

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990
6079 HOUSE RESOURCES 8672

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1 tankers, operating in Prince William Sound or
2 in Cook Inlet;

3 (E) recommend to the Association—

4 (i) standards and stipulations for per-
5 mits and site-specific regulations intended
6 to minimize the impact of the terminal fa-
7 cilities' and crude oil tankers' operations in
8 the vicinity of the terminal facilities;

9 (ii) modifications of terminal facility
10 operations and maintenance intended to
11 minimize the risk and mitigate the impact
12 of terminal facilities, operations in the vi-
13 cinity of the terminal facilities and to mini-
14 mize the risk of oil spills;

15 (iii) modifications of crude oil tanker
16 operations and maintenance in Prince Wil-
17 liam Sound and Cook Inlet intended to
18 minimize the risk and mitigate the impact
19 of oil spills; and

20 (iv) modifications to the oil spill pre-
21 vention and contingency plans for terminal
22 facilities and for crude oil tankers in Prince
23 William Sound and Cook Inlet intended to
24 enhance the ability to prevent and respond
25 to an oil spill; and

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1 (F) create additional committees of the
2 Council as necessary to carry out the above
3 functions, including a scientific and technical
4 advisory committee to the Prince William
5 Sound Council.

6 (7) NO ESTOPPEL.—No Council shall be held
7 liable under State or Federal law for costs or dam-
8 ages as a result of rendering advice under this sec-
9 tion. Nor shall any advice given by a voting member
10 of a Council, or program representative or agent, be
11 grounds for estopping the interests represented by
12 the voting Council members from seeking damages
13 or other appropriate relief in the event of a spill.

14 (8) SCIENTIFIC WORK.—In carrying out its moni-
15 toring functions, each Council shall review the scien-
16 tific work undertaken by or on behalf of the terminal
17 operators or crude oil tanker operators as a result of
18 a legal requirement to undertake that work. Each
19 Council shall also review the relevant scientific work
20 undertaken by or on behalf of any government entity
21 relating to the terminal facilities or crude oil tankers.
22 To the extent possible, to avoid unnecessary duplica-
23 tion, the Council shall coordinate its work with the
24 scientific work performed by or on behalf of the ter-
25 minal operators and with the scientific work per-

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1 formed by or on behalf of the operators of the crude
2 oil tankers.

3 (e) COMMITTEE FOR TERMINAL AND OIL TANKER OPER-
4 ATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING.—

5 (1) MONITORING COMMITTEE.—Each Council
6 shall establish a standing Terminal and Oil Tanker
7 Operations and Environmental Monitoring Commit-
8 tee (hereinafter referred to as the "Monitoring Com-
9 mittee") to devise and manage a comprehensive pro-
10 gram of monitoring the environmental impacts of the
11 operations of terminal facilities and of crude oil
12 tankers while operating in Prince William Sound and
13 Cook Inlet. The membership of the Monitoring Com-
14 mittee shall be made up of members of the Council,
15 citizens, and recognized scientific experts selected by
16 the Council.

17 (2) DUTIES.—In fulfilling its responsibilities, the
18 Monitoring Committee shall—

19 (A) advise the Council on a monitoring
20 strategy that will permit early detection of envi-
21 ronmental impacts of terminal facility oper-
22 ations and crude oil tanker operations while in
23 Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet;

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1 (B) develop monitoring programs and
2 make recommendations to the Council on the
3 implementation of those programs;

4 (C) at its discretion, select and contract
5 with universities and other scientific institutions
6 to carry out specific monitoring projects author-
7 ized by the Council pursuant to an approved
8 monitoring strategy;

9 (D) complete any other tasks assigned by
10 the Council; and

11 (E) provide written reports to the Council
12 which interpret and assess the results of all
13 monitoring programs.

14 (f) COMMITTEE FOR OIL SPILL PREVENTION, SAFETY,
15 AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE.—

16 (1) TECHNICAL OIL SPILL COMMITTEE.—Each
17 Council shall establish a standing technical commit-
18 tee (hereinafter referred to as "Oil Spill Commit-
19 tee") to review and assess measures designed to pre-
20 vent oil spills and the planning and preparedness for
21 responding to, containing, cleaning up, and mitigat-
22 ing impacts of oil spills. The membership of the Oil
23 Spill Committee shall be made up of members of the
24 Council, citizens and recognized technical experts se-
25 lected by the Council.

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1 (2) DUTIES.—In fulfilling its responsibilities, the
2 Oil Spill Committee shall—

3 (A) periodically review the respective oil
4 spill prevention and contingency plans for the
5 terminal facilities and for the crude oil tankers
6 while in Prince William Sound or Cook Inlet, in
7 light of new technological developments and
8 changed circumstances;

9 (B) monitor periodic drills and testing of
10 the oil spill contingency plans for the terminal
11 facilities and for crude oil tankers while in
12 Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet;

13 (C) study wind and water currents and
14 other environmental factors in the vicinity of
15 the terminal facilities which may affect the abil-
16 ity to prevent, respond to, contain, and clean up
17 an oil spill;

18 (D) identify highly sensitive areas which
19 may require specific protective measures in the
20 event of a spill in Prince William Sound or
21 Cook Inlet;

22 (E) monitor developments in oil spill pre-
23 vention, containment, response and cleanup
24 technology;

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1 (F) periodically review port organization,
2 operations, incidents, and the adequacy and
3 maintenance of vessel traffic service systems
4 designed to assure safe transit of crude oil tank-
5 ers pertinent to terminal operations;

6 (G) periodically review the standards for
7 tankers bound for, loading at, exiting from, or
8 otherwise using the terminal facilities;

9 (H) complete any other tasks assigned by
10 the Council; and

11 (I) provide written reports to the Council
12 outlining its findings and recommendations.

13 (g) AGENCY COOPERATION.—On and after the expira-
14 tion of the 180-day period following the date of enactment
15 of this section, each Federal department, agency, or other
16 instrumentality shall, with respect to all permits, site-spe-
17 cific regulations, and other matters governing the activities
18 and actions of the terminal facilities which affect or may
19 affect the vicinity of the terminal facilities, consult with
20 the appropriate Council prior to taking substantive action
21 with respect to the permit, site-specific regulation, or other
22 matter. This consultation shall be carried out with a view
23 to enabling the appropriate Association and Council to
24 review the permit, site-specific regulation, or other matter
25 and make appropriate recommendations. Prior consultation

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1 shall not be required if an authorized Federal agency repre-
2 sentative reasonably believes that an emergency exists re-
3 quiring action without delay.

4 (h) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUNCIL.—In the event
5 that the Association does not adopt or significantly modi-
6 fies before adoption any recommendation of the Council
7 made pursuant to the authority granted to the Council in
8 subsection (d), the Association shall provide, in writing,
9 within five days of its decision, to the Council notice of its
10 decision and a written statement of reasons for its rejection
11 or significant modification of the recommendation.

12 (i) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—Appointments, desig-
13 nations, and selections of individuals to serve as members
14 of the Associations and Councils under this section shall
15 be submitted to the Secretary of Transportation prior to the
16 expiration of the 120-day period following the date of the
17 enactment of this section. On or before the expiration of
18 the 180-day period following that date of enactment of this
19 section, the Secretary shall call an initial meeting of each
20 Association and Council for organizational purposes.

21 (j) LOCATION AND COMPENSATION.—

22 (1) LOCATION.—Each Association and Council
23 established by this section shall be located in the
24 State of Alaska.

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1 (2) COMPENSATION.—No member of an Association
2 tion or Council shall be compensated for the mem-
3 ber's services as a member of the Association or
4 Council, but shall be allowed travel expenses, in-
5 cluding per diem in lieu of subsistence, at a rate es-
6 tablished by the Association or Council not to
7 exceed the rates authorized for employees of agen-
8 cies under sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United
9 States Code. However, each Council may enter into
10 contracts to provide compensation and expenses to
11 members of the committees created under subsec-
12 tions (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

13 (k) FUNDING.—

14 (1) REQUIREMENT.—Approval of the contingen-
15 cy plans required of owners and operators of the
16 Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound terminal facili-
17 ties and crude oil tankers shall be effective only so
18 long as the respective Association and Council for a
19 facility are funded pursuant to paragraph (2) of this
20 section.

21 (2) RESPONSIBILITY.—

22 (A) PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND.—The owners
23 or operators of terminal facilities or crude oil
24 tankers in Prince William Sound shall provide,
25 for the establishment and operation of the en i-

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1 ronmental oversight and monitoring program in
2 Prince William Sound, \$2,000,000 annually, ad-
3 justed annually by the Anchorage Consumer
4 Price Index

5 (B) OIL SPILL FUND.—Subject to appropria-
6 tions laws, the Secretary of the Treasury shall
7 make available from the Oil Spill Liability
8 Trust Fund to the Secretary of Transportation
9 such sums, in addition to those available pursu-
10 ant to subparagraph (A), as the Secretary of
11 Transportation deems necessary to operate the
12 Prince William Sound Program.

13 (3) COOK INLET PROGRAM.—

14 (A) Not to exceed \$1,500,000 from the Oil
15 Spill Liability Trust Fund shall be available to
16 the Secretary of Transportation, without fiscal
17 year limitation, to establish the Cook Inlet Pro-
18 gram provided for by this section.

19 (B) Subject to appropriations laws, the Sec-
20 retary of the Treasury shall make available from
21 the Oil Spill Liability Fund to the Secretary of
22 Transportation, such sums as the Secretary of
23 Transportation deems necessary to operate the
24 Cook Inlet Program established by this section.

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1 (C) The owners or operators of terminal fa-
2 cilities or crude oil tankers in Cook Inlet may
3 donate, and the Council may accept, funds for
4 establishment and operation of the Cook Inlet
5 environmental oversight and monitoring pro-
6 grams.

7 (I) REPORTS.—

8 (1) ASSOCIATIONS AND COUNCILS.—Prior to the
9 expiration of the 36-month period following the date
10 of the enactment of this section, each Association
11 and Council established by this section shall report
12 to the President and Congress concerning its activi-
13 ties under this section, together with its recommen-
14 dations.

15 (2) GAO.—Prior to the expiration of the 36-
16 month period following the date of the enactment of
17 this section, the General Accounting Office shall
18 report to the President and Congress as to the han-
19 dling of funds, including donated funds, by the enti-
20 ties carrying out the programs under this section, and
21 the effectiveness of the demonstration programs car-
22 ried out under this section, together with its recom-
23 mendations.

