletter. Strategies for action on issues will be developed in our working committees. Please take time to review our list of committees and volunteer for one that fits your interests and experience.

And when action on legislation is called for, we'll be calling on you for help. Phone calls to your legislators and public opinion messages are two effective means of providing that help. After the session begins, a list of legislators, their committee assignments and Juneau office numbers will be available from the Legislative Information Offices located throughout the state (the Anchorage office is at 1024 West Sixth Avenue, phone: 278-3668.)

Now, more than ever before, we can have major impact on resource management decisions in Alaska. Help us out this coming year. Get active! Flex your political muscles and help us ensure that the vast resource wealth of our state is wisely managed for present and future generations of Alaskans.

# MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (w) \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to:  
 Wildlife Federation of Alaska  
 P. O. Box 103782  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
 Phone: (907) 278-3420

I want to join Wildlife Federation of Alaska

- Regular Member \$ 15.00
- Supporting Member \$ 50.00
- Sustaining Member \$ 100.00

I am interested in helping on:

- Fish and wildlife conservation
- Kenai Peninsula
- Fund Development
- Youth and Education
- Newsletter
- Media / Public Relations
- Public Lands
- Legal
- Membership services

What are your Recreational/Sporting or other interests? \_\_\_\_\_

### IMPORTANT DATES

Oct 29—Willow Community Center, 7 pm. Public meeting on Kashwina Forestry Road. Review of plans by D.N.R., Division of Forestry right of way application that includes a bridge over Willow Creek in Hatcher Pass. Public comments and questions may also be made in writing by this date. Contact Sandra Cosentino, N.R. Officer, P.O. Box 874008, Wasilla, AK 99687.

Nov. 4—STATEWIDE ELECTIONS—REMEMBER TO VOTE.

Nov. 5—Army Corps of Engineers Public Hearing—Ship Creek fill permit—Fairview Community Center, 7 pm.

Nov. 12—Public Lands Committee meeting— .30 pm Dames & Moore conference room, 5761 Silverado Way.

Nov. 13—Youth & Education Committee meeting—U.S.F.W.S. conference room, first floor, 5:00 pm.

Dec. 10—Public Lands Committee meeting—4:30 Dames & Moore conference room, 5761 Silverado Way.

Dec. 11—Youth & Education Committee meeting—U.S.F.W.S. conference room, first floor, 5:00 pm.

Jan. 17—WFA ANNUAL MEETING



## THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

### SURVIVING AND THRIVING IN ALASKA'S CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

A Conference by the ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLY

December 6 and 7  
 Anchorage Community College  
 Lucy Cuddy Center

Volunteer Help Needed:  
 Workshops on:  
 Outdoor Education,  
 Wetlands, Community  
 Aesthetics & more

For information contact Natalie Hill at 274-3621

Wildlife Federation of Alaska  
 P.O. Box 103782  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
 Phone: (907) 278-3420

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2/2 Jeff Parker

retained pres. strkr as it was last yr.  
added under ea. river any special consid'n:  
tryin to address RDC/Fairis' concerns about  
est'g a system. they want to argue  
spec's in the future.

∴ hv. tried to sep. gen'l things (organics) vs.  
spec's in ea. area.

mtg w/ RDC tmw. - subst'l progress?

Δ title -

Art II - titles for ea. river? statewide vs. Matsu -  
purposes - same as they were but added:

at beginning

→  dev. from conserve div opps for river -  
rec.

B) mgmt for spec. purposes -

~~Kroto Dushka~~



- 1) design'n of mgmt div'n
- 2) special purposes: fish + wild/life habitat  
rec'n  
access  
guide/ind'y concerns
- 3) cont'ly comp'l spec. uses:  
gravel  
airstrips
- 4) spec'ly prohib'd uses: grazing
- 5) mgmt plan - needed? req'd
- 6) land description.



The recreation rivers bill has one main objective: to preserve high-use, valuable recreation lands in southcentral Alaska.

The protection of these rivers makes sense from several points-of-view, which explains why so many user groups and agencies have supported the idea.

- 1) The recreation use is high. Alaskans go out and boat, fish, and hunt on these rivers.
- 2) The Kenai River situation, fixed retroactively, shows that we need to prepare for recreation use rather than react too late.
- 3) Recreation use can be economically important. It provides steady jobs in an expanding part of the economy.
- 4) The State owns these corridors now and can set them aside whole, now, instead of waiting and diluting the value of the corridors after land disposals have happened.

Many states protect special river corridors. This proposed recreation river system recognizes special values important to Alaskans: multiple use, consistent with river protection; hunting, boating, and fishing; and quality of the recreation experience for Alaskans, who go outdoors at twice the national average. Oil and gas exploration and production could occur in these areas, by directional drilling, for instance.