24 (m) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

25 (1) "terminal facilities" means—

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1 (A) in the case of the Prince William
 2 Sound Program, the entire oil terminal complex
 3 located in Valdez, Alaska, consisting of ap-
 4 proximately 1,000 acres including all buildings,
 5 docks (except docks owned by the City of
 6 Valdez if those docks are not used for loading
 7 of crude oil), pipes, piping, roads, ponds, tanks,
 8 crude oil tankers only while at the terminal
 9 dock, tanker escorts owned or operated by the
 10 operator of the terminal, vehicles, and other fa-
 11 cilities associated with and necessary for assist-
 12 ing tanker movement of crude oil or petroleum
 13 products to and out of the oil terminal com-
 14 plex; and

15 (B) in the case of the Cook Inlet program,
 16 the entire oil terminal complex including all
 17 buildings, docks, pipes, piping, roads, ponds,
 18 tanks, vessels, vehicles, crude oil tankers only
 19 while at the terminal dock, tanker escorts owned
 20 or operated by the operator of the terminal,
 21 emergency spill response vessels owned or op-
 22 erated by the operator of the terminal, and othe-
 23 facilities associated with, and necessary for, as-
 24 sisting tanker movement of crude oil or petro-

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1 um products into and out of the oil terminal
2 complex;

3 (2) "crude oil tanker" means a tanker (as that
4 term is defined under section 2102 of title 46, United
5 States Code)—

6 (A) in the case of the Prince William
7 Sound Program, calling at the terminal facilities
8 for the purpose of receiving and transporting oil
9 to refineries, operating north of Middleton
10 Island and bound for or exiting from Prince
11 William Sound; and

12 (B) in the case of the Cook Inlet Program,
13 calling at the terminal facilities for the purpose
14 of receiving and transporting oil to refineries
15 and operating in Cook Inlet and the Gulf of
16 Alaska north of Amatuli Island, including tank-
17 ers transiting to Cook Inlet from Prince William
18 Sound; and

19 (3) "vicinity of the terminal facilities" means
20 that geographical area surrounding the environment
21 of terminal facilities which is directly affected or
22 may be directly affected by the operation of the ter-
23 minal facilities.

24 (n) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—

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1 (1) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this
2 section shall be construed as modifying, repealing,
3 superseding or preempting any municipal, State or
4 Federal law or regulation, or in any way affecting
5 litigation arising from oil spills or the rights and re-
6 sponsibilities of the United States or the State of
7 Alaska, or municipalities thereof, to preserve and
8 protect the environment through regulation of land,
9 air, and water uses, of safety, and of related develop-
10 ment. The monitoring provided for by this section
11 shall be designed to help assure compliance with ap-
12 plicable laws and regulations and shall only extend
13 to activities—

14 (A) that would affect or have the potential
15 to affect the vicinity of the terminal facilities
16 and the area of crude oil tanker operations in-
17 cluded in the Programs; and

18 (B) are subject to the United States or
19 State of Alaska, or municipality thereof, law,
20 regulation, or other legal requirement.

21 (2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—This subsection does
22 not intend to prevent the Association or Council
23 from recommending to appropriate authorities that
24 existing legal requirements should be modified or
25 that new legal requirements should be adopted.

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1 (o) ALTERNATIVE VOLUNTARY ADVISORY GROUP IN
2 LIEU OF COUNCIL.—The requirements of subsections (c),
3 (e), and (k) as they apply respectively to the Prince Wil-
4 liam Sound Program and the Cook Inlet Program, are
5 deemed to have been met so long as the following condi-
6 tions are met—

7 (1) PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND.—With respect to the
8 Prince William Sound Program, the Alyeska Pipeline
9 Service Company or any of its owner companies
10 enters into a contract with the Alyeska Citizens Ad-
11 visory Committee in existence on the date of enact-
12 ment of this section, or a successor organization, to
13 fund that Committee or organization on an annual
14 basis and the President annually certifies that Com-
15 mittee or organization meets the purposes, funding,
16 organizational requirements, and membership compo-
17 sition established by this section.

18 (2) COOK INLET.—With respect to the Cook
19 Inlet Program, the terminal facilities or the crude oil
20 tanker owners and operators enter into a contract
21 with a voluntary advisory organization whose mem-
22 bers represent the interests and citizens of Cook Inlet
23 in a way similar to the representation required by
24 subsection (d)(2)(A) to fund the voluntary organiza-
25 tion on an annual basis and the President annually

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1 certifies that that organization meets the purposes,
2 funding, organization requirements, and membership
3 composition established by this section.

HOUSE CONFEREES ON H.R. 1465MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEEDEMOCRATS

JONES (KURT OXLEY)
 STUDDS (WILL STELLE)
 TAUZIN (ROY WILLIS)
 CARPER (CHRISTOPHE TULU)
 MANTON (JIM MATTHEWS)

REPUBLICANS

DAVIS (SHERRY STEELE)
 YOUNG (LEE FORSGREN)
 LENT (KIP ROBINSON)
 SHUMWAY (LARRY FLICK)

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATIONDEMOCRATS

ANDERSON (ERROL TYLER)
 NOWAK (ERROL TYLER/KATHY EVANS)
 BOSCO (JASON LYLES)
 BORSKI (MANOR PRUITT)
 MINETTA (JOHN KARRIN)

REPUBLICANS

HAMMERSCHMIDT (GABE ROZSA)
 STANGLAND (GABE ROZSA)
 SHUSTER (SCOTT LOWRY)

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGYTITLE VIIDEMOCRATS

ROE (PHIL STEFFEN)
 SCHEUER (MIKE RODENMYER)
 TANNER (VICKI WALLING)
 NOWAK (KATHY EVANS)
 BROWN, GEORGE (HOLLY WELLS)

REPUBLICANS

WALKER (BILL WICHTERMAN)
 SCHNEIDER (PETER MARK)
 MORRISON, SID (JIM STODA)

FOREIGN AFFAIRSTITLE IXXDEMOCRATS

FASCELL (TOM ADAMS)
 YATRON (TIM TERRY)
 OWENS, WAYNE (SCOTT KEARIN)
 LANTOS (JOAN NYKODYM)
 FEIGHAN (JIM SWEENEY)

REPUBLICANS

BROOMFIELD (DAN FINN)
 BEREUTER (DARREL CHOAT)
 MILLER, JOHN (CHUCK BROCHE)

SENATE CONFEREES ON H.R. 1465ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKSDEMOCRATS

BURDICK (BOB DAVIDSON)
 JOYNTMAN (ROY KIENITZ)
 MITCHELL (KATE KIMBALL)
 BAUCUS (KATE KIMBALL)
 LAUTENBERG (JEFF MORALES)
 BREAUX (MARSHA JONES/JEFF SCHRYVER)

REPUBLICANS

CHAFFEE (RICH INNES)
 DURENBERGER (EDWARD GARVEY)
 WARNER (CLAUDIA McMURRAY)
 JEFFORDS (BRIAN KEEFE)
 HUMPHREY (JEFF MERRIFIELD)

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATIONDEMOCRATS

HOLLINGS (PENNY DALTON/MIKE NESSMAN)
 KNOUVE (PHYLLIS WINN)
 KERRY (GRAHAM CHISHOLM)
 BREAUX (MARSHA JONES/JEFF SCHRYVER)

REPUBLICANS

DANFORTH (BOB EISENBUD)
 PACKWOOD (JOHN STEPHENS)
 STEVENS (LISA SUTHERLAND
 EARL COMSTOCK)

CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA

RESOLUTION 90-14

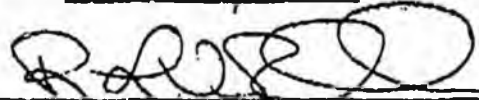
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA
TO SUPPORT SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 58

WHEREAS, the City of Cordova, Alaska, urges the State of Alaska to support SJR 58 endorsing a proposal in Federal Legislation to establish Citizens' Advisory Committees to assist in the development and implementation of oil discharge contingency response plans, and


WHEREAS, the City of Cordova supports the Citizens' involvement in the contingency planning.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Cordova, Alaska, hereby supports and strongly urges the State of Alaska to continue endorsing the SJR 58.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 17th DAY OF January, 1990.



Mayor Robert Van Brocklin



for D. Lynda Plant, City Clerk

JAN 17 '90 15:29 KENAI PENINSULA BORO 9072621892

P.8



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

144 N. BINKLEY • SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669
PHONE (907) 202-4441

DON GILMAN
MAYOR

January 16, 1990

Senator Mike Szymanski
Room 11, Capital
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK. 99811

RE: Senate Joint Resolution 58

Dear Senator Szymanski:

I would like to convey my support for Senate Joint Resolution 58, which endorses a proposal in pending federal legislation establishing regional citizen advisory councils to assist in the development of oil spill prevention and response plans in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough, along with native corporations, oil impacted local communities and impacted user groups, has worked since the oil spill to establish such a citizen advisory committee. The result has been the interim Regional Citizen Advisory Committee in Prince William Sound. This group provides a forum that will facilitate communication between the oil transportation industry, local communities and area user groups. It will also provide local input in oil spill prevention and response strategies as they are developed.

I would urge the Alaska Legislature to support this aspect of pending federal legislation and pass SJR 58 to document their support.

Sincerely,

for Don Gilman
Don Gilman
Mayor

cc: Sen. Fahrenkamp
Sen. Fischer
Rep. Navarro
Rep. Swack

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59

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: April 28, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/6/90

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

SJR 59am

SENATE JOINT RES NO. 59 am

PROHIBIT DISCHARGE OF BALLAST WATER

Relating to the discharge of ballast water by vessels entering the waters of Alaska.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

- [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note(s) 4/22/90 Sen. Spec. Comm.
- [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not
PASS No Rec Amend

Cliff Davidson DAVIDSON
~~_____~~
Mike Navarre NAVARRE
Mike M. M. DAVIS

<u>Bob Sharp</u> SHARP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<u>Bill Hudson</u> HUDSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<u>Richard Foster</u> FOSTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Cliff Davidson
Chairman's Signature

STATE OF ALASKA
 1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SJR 59
 PUBLISH DATE: 4/22/90

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

REVISION DATE: _____
 TITLE: Prohibit Discharge of
Ballast Water
 SPONSOR: Zharoff
 REQUESTOR: _____

AGENCY: NONE
 BRU: _____
 COMPONENTS: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
OPERATING						
PERS. SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND/BUILD.						
GRANTS/CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

GENERAL FUNDS						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS:

PREPARED BY:  SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS

DATE: 4/22/90

PHONE NO.: 465-4993

Lack of fiscal impact
 would continue beyond
 1996.



SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P. O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615 (907) 486-5259

DURING SESSION:

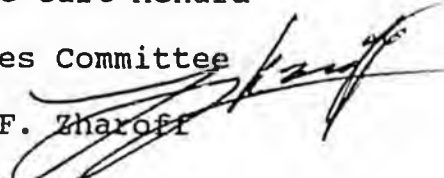
P. O. BOX V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 485-3473 • 485-3474

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAJIN ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Cliff Davidson
Representative Curt Menard
Co-Chairmen
House Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Fred F. Zharoff 

DATE: April 29, 1990

RE: Senate Joint Resolution 59 - "Relating to the discharge of ballast water by vessels entering the waters of Alaska."

I respectfully request that SJR 59 be scheduled for consideration at the committee's earliest convenience.

SJR 59 is aimed at a national problem - the introduction of exotic species through ballast water. The problem has had especially serious repercussions in California and the Great Lakes region. So far -- to the best of our knowledge -- Alaska has been spared this problem, in which native species are overwhelmed and destroyed by the new species. The economic impact of these major ecological disruptions can sometimes be immense.

SJR 59 calls on the U.S. Coast Guard to adopt regulations that would protect Alaska's ecosystem from the introduction of exotic species via ballast water.

SJR 59 is based on a resolution that was adopted late last year by the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force, made up of legislators from Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The following backup information is attached:

1. Letter and report regarding introduction of exotic species to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary.
2. Summary of research paper on introduction of exotic species into the Great Lakes.
3. Information bulletin about zebra mussel problem in the Great Lakes.
4. Historical review of ballast water and the invasion of exotic species.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1416 NINTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(916) 445-3531

①



1-1-77

Mr. Charles Fullerton
Director
National Marine Fisheries
Service, Southwest Region
300 S. Ferry St.
Terminal Island, CA 90731

Dear Mr. Fullerton:

In the last ten years the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary has been invaded by a number of exotic aquatic organisms. These include four species of copepods, a clam and an amphipod. The copepods originated in China and Japan and were brought in by ballast water of freighters or tankers. The origins of the clam and amphipod have not been determined but ballast water is the assumed mode of introduction as a wide variety of invertebrates and fish have been found to survive for weeks in ballast tanks.

All of the introductions have become abundant in the Estuary and some of them may be having adverse impacts on a native species of copepod that is an important food for larval striped bass.

The problem is not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary; the Great Lakes have been invaded by a fish, a cladoceran, a crab and an alga, all brought in by ballast water. The problem is undoubtedly world-wide: Japanese copepods have been found in Chilean fjords and a Chinese copepod has appeared in San Diego Bay. The problem is severe enough in the Great Lakes for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to appeal to the U. S. Coast Guard, the State Department and the International Maritime Organization of the U.N. The Commission is asking for a regulation that will require ocean-going vessels entering the Great Lakes to first exchange their ballast water in the open ocean. The reasoning being that oceanic organisms are unlikely to survive in the fresh water of the Great Lakes. Alternate means of eliminating ballast water organisms are filtering and disinfection. However, filtering is not practical due to the small size of some of these organisms and disinfection is likely to result in the release of toxic substances to the environment.

The U. S. Coast Guard has the authority to adopt and enforce a regulation requiring exchange of ballast water at sea but their representatives have indicated to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission that it will take political and agency pressure to get such a regulation adopted.

Mr. Charles Fullerton

-2-

The Department plans to pursue the issue through the Western and International Associations of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. I believe it would be most helpful if you would pursue the issue through federal channels.

If you want more detailed information on introductions into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary, Pete Chadwick can see that it is provided. His telephone number is: 209-466-4421.

Sincerely,

Pete Bontadelli
Director

File: D, DRF, EXfile, Bay-Delta, Chron

Chadwick/see

The Problem of the Accidental Introduction of Exotic
Aquatic Organisms to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary

In 1978, a new species of planktonic copepod (a small relative of shrimp) appeared in the catches of the DFG's Bay-Delta Zooplankton Study. When sent to the Smithsonian Institution for identification, it turned out to be Sinocalanus doerrii, a species previously known only from Mainland China. In 1979, Sinocalanus became very abundant throughout the Delta and extended into Suisun Bay. In the same year another exotic copepod was discovered in the zooplankton catches. It also proved to be a Chinese species, Limnoithona sinensis. A third copepod also appeared that year but turned out to be one that had been previously taken in 1964 by the DFG and not seen since. This copepod was later found to be numerous in South San Francisco Bay and was described as a new species, Oithona davisae. Japanese scientists later found it in Tokyo Bay and other locations in Japan where it had been known for some time but misidentified under another name.

The story continues. In 1987, specimens of Pseudodiaptomus, a copepod, were taken a few times by the DFG and were initially thought to be strays from San Francisco Bay. The next year, however, these animals became very abundant and a check of the literature showed that Pseudodiaptomus had never been caught in the Bay. The Smithsonian identified our specimens as P. forbesi, a species from the China coast.

In addition to copepods, in the last few years an amphipod, Lagunogammarus, and a clam, Potamocorbula, have entered the estuary from foreign parts, and in the last twenty to thirty years, a shrimp, Palaemon, and a fish, the yellowfin goby, have also come in and established populations.

The mode of introduction of the exotic species is ballast water of freighters and tankers. A variety of invertebrates and fish have been found to remain alive for weeks in such water while being transported across oceans. When discharged at a ship's destination the exotic organisms may find conditions unsuitable and die off or they may be dispersed by currents and never establish breeding populations. Sooner or later, however, conditions will be favorable and a new species will gain a foothold.

The impact of the new organisms on the plankton and fish of Suisun Bay and the Delta is difficult to ascertain but Sinocalanus may have been responsible for the precipitate decline of the native Diaptomus copepod in 1979, the year Sinocalanus became established. The native Eurytemora copepod, which is the most important food for larval striped bass, seems to have coexisted well with Sinocalanus, but in 1988, its abundance was as much as two orders of magnitude lower than in any previous year. This may be due to Pseudodiaptomus or to predation by an exotic clam, Potamocorbula, which consumed the early life stages of Eurytemora in a laboratory experiment and which became abundant for the first time in January 1988. Whether Pseudodiaptomus can replace Eurytemora as a food source for bass is still unknown.

Experiments have shown that copepods vary considerably in their vulnerability to larval bass predation.

We can expect more exotic organisms to enter the estuary as long as foreign-origin ballast water is emptied anywhere inside the Golden Gate. The effects of continued introductions is impossible to predict but the chain leading to striped bass may already have been harmed irrevocably by P. forbesi and Potamocorbula. To allow further introductions would be foolhardy.

The introduction problem is world-wide. Japanese copepods have been found in Chilean fjords. A Chinese copepod has appeared in San Diego Bay. The Great Lakes have been invaded by a fish, a crab, a cladoceran, and an alga.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) has moved to end the dumping of foreign-origin ballast water in the Great Lakes. It has asked the U.S. and Canadian Coast Guards to require ships entering the Lakes to exchange their ballast water in the open ocean. Organisms from the high seas are unlikely to survive in the fresh water of the Great Lakes. The presiding officers of the Coast Guards of both nations are sympathetic to the idea and have the necessary power to enforce such a regulation but they have said that it will require political and agency pressure to move them. To apply the necessary pressure the GLFC will bring the matter up at a meeting in June 1989 of the United Nations International Maritime Organization.

The GLFC has also explored alternatives to ballast exchange. These are filtration of ballast water, discharge of ballast water into holding tanks for treatment, and disinfection of ballast water in the ballast tanks of ships. These alternatives will be either ineffective as in the case of filtration, or more costly and likely to result in the discharge of toxic substances to the environment in the case of the other two alternatives.

THE INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC ORGANISMS INTO THE GREAT LAKES
SINCE THE LATE 1800S

prepared by

Edward L. Mills
Department of Natural Resources
Cornell Biological Field Station
5114 Shackelton Point Road
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USA

and

Joseph H. Leach
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
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CANADA

SUMMARY

North American scientists have been concerned for many decades about risks associated with introduced aquatic organisms. Such introductions to aquatic systems can have undesirable effects and pose a threat to the integrity of valued resources. The Laurentian Great Lakes have been subjected to introductions of non-native species since the time of settlement by Europeans. Recently, the Great Lakes have been invaded by three exotic species and these organisms pose a serious threat to the long-term integrity and value of the Great Lakes resource.

The first comprehensive inventory of flora and fauna introduced into the Great Lakes is currently being prepared. Establishment of such a database is presently funded by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission-Introductions Task Group. The goal of the Introductions Task Group is to increase our knowledge regarding Great Lakes exotic species, their introduction, their modes of entry, and prospects for prevention and control. To date, a total of 69 organisms ranging from disease pathogens to fish have been identified as non-native to the Great Lakes. Of this total, the bulk of organisms belong to three taxonomic groups, namely benthos, algae, and fish (Figure 1).

Exotic species have gained entry into the Great Lakes through a variety of vectors including waterfowl, birds, infected fish, stocking, canals, bait, and ballast water of ships. In the current survey of non-native species introductions, ballast water has been identified as the major vector through which exotic organisms have entered the Great Lakes. So far, 27 out of 69 exotic organisms have been identified as entering the Great Lakes via ballast water (Figure 2). Organisms associated with ballast water or ship hauls having the greatest impact on the Great Lakes resource include zebra mussel, sea lamprey, ruffe, and the spiny water flea. Canals also have been important vectors through which organisms have entered the Great Lakes. For example, the Erie-Barge Canal system has been an important historical route through which exotic organisms have

entered the Great Lakes. It is quite possible that the sea lamprey and the alewife entered the Great Lakes through the Erie-Barge Canal system. The white perch expanded its range into the Great Lakes from the Hudson River and the Erie-Barge Canal system. Further, the Welland Canal which connects Lakes Ontario and Erie was the primary route through which the sea lamprey expanded to the upper Great Lakes. The sea lamprey, alewife, and white perch have all had significant impacts on native Great Lakes species.

Figure 1. Number of Exotic Species Introduced Into the Great Lakes by Taxonomic Group