Plans  
The recreation rivers idea has been around a long time. All the rivers (except the Little Su) were recommended for legislative designation in the Susitna Area Plan, adopted in 1985 by the State (DNR and ADF&G) and the Borough. In the three-year planning process, many members of the public urged protection of these rivers. (Protection of the Little Susitna was recommended in the 1982 Willow Subbasin Plan.) The Susitna Area Plan specifically states that the first priority for legislative designations in the 15-million acres area is recreation rivers.

Susitna Plan language  
"These areas are very high priority for legislative designation. They are extremely valuable to the region's economy and environment. These streams and rivers are extremely heavily used by the public for fishing, floating and boating, transportation, and public access to hunting and recreation sites. They attract people from across the nation as well as Alaska residents, and the money spent on transportation and river-based recreation is an important source of local

income. All five of these waterways are anadromous fish streams, supporting populations of king, silver, pink, red, and chum salmon, as well as resident fish populations. In addition to supporting sport fishing, these stream are major contributors to the Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishery. The riparian habitat is also essential for sustenance of mammalian populations. Moose winter range along the rivers is particularly important."

Special management of these state-owned riverways will benefit Alaska sportsmen, recreation users, and businesses, and will fulfill the legitimate objectives of the Susitna Area Plan. It should be a motherhood issue.

The fiscal note is probably a bit inflated, but in these difficult times it's not surprising that the hardest-hit agency of all is asking for some money.

The fiscal note can be reduced to zero, without damaging the bill, by making a couple of changes.

For instance, we can remove the current three-year deadline for instream flow reservations in proposed 41.23.210(b) and can expect that instream flow determinations and adjudications will be careful but general on these rivers. We don't need a whole squad of scientists to go out and investigate the water needs and uses of each individual biological organism on these rivers. In fact, the instream flow law has never been implemented in Alaska. These rivers would be good models for implementing the law sensibly and inexpensively within the agency's regular program. If we don't start reserving instream flow in such cases as the recreation rivers, where major conflicts don't yet exist, we might find ourselves reacting to difficult, expensive situations later.

(should check)

As far as the planning requirements, I'm willing to see most of these plans deferred. They can be done on a lower budget and within the agency's usual planning program. I don't believe that each river needs a full-blown management plan on the lines of a Hatcher Pass plan. In fact, that would be wasteful. Over the next few years, the department needs to do a Little Susitna River plan -- the others might be able to wait. So I would be able to live with the idea of extending the deadlines in Section Three of the bill. Probably will need plans on these rivers (because of use) whether or not the bill passes. The new federal sportfishing dollars available to the state since last year might be valuable for managing, planning, and building facilities on these rivers. They are important rivers and I'm not sure that anyone's investigated the possibility of substituting these federal dollars for state dollars shown on DNR's fiscal note.

Eventually will need planning anyway

HB

105



# Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3715

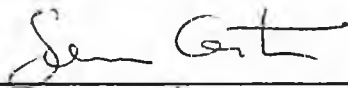
Proposed  
House Resources Committee  
Letter of Intent for House Bill 105

It is the intent of the Legislature to affirm that CFAB was established to serve and enhance the participation of Alaskans and Alaska-owned entities in the commercial fishing and agriculture industries, and it is the further intent that during periods or on occasions in which the availability to CFAB of loanable funds is limited or constrained in any way CFAB shall ensure that the financing needs of eligible and credit-worthy Alaskans and Alaskan-owned entities are fully met prior to the granting of credit for any purposes to non-Alaskan applicants.

It is the intent of the legislature that financing from CFAB should not be used to enable a shore-based processor to close its shore-based plant and move its processing operation offshore to a floating processor operation.

---

Representative Adelheid Herrmann  
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee  
April 30, 1987

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Representative Sam Cotten  
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee  
April 30, 1987



# Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 488-3718

## House Resources Committee Letter of Intent for House Bill 105

It is the intent of the Legislature to affirm that CFAB was established to serve and enhance the participation of Alaskans and Alaska-owned entities in the commercial fishing and agriculture industries, and it is the further intent that during periods or on occasions in which the availability to CFAB of loanable funds is limited or constrained in any way CFAB shall ensure that the financing needs of eligible and credit-worthy Alaskans and Alaskan-owned entities are fully met prior to the granting of credit for any purposes to non-Alaskan applicants.

It is the intent of the legislature that financing from CFAB should not be used to enable a shore-based processor to close its shore-based plant and move its processing operation offshore to a floating processor operation.