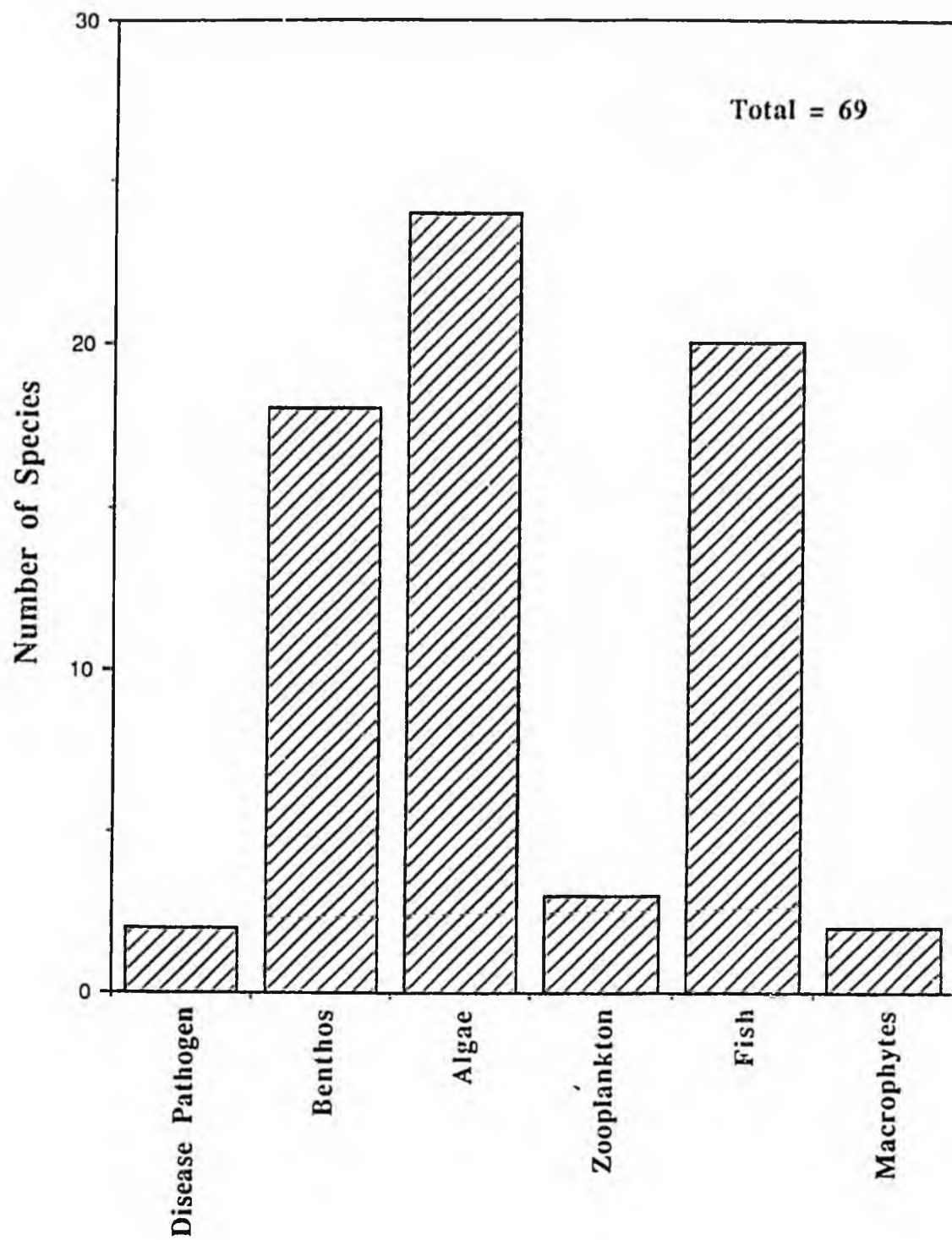
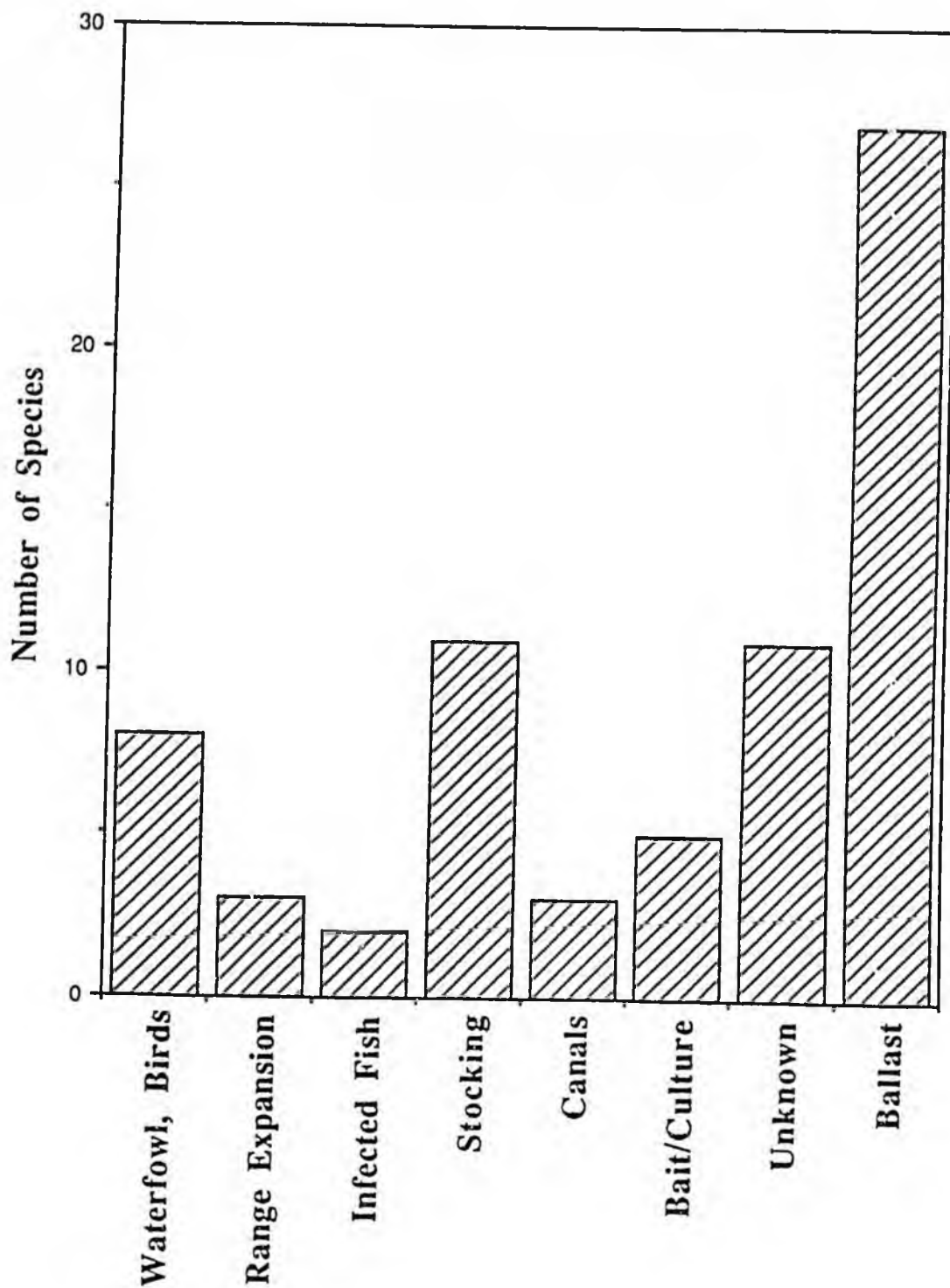
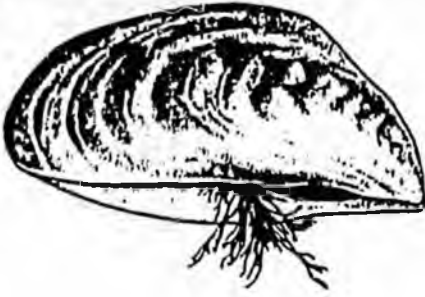


Figure 2. Entry Vectors of Exotic Species Introduced Into the Great Lakes Since the Late 1800s.





Monthly News Letter #45

February 1989

Water Resources Assessment Unit,
Southwestern Region, Ministry of the Environment

INTRODUCTION OF ZEBRA MUSSELS INTO THE GREAT LAKES:
TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES.

Over the past two years, the predacious zooplankter "B.C." (*Bythotrephes cederstroemi*), the perch-like ruffe (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*) and the zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) have all been sighted in the Great Lakes' ecosystem. These recent immigrants join the long list of exotic species that have entered the Great Lakes probably as a result of discharges of freshwater ballast from ocean-crossing ships; a practice allowed because of the lack of Federal regulations.

While each of these recently introduced species will disturb the ecological relationships among native biota, the zebra mussel (Figure 1) will probably be the first exotic species to impart a severe cost on the users of the lakes. Using its byssal apparatus to secrete horny threads, the zebra mussel can climb and firmly attach itself to any solid surface (e.g. rocks, piers, breakwalls, pipes, boats, fishing nets, mussel shells). As a consequence, they have already restricted the inflow of water to electrical generating and water treatment facilities by reducing the diameter of intake pipes. They are expected to reduce the catch of fish by fouling impounding gear, affect sailing activities by colonizing the hulls of boats, restrict swimming activities by forming large "mussel mats" in littoral areas, interfere with beach activities because of large numbers of shells washing up along shorelines, and reduce the aesthetics of water-front areas by encrusting anything in contact with the water.

Based on the size of the shells collected (maximum length of 30mm), the zebra mussel has probably been in the Great Lakes for 2-2.5 years. The occurrence of zebra mussel shells along beaches (arrows in Figure 2) and their reported occurrence in water treatment plants (solid circles in Figure 2) indicates that they currently are found in the central and western basins of Lake Erie, the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. Their rapid dispersal has been facilitated by their high reproductive capacity, free-swimming larval (veliger) stage, and the ability of yearlings to disperse by drifting. By 1990, the zebra mussel will probably expand its range into the eastern basin of Lake Erie and the Niagara River. However, it is not confined to Great Lakes' habitats, and will probably begin to appear in inland reservoirs, lakes and rivers in the near future, transported by waterfowl and wildlife.

Ronald W. Griffiths



Figure 1: Zebra Mussel

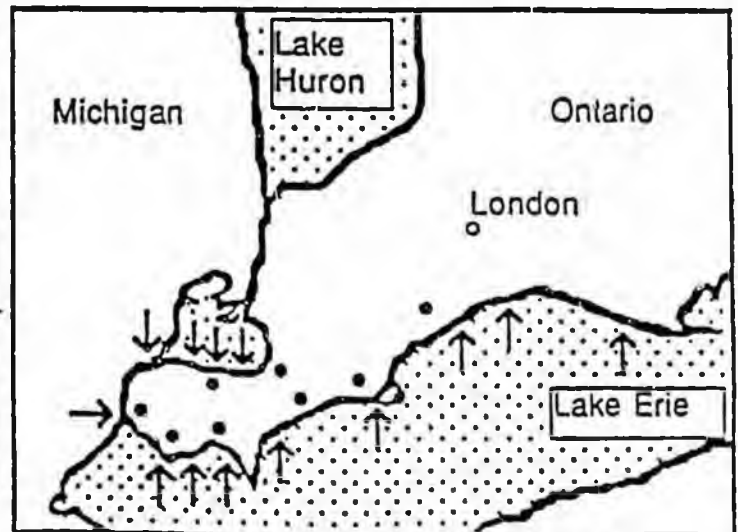


Figure 2: Occurrence of Zebra Mussels along the shoreline and in Water Treatment Plants.

BALLAST WATER AND THE INVASION OF EXOTIC SPECIES
A Brief Historical Review: 1868 - 1990

James T. Carlton
Maritime Studies Program, Williams College - Mystic Seaport Museum
Mystic, Connecticut 06355

A Chronological Summary of the Some of the Events and Concerns
Relative to Ballast Water:

- 1868 Grantham (1868) describes the design of double-bottom tank systems for water ballast in iron ships
- 1880 Lloyd's Register begins in 1880 (but not before) noting types and capacities of water ballast tanks
- 1896 "Probably most cargo steamers in these days are fitted with some means of carrying water as ballast..." (Walton, 1896)
- 1900 Fulton and Grant (1900) suggest that the European shore crab Carcinus maenas was introduced to Australia by ballast water
- 1908 Ostenfeld (1908) suggests that the Asian diatom Odontella (Biddulphia) sinensis may have been introduced to the North Sea in 1903 by ballast water
- 1933 Peters describes the introduction of the mitten crab Eriocheir sinensis, sometime before 1912, from Korea or China to Germany
- 1968-
1978 Extensive literature discussions on the role of ballast water in exchanging marine organisms through the Panama Canal (reviewed by Carlton, 1985, p. 319)
- 1973 Medcof and Scribner (1975) provide first detailed report of living organisms in ballast water, based upon samples of a ship arriving from Japan to New South Wales, Australia
- 1973 "Resolution 18": "Research into the Effect of Discharge of Ballast Water Containing Bacteria of Epidemic Diseases" passed by the International Conference on Marine Pollution (including the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships)
- 1976-
1977 CSIRO (Australia) biologists sample bulk cargo carriers coming from Japan to Western Australia (see Williams et al., 1988)
- 1980 Environment Canada commissions ballast water study at Montreal, to sample 55 merchant vessels in the summer and fall; published as Bio-Environmental Services (1981)