*This  
Version  
Passed  
Committee*

*Adelheid Herrmann*  
Representative Adelheid Herrmann  
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee  
April 30, 1987

*Sam Cotten*  
Representative Sam Cotten  
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee  
April 30, 1987

Amendment to House Bill 105

On page 1

on line 28 delete "if" and insert: "for"

on line 29 after "harvester" insert: "that"



# Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3715

House Resources Committee Letter of Intent for  
House Bill 105  
An Act Relating to the

It is the intent of the legislature that CFAB shall manage its lending activities so as give priority to Alaskan borrowers.

It is further the intent of the legislature that in order to make a loan to a fish processing company CFAB must ensure that the applicant:

- 1) currently has a shore-based facility in operation, or
- 2) that the loan would enable a shore-based plant to operate.

While CFAB may make loans to applicants that have both shore-based and associated floating processing facilities it is the intent of the legislature that proceeds from the loan be used for capital requirements or operating expenses of the shore-based facility.

---

Representative Adelheid Herrmann  
Co-chair, House Resources Committee  
March 30, 1987



# UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

Jack Cadigan  
Executive Director  
907-586-2820  
1-800-478-FISH

## UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

### RESOLUTION 87-8

WHEREAS the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) was created by the Alaska Legislature for the purposes of providing sources of credit for Alaskan fishing businesses and encouraging the harvesting, processing and marketing of underutilized fish species as well as the technological development necessary to accomplish this; and .

WHEREAS CFAB, a private sector lending cooperative, has its cost of doing business shared by all of its member-borrowers by the interest and loan fees they pay; and

WHEREAS the ability of CFAB to have access to the broadest market of potential borrowers within the fishing industry is necessary for it to have the greatest earnings potential, which translates into lower interest rates for its members; and

WHEREAS CFAB is restricted by statute from lending to seafood processors that are not beneficially owned by a majority interest of Alaska residents; and

WHEREAS the majority of long established, financially strong Alaska seafood processors do not meet this criterion; and

WHEREAS this category of seafood processors represents a potential market for CFAB that offers the possibility of lower losses and greater earnings; and

WHEREAS the Alaska seafood industry is in great need of capital investments in modern processing and marketing facilities that will serve to enhance the quality and value of its seafood products; and

WHEREAS all segments of the Alaska seafood industry will benefit from increased investment in the seafood processing industry that will provide more jobs for Alaskan workers and more market opportunities for Alaskan fishermen;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska requests the Alaska Legislature to consider favorably Senate Bill 9 and House Bill 105, either of which will amend the statutes defining CFAB's lending authority so as to permit it to make loans to corporations

Resolution 87-8

beneficially owned by a majority interest of United States residents engaged in the processing and marketing of seafood products for the purpose of constructing or operating shore-side facilities within Alaska; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Senate Bill 8 also be favorably considered as a necessary act to eliminate unnecessary restrictions that prevent CFAB from properly serving the fishermen of Alaska.

*Robert H. Blake*

*2/6/87*

Robert M. Blake  
President

Date

## Background on CFAB/HB 105

1. Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) was created in 1978 by the Alaska State Legislature. Its purpose is to provide a source of credit to the Alaska fishing and agriculture industries, with emphasis on the development and broadening of those industries.
2. CFAB is structured under its statute as a cooperative. A cooperative is a corporation whose stockholders and customers are the same individuals or entities. A cooperative is subject to the same business and financial considerations as any other corporation.
3. The State of Alaska provided an initial capital base to CFAB through the purchase of stock; the State presently owns \$31.8 million of such stock. CFAB's statute requires that the State stock be repurchased within 20 years from the original investment (1980).
4. CFAB has no organic, structural, operational, or financial relationship with the State except for the capital investment and that two of CFAB's seven directors are appointed by the Governor.
5. CFAB's lending ability is not limited to the amount of the State's investment. CFAB borrows additional funds at "market" rates and terms, pledging its loans and other assets as security. It re-lends those funds to its borrower/owners at rates sufficient to cover its own interest costs, its operating expenses, and to generate capital through earnings. CFAB's outstanding loans to Alaska fishermen and farmers reached a year-end peak of nearly \$104 million at December 31, 1983, and had other assets of about \$19 million; a total nearly \$91 million greater than the State's investment.
6. CFAB's borrowers become owners through a purchase of stock at the time of borrowing and through payment of interest at a level high enough to create retained earnings.
7. Under its statute, CFAB may lend money only to those individuals who are bona fide residents of Alaska. There appears to be no sound and reasonable argument against that limitation.
8. A vast majority of CFAB's loans are to individual fishermen (about 80 to 85 percent by number); most of them are to finance a vessel and/or are secured by a lien on a vessel. This appears to be CFAB's most "natural" market and the credit void which CFAB was most intended to fill.
9. Compared to almost any other type of commercial lending, financing fishing vessels is extremely cumbersome and costly. Alaska geography adds considerable costs. Those factors, in addition to the dangerous concentration of risk, make it extremely difficult for CFAB to maintain a focus on that market without charging interest rates which are unusually burdensome to its borrowers.
10. CFAB has attempted to balance its loan portfolio, and to moderate its total circumstances, through loans to corporations which process seafood and timber. Those loans tend to be relatively large, but do not require servicing costs to a comparable degree. They permit basic operating expenses to be spread over a larger volume of loan dollars, moderating the pressure on smaller individual borrowers.