- 1980-
1982 Ballast water investigations commence at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, based upon experimental studies using oceanographic research vessels, and upon bulk bulk cargo traffic arriving at US ports (J. T. Carlton and colleagues)
- 1985 Publication of review monograph by Carlton (1985)
- 1986 Ballast water investigations commence in Coos Bay, Oregon, at the University of Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, based upon bulk cargo vessel traffic from Japan to Pacific Northwest (J. T. Carlton and colleagues) [Sea Grant funded, 1987-1988, 1989-1991]
- 1987 Publication of monograph on introductions of non-indigenous marine organisms by ballast water and other vectors into Australia, by Hutchings, van der Velde, and Keable (1987)
- 1987 CSIRO (Australia) scientists re-commence sampling of bulk cargo vessels inbound from Japan (Dr. G. Hallegraeff, of CSIRO Division of Fisheries, Hobart)
- 1987 Revision of Water Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States assigns responsibility (under Annex 6) for studying the ballast water issue and possible solutions to the US and Canadian Coast Guards
- 1988 Publication of paper on ballast water as a mechanism of introduction of exotic species in Australia by Williams et al. (1988).
- 1988 Great Lakes Fishery Commission meeting in Toledo, Ohio, (May) considers issue and questions of ballast water release in the Great Lakes
- 1988 "Recommendation No. 1" of the International Council for the (June) Exploration of the Sea's "Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms" formulated and sent to ICES for consideration at Plenary Session in October 1988
- 1988 Canada and U.S. raise the issue of Great Lakes introductions (Sept) via ballast water at the London meeting of the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the UN's International Maritime Organization (IMO).
- 1989
March Congressmen Davis and Hertel introduce a House of Representatives bill "to direct the Secretary of Transportation to report on methods available to control the influx of exotic species into the Great Lakes"

1989 [continued]

- May Canadian Coast Guard Voluntary Guidelines on ballast water exchange go into effect in Great Lakes (compliance begins in April)
- Aug Mandatory guidelines on ballast water exchange go into effect in Australia; suspended soon thereafter
- Aug "Resolution 89-10" passed by Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force, "Introduced Organisms from Ballast Water", urging US Coast Guard to prohibit non-exchanged ballast water release
- Sept American Fisheries Society's Introduced Fishes Section passes Resolution at Annual Meeting (Alaska) on control of ballast water discharges
- Oct New York Congressman Nowak introduces House of Representatives Bill 3403 "to require that vessels exchange their ballast water entering the Great Lakes" [legislation pending, February 1990]
- Oct Ballast Water Monitoring Workshop, sponsored by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, at St. Catherines, Ontario
- Dec House of Representatives bill 2459 passes, calling for US Coast Guard to produce report on ballast water management strategies by June 1990 (Bill authored by Michigan Congressmen Robert Davis and Dennis Hertel)

1990

- Jan Senator F.F.Zharoff submits "Senate Joint Resolution No.59" to State of Alaska legislature "Relating to the discharge of ballast water by vessels entering the waters of Alaska" (and the organisms therein)
- Feb Voluntary guidelines on ballast water exchange go into effect in Australia (February 1)
- Feb Ballast Water Monitoring Workshop II, sponsored by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, at Toronto, Ontario (8-9 February)
- Feb Exotic Species and the Shipping Industry Workshop, sponsored by the International Joint Commission and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, at Toronto, Ontario (28 Feb, 1-2 March)

S J R

62

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 21, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/1/90

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

CSSSSJR 62 (FINANCE)

CS SS SJR NO. 62 (Fin) HERRING BYCATCH BY BERING SEA TRAWLERS

Relating to the bycatch of herring in the Bering Sea groundfish trawl fisheries.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with HCS CSSSSJR 62 (Res) the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note _____
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) 3/14/90 ADF+G
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not
Pass No Rec Amend

[Signature] MEWARD
[Signature] DAVIDSON
[Signature] NAVARRE
[Signature] HUDSON
[Signature] SHARP
[Signature] JACKO

[Signature]
Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to the divcation of
herring in the Bering Sea
Sponsor: pinkley
Requestor: Governor

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No FY 90 impact

Prepared by: Robert C. Clabey Phone: 465-1210
Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 2/13/90
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/13/90
Agency: _____

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

Changes in CSSS SJR 62 (Fin)
have no fiscal impact
This fiscal note is
appropriate. 3/13/90 AL

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: SJR 62

Page 2, line 29, DELETE "enforcement", INSERT "authority to close trawl fisheries"

Page 2, line 29, following "within the territorial sea", INSERT "and increased state enforcement"

Page 3, line 2, DELETE lines 2 - 4 and replace with the following language:

"WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, at its April 1990 meeting, voted to request that the Secretary of Commerce put in place an emergency rule on herring bycatch beginning June 15, setting a bycatch cap of 2.5% of the observed Eastern Bering Sea herring spawning biomass; and"

Page 3, line 5, following "WHEREAS the council", INSERT "has"

Page 3, lines 7 - 11, DELETE and replace with the following:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council respond to the concerns of the fishermen in western Alaska and of the State of Alaska during the 1990 regulatory amendment cycle as it addresses the herring bycatch issue; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council establish permanent herring bycatch controls as part of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fishery Management Plan during the 1990 regulatory amendment cycle and that the bycatch controls take effect April 1, 1991, at a rate equal to or less than 1% of observed herring spawning biomass; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, and the Secretary of Commerce to implement the emergency action taken by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council in setting a cap on the bycatch of herring; and be it"

Page 3, line 20, following "set" INSERT "feet-wide, including 100% coverage
for all boats participating in zones and at times of high herring bycatch"

Page 3, line 21, DELETE "; and be it", INSERT "."

Page 3, lines 22 - 24, DELETE

sjb

S J R

64

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF BOARDS

ADPES
Div of Boards
STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-2000
PHONE: (907) 465-1110

November 7, 1989

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Joint Board of Fisheries and Game has serious concerns about the level of funding available to the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Boards. This concern is based on our State and Federal ANILCA mandate, as well as the practical aspects of doing board business. We list below the specific violations we see with the spirit and intent of ANILCA Sec. 805(D):

ANILCA Sec. 801(5) "rural residences...to have a meaningful role in the management of fish and wildlife and of subsistence uses..."

ANILCA Sec. 805(a)(C) "the encouragement of local and regional participation...in the decision making process..."

ANILCA Sec. (d) "...establishing a system of local advisory committees and regional advisory councils...shall provide that the State rule making authority...the advice and recommendations..."

In addition to those legal mandates, the practical aspect of advisory committee and regional council participation in the board process is apparent. We cannot and should not engage in the allocation process without informed and widespread public comment from affected resource users. The funding of this activity is an important public policy decision.

Please read the attached letter carefully. The Joint Board of Fisheries and Game is in full support with the spirit and detail of the Regional Councils' letter.

Thank you for your attention to this concern.

Sincerely,

for/ Lewzome
Gary Slaven
Chair
Board of Fisheries

Henry Springer
Henry Springer
Chair
Board of Game



REGIONAL FISH & GAME COUNCILS

c/o ADF&G, DIVISION OF BOARDS, P.O. BOX 3-2000, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802 PHONE: (907) 465-4110

October 27, 1989

Dear Mr. Coghill:

The Regional Council representatives met in Anchorage at the Joint Board of Fisheries and Game meeting October 22-26, 1989. The six Regional Fish and Game Councils (see appendix I) are made up of 79 local Fish and Game Advisory Committees throughout the state. The Division of Boards which provides administrative support to the Boards of Fisheries and Game and to the regional councils/advisory committees, presented a disturbing budget which would make the public advisory system completely ineffectual. The proposed budget would allow for only one regional council meeting per region this year and the attendance of the one regional council member to represent their region at upcoming board meetings (see appendix II).

The key to our ability to function properly is funding! At this meeting, the six Regional Councils recommended an acceptable minimum standard for meetings and funding of the public advisory system established by the State statutes and ANILCA. The six regional council representatives agreed that the minimum we should meet for conducting business and still have some degree of efficiency would be twice a year for each regional council. We agreed that each local fish and game advisory committee must meet at least 3 times a year. One representative from each fish and game advisory committee should attend the Board meetings for at least five days.

3 advisory committee meetings/year	Minimum Standards (Cost: \$1.2 mil)
2 regional council meetings/year	
1 advisory committee representative to attend 5-days at Board meetings	

Without this minimum amount of participation, the regional council/advisory committee structure will not be able to function. Furthermore, without adequate funding it will violate ANILCA Sec. 805 (d).

The State of Alaska has been charged with implementing the subsistence resources management as mandated by ANILCA. The public advisory system has the responsibility to protect subsistence uses in Alaska through recommendations to the regulatory body of the Boards of Fisheries and Game. This cannot be done without appropriating full funding needed for travel and per diem for the members of the public advisory system to attend the Board meetings, attend advisory committee meetings, and regional council meetings.

If this regulatory process is improperly funded or does not receive sufficient funds, it delays the implementation of the subsistence law, and reduces the public advisory system to the Board's deliberations. The domino effect will be the Board's decisions would be made without proper public information propelling the state into the courts repeatedly. Thus, it causes the whole process to be taken out of the public domain and into the courts where there is no public input or public control. These court cases will be and are becoming more and more costly to the State of Alaska and eventually to the federal government. If the State of Alaska and the federal government give full funding now, it will allow the public advisory system to work effectively in a shorter span of time which will save a lot of money over the long term for both bureaucracies.

The advisory committee/regional council system needs a supplement of \$1.2 million now to meet our responsibilities for this year which includes the present supplemental request from the Division of Boards. When you meet this fiscal responsibility, you should also plan to appropriate full funding until the subsistence regulatory process has been established. Give us (the regional councils, advisory committees, the Board of Fisheries and Game, and the Alaska Department's Subsistence Division) the full funding now to do at least an adequate job.

The advisory committee/regional council participation has not been given the priority status it needs for funding by the State of Alaska, or by the federal government in the budgetary process. All agencies involved in appropriating fiscal notes need to re-evaluate their priorities and decide if this is a valuable process or not. If it is, fund it.

We appreciate the support that has been given to our request for full staffing to provide administrative support to the public advisory process. This, however, is only half of the solution to our problem. The other is the ability to come together for the common purpose of helping implement subsistence uses and priorities.

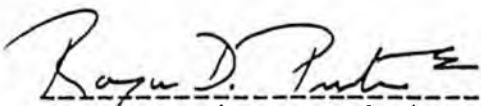
We thank you in advance for your assistance as we are sure you will understand the priority needs of this process.

Sincerely,

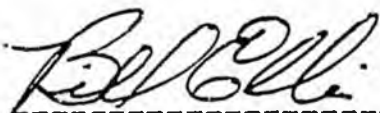
Regional Councils of Alaska



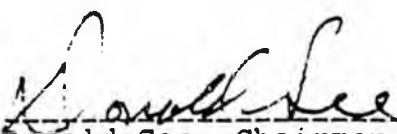
Pete Schaeffer, Chairman
Arctic Regional Council



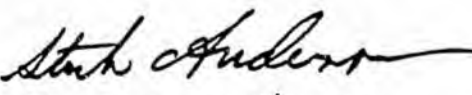

Royce Purinton, Chairman
Interior Regional Council



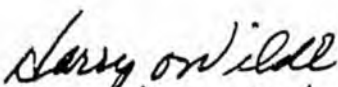
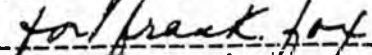
Bill Ellis, Chairman
Southcentral Regional Council



Donald See, Chairman
Southeast Regional Council

Robert Heyano, Chairman
Southwest Regional Council

Frank Fox, Chairman
Western Regional Council

APPENDIX I

FISH AND GAME REGIONAL COUNCILS





STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Administration	BILL NUMBER SJR No. 64	SPONSOR Coghill, et al
SHORT TITLE OF BILL Relating to federal funding for local fish and game advisory committees.			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support.			
PREPARED BY Beverly Reaume	DATE 02/26/90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/26/90

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL

FISCAL IMPACT. NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
Section 805(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (P.L. 96-487) authorizes Congress to reimburse states for up to 50 percent of costs for a maximum of \$5,000,000 per year. In recent years our highest reimbursement has been \$974,000 per year.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS
In FY 87 the state spent \$2,561,951 and was reimbursed \$939,394. Reimbursement at 50 percent would have required an additional \$341,581.
In FY 88 expenditures were \$2,471,986 with a reimbursement of \$987,000, for a variance of \$248,993.
In FY 89 expenditures were \$2,553,228 with a reimbursement of \$987,000, for a variance of \$289,614.
The FY 90 reimbursement will be \$974,000 and the FY 91 reimbursement \$750,000.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/29/90
Title: Relating to federal funding for local fish and game advisory. . .
Sponsor: Coghill, et al
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Subsistence and Boards
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL	214.6	215.0	215.0	215.0	215.0	215.0
CONTRACTUAL	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	289.6	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0

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

REVENUE						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS	289.6	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No FY 90 impact.

Increased revenue for Boards and Subsistence based on FY 89 actual expenditures.

Prepared by: Beverly Reaume *Beverly Reaume* Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: 02/26/90

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 02/26/90
Agency: Fish and Game

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

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 13, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 5/2/90

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

CSSJR 64 (RESOURCES)

CS SJR NO. 64 (Resources)

ANILCA FUNDS FOR FISH/GAME COMMITTEES

Relating to federal funding for local fish and game advisory committees and regional councils under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:
(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____ [] fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note _____ [] zero fiscal note(s) 2/27/90 HDP+G
- zero with analysis _____ [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Do Not
PASS No Rec Amend

<u>[Signature]</u> MENARD			
<u>[Signature]</u> HUDSON			
<u>[Signature]</u> JACKO			
<u>[Signature]</u> DAULS			
<u>[Signature]</u> SHARP			
<u>[Signature]</u> DAVIDSON			
<u>[Signature]</u> NAHARRE			

[Signature]
Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/26/90
 Title: Relating to federal funding for local fish and game advisory
 Sponsor: Coghill, et al
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: Subsistence and Boards
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Warren Wiley
 Division: ADFG Commissioner's ofc
 Approved by Commissioner: *Warren Wiley*
 Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4100
 Date: 2/26/90
 Date: 2/26/90

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

S J R

65

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 12, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 4/25/90

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

SJR 65

SENATE JOINT RES. NO. 65

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FUNDING

Urging an appropriate level of funding for the land transfer and resource management programs of the Bureau of Land Management.

[] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- [] fiscal impact
- [] zero fiscal note *Commissioner's Office*
- [] zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- [] fiscal note(s) published: _____
- [] zero fiscal notes(s) published: _____

SIGNING LO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Cliff Anderson DAVIDSON

Gene Mendenhall MENDENHALL

George Jacido JACIDO

Bill Hudson HUDSON

Bob Sharp SHARP

Cliff Anderson
Chairman's signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: SJR 65 urging appropriate funding
of BLM

Agency Affected: Dept. Natural Resources
BRJ: Land Management

Sponsor: Sen. Sturgulewski
Requestor: Senate Resources

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner:  Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
Senate President Pro Tempore
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee

2957 SHELDON JACKSON STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

White in Juneau
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3818

Senate

MEMORANDUM

March 20, 1990

TO: Representative Cliff Davidson, Co-Chairman
Representative Curt Menard, Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski *AS*
District F

RE: Hearing request for SJR 65 "Urging an appropriate level
of funding for the land transfer and resource
management programs of the Bureau of Land Management."

Senate Joint Resolution 65 is a straight forward resolution calling upon Congress to provide the necessary funding to complete the State of Alaska land entitlements as promised at statehood. The state still has 20 million acres of land to be conveyed to us under the Alaska Statehood Act. An additional 70 million acres remains to be surveyed before we can receive patent.

There is support for this legislation from the Department of Natural Resources. It has a zero fiscal note.

I would appreciate your consideration of a hearing for this resolution. Thank you.

Attachments

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 485-2400

February 20, 1990

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senator
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: SJR 65

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Many of the programs of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that benefit the state are being seriously underfunded. Two of these programs, the lands conveyance and cadastral survey programs, are very important to us. If properly funded, BLM would be able to expedite land transfers to us that were mandated by Congress over 30 years ago.

As the attached charts show, we have seen a decline in the quantity and quality of land conveyances to the state over the last decade. The state still has 20 million acres of land to be conveyed to us under the Alaska Statehood Act, and an additional 70 million acres remain to be surveyed before we can receive patent.

Currently the lands conveyance program is funded at \$13.66 million and in 1991 is expected to go down to \$13.18 million. An optimum budget of \$16.65 million would allow BLM to keep up with inflation, streamline the adjudicative process through use of automation, fund to their authorized staff level, and fund an unauthorized use program and an easement management program.

The cadastral survey budget is currently funded at \$15.2 million. In 1991 this level is expected to be at \$13.3 million. An optimum level of \$18.1 would allow BLM to get the Patent Plan Process back on track by bringing staff back up to its authorized level, fund full contracting capability which is important to the private sector in Alaska, and fund new equipment which would make their production much more efficient and cost effective.

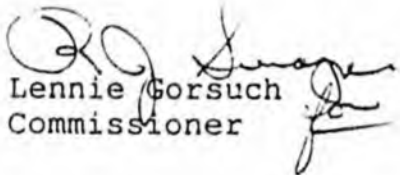
Senator Fahrenkamp

- 2 -

February 20, 1990

Therefore, I support SJR 65. Please feel free to contact my office if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,


Lennie Gorsuch
Commissioner

Attachments

cc: Bill Sponsors
Committee Members
Bob Evans, Legislative Liaison
Office of the Governor
Denby Lloyd, Special Staff Assistant
Office of the Governor
Gary Gustafson, Director
Division of Land and Water
Department of Natural Resources

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: SJR 65 urg.ng appropriate funding
 of BLM

Agency Affected: Dept. Natural Resources
BRU: Land Management

Sponsor: Sen. Sturqulewski
Requestor: Senate Resources

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

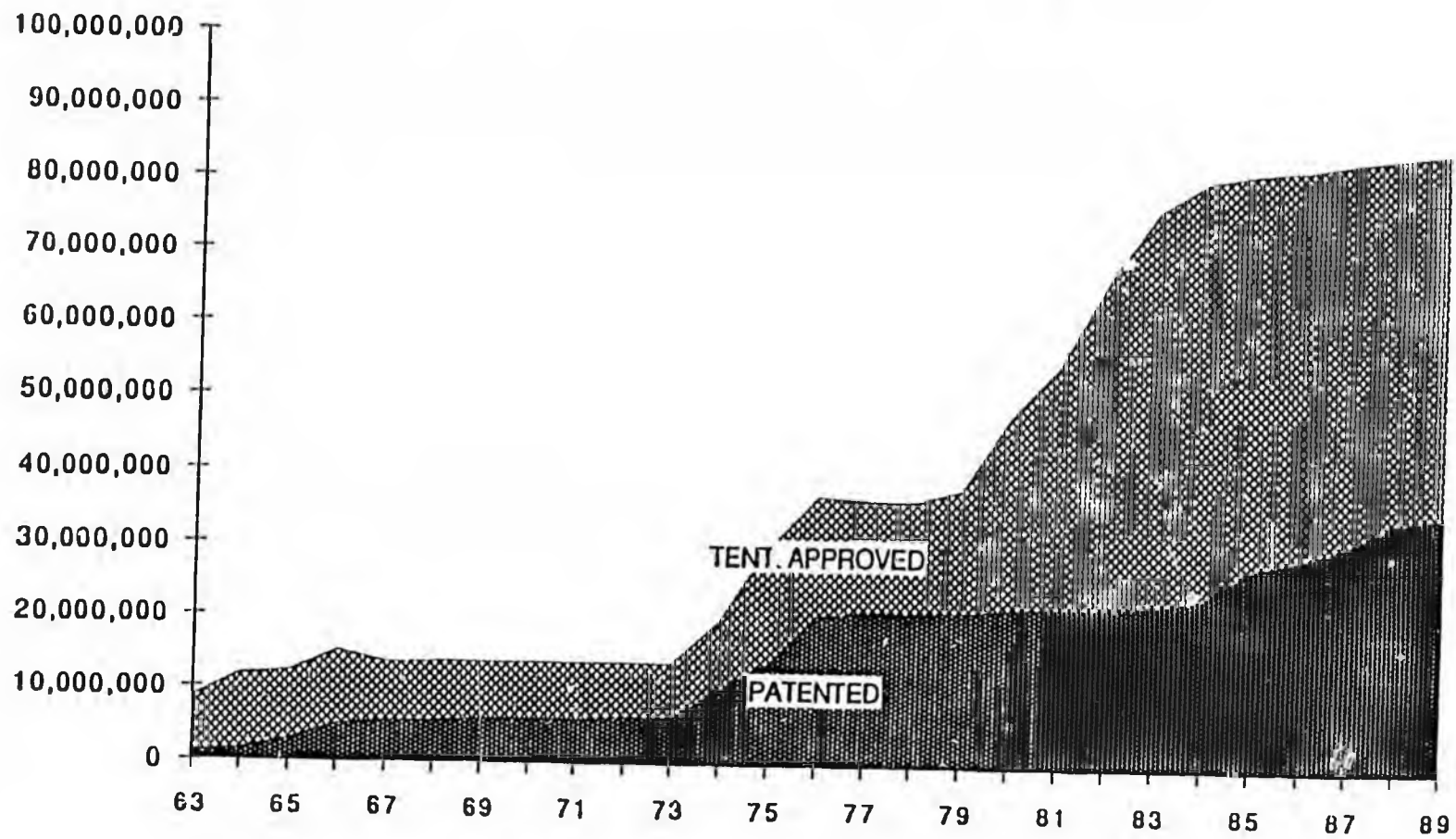
ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: _____