11. CFAB's statute provides that it can only finance corporations of which the majority ownership and control rests with Alaska residents.
12. A recent survey disclosed that of 22 shorebased Alaska processors having annual sales in excess of \$10 million, 17 are ineligible to borrow from CFAB by reason of ownership identity. CFAB has, or has had, lending relationships with four of the five others.
13. Statutory denial of eligibility by reason of ownership is inconsistent with the facts that these processing corporations own facilities in Alaska, pay local taxes in Alaska, provide employment to Alaskans, purchase and add value to Alaska seafoods, pay fish taxes to the State of Alaska, provide a competitive marketing environment for Alaska fishermen, and purchase supplies and services in Alaska. Interest paid on funds borrowed from CFAB (or any other Alaska entity) would be an additional and beneficial increment of Alaska seafoods proceeds within the Alaska economy.
14. While it is clear that the 1978 State Legislature intended to create an institution to serve Alaska interests exclusively, the requirement that the state investment be repurchased evidences the intent that CFAB be operated, and grow, on sound business principles. Removal of the statutory limitation with regard to shorebased processing corporations is consistent with the first intent and greatly enhances the opportunity for fulfillment of the second.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Bill Version:** HB 105  
**Revision Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Publish Date:** 2/4/87

**Title:** financing of fish, ag, timber processors by CFAB **Agency Affected:** None  
**BRU:** None

**Sponsor:** Rep. Herrmann **Components:** None  
**Requestor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)**

No agencies are affected by this legislation.

**Prepared by:** house Resources Committee **Phone:** 465-4942  
**Division:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** 3-10-87

**Approved by Commissioner:** *Richard Herrmann* **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Agency:** CO-Chair House Resources Committee

- Distribution (by preparer):**
- Legislative Finance
  - Legislative Sponsor
  - Requestor
  - Office of Management and Budget
  - Impacted Agency(ies)
  - Senate Secretary

# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
ADELHEID HERRMANN

PO BOX 63  
NAKNEK, ALASKA 99631  
(907) 246-4405

While in Juneau  
BOX V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-4942, 465-4943



CO CHAIRMAN  
RESOURCES COMMITTEE

MEMBER  
TRANSPORTATION  
COMMITTEE

## House of Representatives

### DISTRICT 26

ADAK  
AKUTAN  
ALEKNAGIK  
ATKA  
BELKOFSKI  
CLARK'S POINT  
COLD BAY  
DILLINGHAM  
DUTCH HARBOR  
EGEGIK  
EKUK  
EKWOK  
FALSE PASS  
IGIUGIG  
ILIAMNA  
KING COVE  
KING SALMON  
KOKHANOK  
KOLIGANEK  
LEVELOCK  
MANOKOTAK  
NAKNEK  
NELSON LAGOON  
NEWHALEN  
NEW STUYAHOK  
NIKOLSKI  
NONDALTON  
PEDRO BAY  
PILOT POINT  
PORT ALSWORTH  
PORT HEIDEN  
PORT MOLLER  
PORTAGE CREEK  
SAND POINT  
SOUTH NAKNEK  
SOUAW HARBOR  
ST GEORGE  
ST PAUL  
TOGIAK  
TWIN HILLS  
UGASHIK  
UNALASKA

Sectional Analysis of HB 105 relating to CFAB.

### Section 1

This findings section describes the importance of Alaska shore-based fish processing and agricultural and timber processing and harvesting facilities to local communities.

### Section 2

This section would allow the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) to make loans to a shore-based fish processor, a timber processor or harvester, or an agricultural processor or harvester located in Alaska provided the majority interest of the processor/harvester is owned by residents of the United States.

Under current law, CFAB may only lend to Alaska residents or corporations of which the majority ownership and control rests with Alaska residents.

\* \* \* \* \*

Additional information on the need for the proposed statutory changes, prepared by CFAB, is attached.