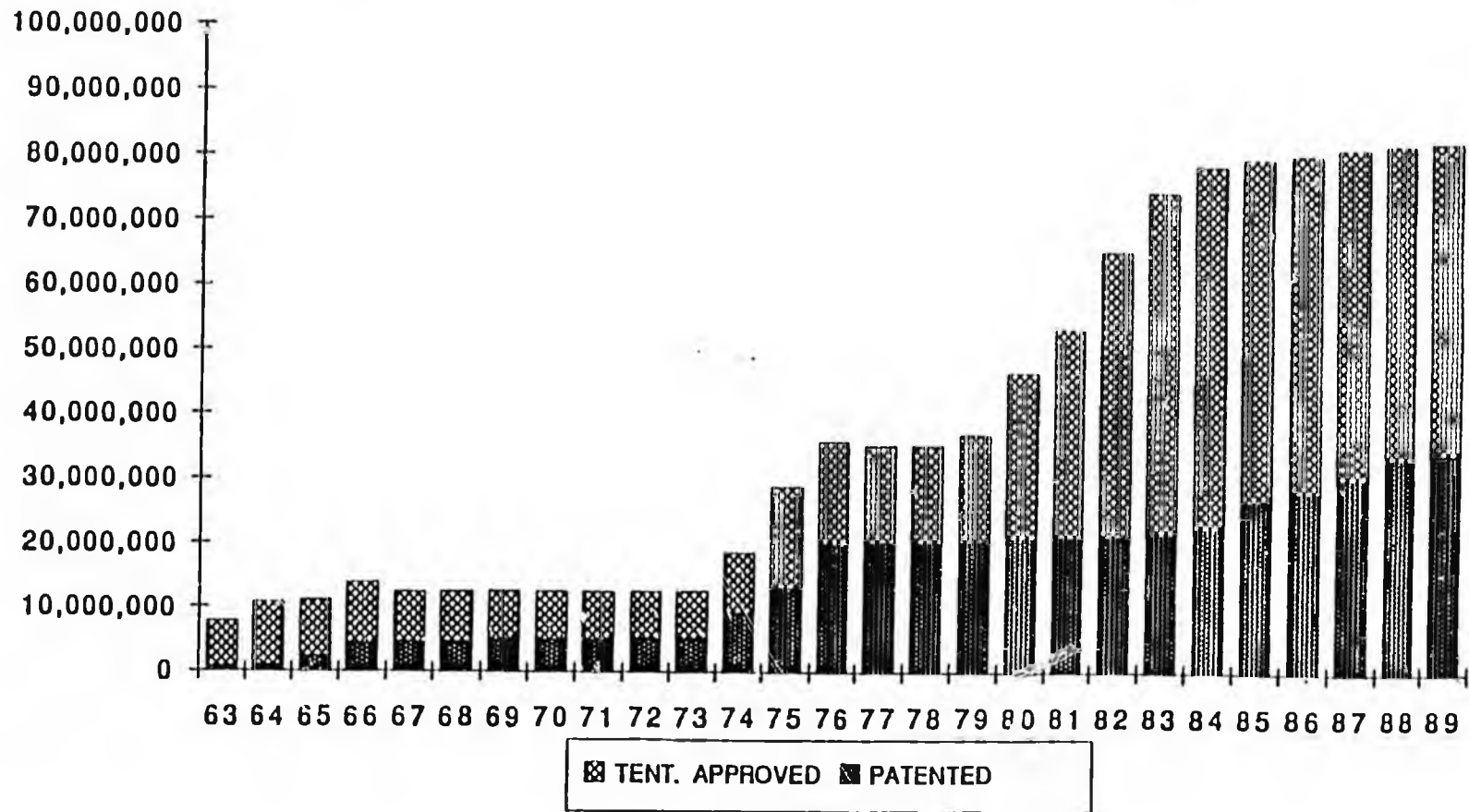
Approved by Commissioner:  Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

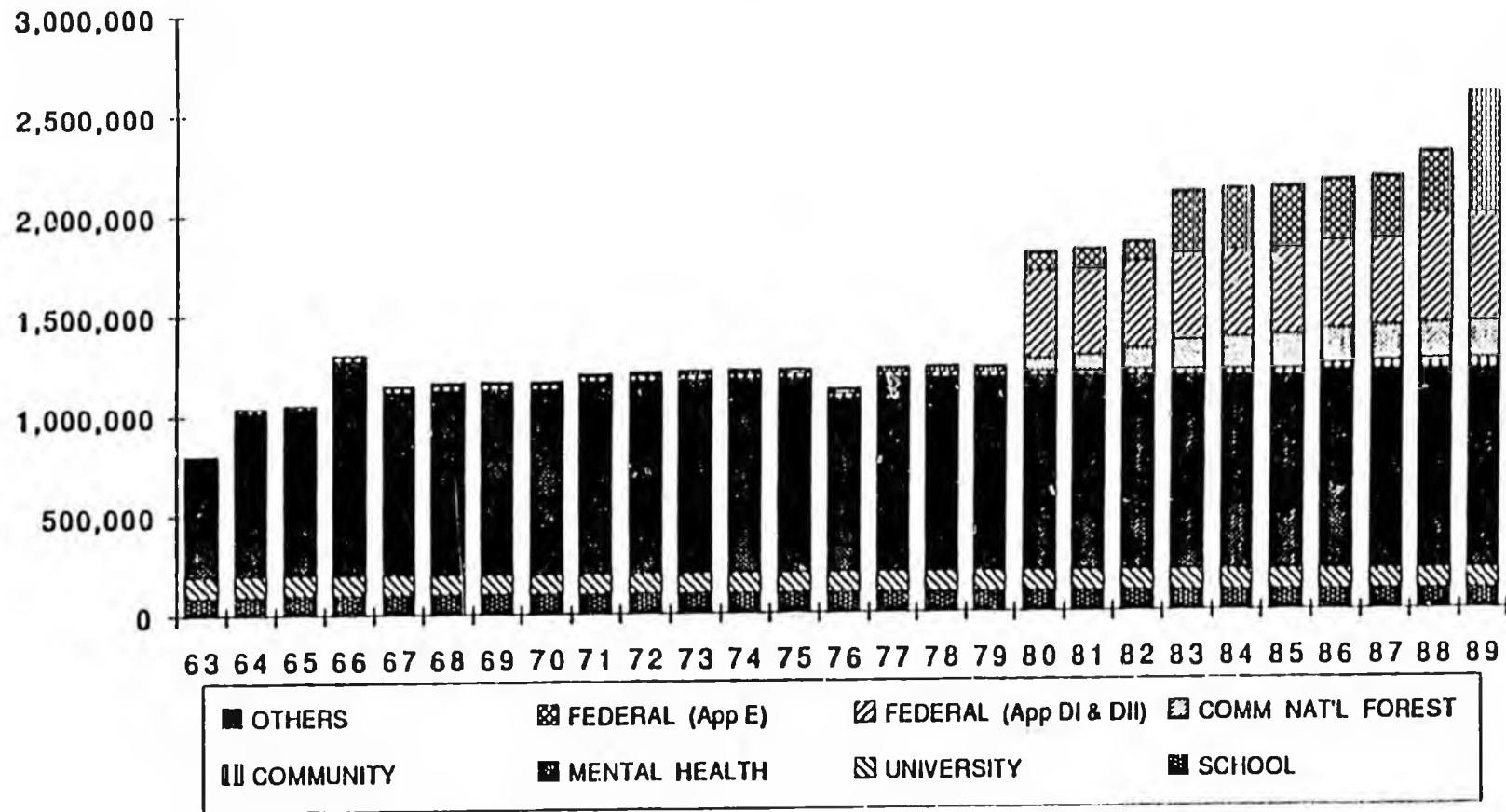
LANDS CONVEYED TO THE STATE



CONVEYANCE HISTORY - GENERAL GRANT



CONVEYANCE HISTORY - ALL OTHER GRANTS





United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALASKA STATE OFFICE
222 W. 7th Avenue, #13
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513-7599

1120(912)

Feb. 20, 1990

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
Rm. 427, Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Sen. Sturgulewski

We have reviewed the resolution in support of additional funding for the Bureau of Land Management which you introduced on January 31, 1990.

Our most serious budget shortfall is in the land conveyance area. We are seeing a steady decline in output of state and Native patents as well as Native Allotment certificates. This program has been in place for 30 years and will continue for at least another 30 if we don't get more money for conveyance and survey to offset the effects of inflation. This delays the final conveyance of entitlement and continues the unsettled ownership pattern which results in a lot of missed opportunities for all parties.

We are at serious risk of additional litigation if we are unable to meet our responsibilities in the minerals area. Miners on Federal claims in 4 areas experienced a yearlong shutdown while we prepared court ordered Environmental Impact Statements. We are still under close scrutiny. No one wants to go through that again.

Many of our Wildlife and Fisheries goals complement state initiatives and we are missing many opportunities for cost share programs. The Norton Sound Fisheries Enhancement Plan is an excellent example of a joint state-BLM plan to benefit subsistence and commercial fisheries. Unfortunately, it is underfunded on both the state and Federal side.

Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski
Feb. 20, 1990, p.2

There are many opportunities for state-BLM cooperation in Alaska's recreation and tourism initiative. Every BLM dollar spent in the development of recreation facilities; interpretation and preservation of the history, geology, development and culture of Alaska; and the support of the commercial recreation industry is a state dollar that is not needed. We cannot afford to be competitive with each other. Many of the resources on BLM land should have national attention and receive national funding.

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1991 contains some exciting new concepts for BLM which should benefit Alaska in the future. We are optimistic about this administration and Cy Jamison, the new Director. We see some positive changes ahead for our programs.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Les Rosenkrance".

Les Rosenkrance
State Director



BLM Who we are,
What we do.

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
Public Affairs

The Public Lands

The public lands are lands obtained by the U.S. government through treaty or purchase. As our nation developed, more than one billion acres were transferred to private ownership. Other federal lands were designated as parks, wildlife refuges, forests or military reservations. The remaining areas, once described as "the lands nobody wanted," are now recognized as a valuable national asset known as the Public Lands. These lands offer a wealth of minerals, fossil fuels, wildlife habitat, wilderness, timber and forage. They also offer opportunities for recreation and watershed protection. All Americans share in the benefits of the wise management of the Public Lands.

The Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management, or BLM, is an agency in the U.S. Department of the Interior, was created in 1946 when the U.S. Grazing Service was merged with the General Land Office. In Alaska, BLM now has responsibilities once undertaken by the Reindeer Service and Alaska Fire Control Service. Today, the BLM provides multiple-use management for more than 270 million acres of Public Lands, most of which are in 11 western states. Approximately 80 million of these acres are in Alaska.

The Bureau of Land Management is a multiple-use agency. District managers and their teams of resource specialists and support personnel play a key role in determining what activities occur on the Public Lands. In Alaska, there are five district offices located in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Glennallen. Three field stations serve as public contact points in Tok, Kotzebue and Nome. The BLM state office in Anchorage serves as a contact point for the BLM Washington Office and other government agencies. Support centers in Fairbanks and Anchorage assist the five districts.

The Arctic District administers about 34 million acres of Public Lands on Alaska's North Slope, including the 23-million-acre National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and a segment of the transportation corridor that contains the trans-Alaska oil pipeline. Major resources in this district include oil and gas, internationally important wildlife nesting habitat and various archeological and cultural sites.

The 17-million-acre Kobuk District includes most of the Public Lands in west-central Alaska. These lands provide numerous opportunities for wilderness backpacking, trapping, fishing, camping and river floating. A substantial portion of the district is the winter range for the western arctic caribou herd. The Seward Peninsula provides forage for a growing reindeer industry for Alaska Natives.

The Steese/White Mountains District is responsible for 7.5 million acres of Public Lands, including the Steese National Conservation Area, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, Ft. Egbert National Historic Site at Eagle and three components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Major resource use includes recreation, mining, hunting, fishing, and subsistence activities.

The Glennallen District manages approximately 5.5 million acres of Public Lands in east-central Alaska, the majority of which are along the scenic Denali Highway. Major resource programs include timber sales, recreation, fish habitat studies, mining and rights-of-way management.

The Anchorage District manages 16 million acres in southwest, southcentral and southeast Alaska. Large concentrations of Public Lands are found along the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Portions of the Iditarod National Historic Trail pass through the district. Major resource programs include mining, Native allotment surveys and management of subsurface rights. The Campbell Tract in Anchorage serves as a valuable outdoor education laboratory for thousands of school children.

It's all about land

Alaska's 378 million acres were purchased by the federal government from Russia in 1867 for about two cents an acre. Most of this land was at one time administered by the BLM or predecessor agencies. Land — who owns it, who gets it and who can use it. These are the issues that the BLM must deal with every day.

Legislation such as the Alaska Statehood Act (1958), the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971), and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (1981), radically changed the land ownership pattern of Alaska by allocating more than 104 million acres of BLM-administered Public Lands to the state of Alaska and 44 million acres to Native corporations, and by establishing more than 100 million acres of national parks, monuments, preserves and wildlife refuges. After all conveyances are completed, the remaining Public Lands will still be administered by BLM under the principles of multiple use management.

BLM survey crews carefully locate and establish survey monuments, often called "brass caps," to physically mark the points on the earth's surface and tie the land to its legal description.

Boundary lines of all lands to be transferred, plus those of any inholdings, must be surveyed by the BLM before the new owners can receive patent. Each summer BLM survey crews are sent to remote base camps in all parts of the state to get the job done. A large survey camp of 14 to 16 people will typically need more than 200 items weighing up to 65,000 lbs. and will use more than 60,000 gallons of fuel during the summer. BLM's warehouse crews and air logistics operations keep these camps operating. Almost one million pounds of equipment and supplies are transported annually.

In general, Congress has directed that most Public Lands be retained in federal ownership. However, Public Lands can be transferred to private ownership in a variety of ways.

Individual Native allotments up to 160 acres in size are being surveyed by BLM as part of the federal government's responsibilities under the 1906 Native Allotment Act. Miners receive patent to lands with mineral deposits after performing assessment work on valid claims and meeting other requirements. If the BLM's land use planning process determines that disposal of a given parcel of land is in the public interest, the parcel can be sold for a fair market value or exchanged for another parcel of equal value.

The BLM is the custodian of the nation's real estate records. Master Title Plats not only show land ownership but also any leases, rights-of-way acts, withdrawals and public land actions in effect.

Any citizen can determine the legal history of a parcel of land while it was under federal ownership by visiting a public land record information center at a BLM office.

Public lands are frequently used by others even though ownership is retained by the federal government. The BLM administers rights-of-way for hundreds of miles of roads, electrical transmission lines, pipelines and other uses. BLM also grants temporary use permits for landfills, parks, airstrips, temporary storage facilities and other uses.

All laws relating to homesteading on Public Lands in Alaska expired in 1986. The Public Lands are no longer available for cabins, trade and manufacturing sites, recreation sites or homes.

It's all about resources

Alaska's Public Lands possess natural resources of enormous value. Traditional resources such as coal, timber and fish are traded worldwide to make life more comfortable for people everywhere. Today, new opportunities in the realm of historic, cultural, scientific and recreational resources are emerging to assume new importance in the development of the Alaska of the future.

BLM manages the habitat for the plants and animals that live on our public lands. Special emphasis is placed on threatened or endangered species such as the arctic peregrine falcon. BLM cooperates with other agencies to monitor population levels so that scientists can predict how environmental changes will affect the species. Current research projects in Alaska are aimed at understanding the needs of caribou, marten, moose, and peregrine falcons.

Alaska's mineral wealth has been recognized for more than a hundred years. Millions of ounces of gold have been removed from such places as Nome, the Fortymile country and Fairbanks.

BLM surface protection specialists and geologists work with miners who have claims located on public lands to help them meet legal requirements necessary to receive patent and to advise them in techniques that will avoid unnecessary surface disturbances.

BLM has surface management responsibilities for on-shore oil and gas production in producing fields such as those on the Kenai Peninsula and has oversight responsibilities for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. BLM also administers the 23-million-acre National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska on the North Slope.

People come to Alaska from all over the world for the adventure of a lifetime or a week of solitude amid scenic grandeur. The Public Lands in Alaska offer

outstanding opportunities for sightseeing, hiking, photography, wildlife observation, fishing, hunting and other recreational pursuits.

The BLM administers six Alaska components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These include portions of the Delta, Fortymile, Unalakleet and Gulkana rivers and Beaver and Birch creeks where recreationists can experience anything from a quiet float trip to whitewater rapids.

Portions of the Iditarod National Historic Trail from Seward to Nome cross BLM-administered Public Lands. Today, the world famous Iditarod sled dog race is run along portions of this route each March.

Fort Egbert, on the banks of the Yukon River, dates back to 1899. Its long and colorful history has not been forgotten as it has been partially restored. Guided tours conducted by the BLM and the local historical society are available in the summer.

Recent studies indicate that some forest fires can benefit other resources. For example, the rapid increase of lush vegetation following a clean burn provides new wildlife habitat for a variety of birds and mammals. Public Lands are valuable outdoor laboratories for research studies about our natural world.

Under predetermined and carefully monitored circumstances, some natural wildfires are allowed to burn, saving money and manpower to protect more critical areas.

It's all about technology

Units of Public Land in Alaska vary in size from parcels of only a few acres to blocks the size of states. Gathering information about these lands and their resources can be expensive and time consuming if done by traditional methods. Today BLM-Alaska makes use of state-of-the-art equipment and space-age technology to get the job done quickly and efficiently.

The technology of the 21st century has arrived early to help manage your Public Lands in Alaska.

Air photos are invaluable yet inexpensive tools for many BLM resource specialists to observe and manage the Public Lands. Environmental changes in remote areas can be easily monitored. For example, wildlife biologists use photos to evaluate wildlife habitat conditions. Surface protection specialists monitor rehabilitation success in areas where mining has occurred. Lakes and shorelines can be easily mapped. This information is used to determine how much federal land has yet to be transferred to the state of Alaska and Native corporations.

A Landsat satellite, orbiting 575 miles above the earth, scanned the vegetation of a six-million-acre area in southwest Alaska. BLM resource specialists then combined this information with computerized elevation data derived from topographic maps to produce this composite image.

Skilled resource professionals can obtain an amazing amount of information from this image. For example, if a new road is needed to move equipment to a drilling site, potential gravel deposits needed for construction can be identified. Then, travel routes that avoid steep or wet, boggy terrain can be planned, lowering construction costs. Wildlife habitat can be identified and avoided during road construction.

Survey field work has tripled in volume with the help of modern technology. The multi-million dollar Auto-Surveyor system is the key element in

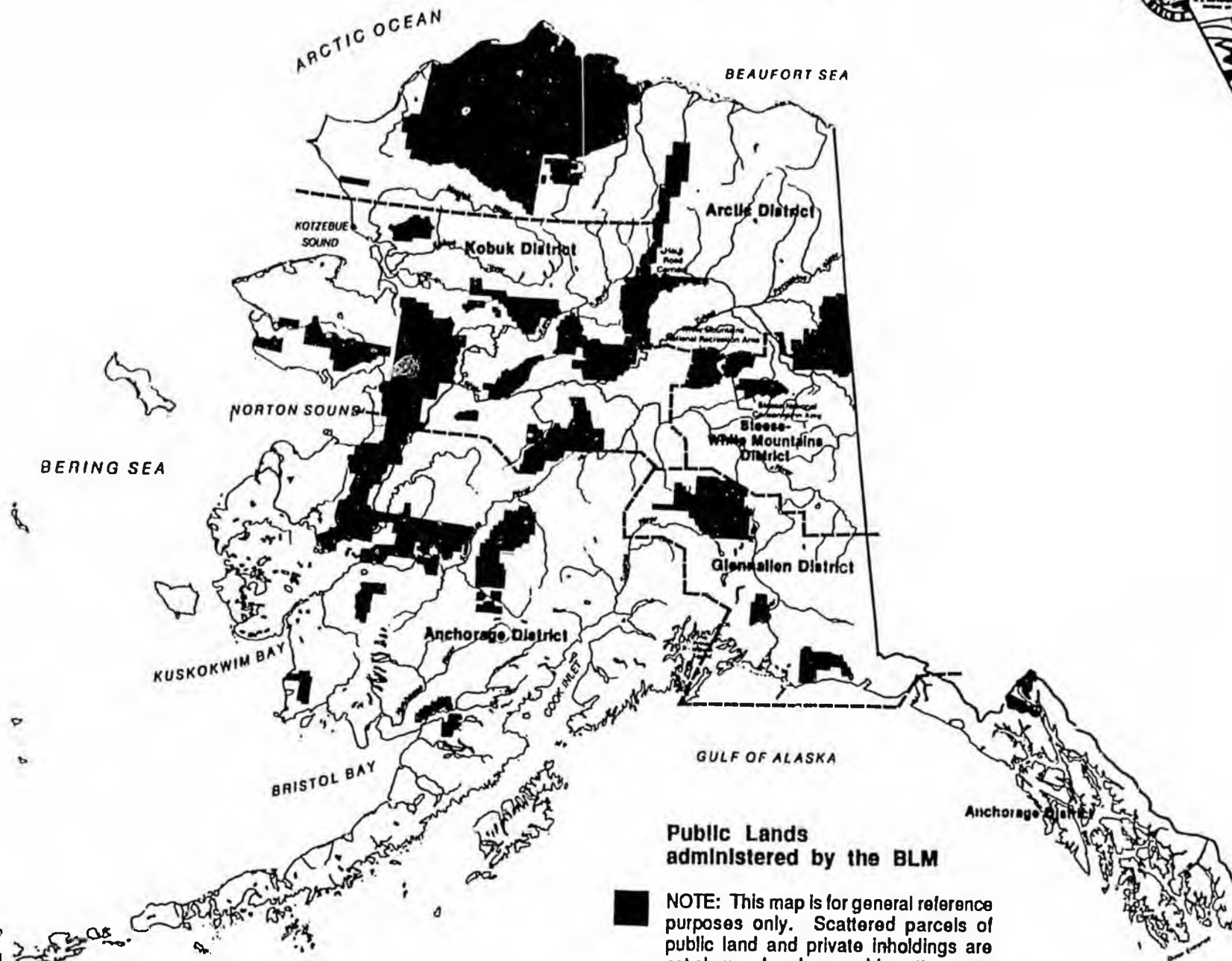
the BLM tool kit. The Auto-Surveyor is mounted in a helicopter and uses satellite orientation procedures to determine its starting position. The exact location of rivers and shorelines can be recorded in seconds as the pilot flies over them. It would take months of work to obtain the same data by using traditional survey methods.

There are more than 200,000 land record casefiles maintained by the BLM in Alaska. Tracking the location of each file is now easily accomplished by the use of magnetic bar codes, portable optical scanner pens and computers. The system is similar to those used on products at grocery stores. BLM-Alaska led in the development of this system, which is now being adopted by many other BLM offices nationwide.

Biologists have been tracking large game animals for years by using radio collars and airplanes. New developments in electronics allow the same techniques to be applied to fish. Tiny transmitters were surgically implanted in steelhead trout allow radio monitoring to identify critical fish habitat in portions of the Copper River basin. Another type of monitoring system helps BLM keep track of aircraft flying anywhere in the state.

Remote sensors around the state instantly record lightning strikes and relay the information to a central computer. Resource specialists' predictions of where wildfires are most likely to occur allow fire fighting crews to be stationed in high-risk areas, cutting response time and saving thousands of dollars annually in fire suppression costs. The lightning detectors were modified to help the U. S. Geological Survey monitor volcanic eruptions on Mt. Redoubt.

BLM Lands In Alaska



Bureau of Land Management
PUBLIC LANDS USA
USE * SHARE * APPRECIATE

RESOLUTION

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

WHEREAS one of the State's most important resources is state-owned land, second only in importance to the people themselves; and

WHEREAS state land is the major source of state revenue and thus critically important for well being of its people; and

WHEREAS the final deadline for selecting the State's land entitlement from the federal lands in Alaska is January 2, 1994; and

WHEREAS the State has a remaining entitlement of 20.7 million acres, including 75,000 acres of school lands; and

WHEREAS the State has pending selections on lands with high resource values but conflicts with selections by ANCSA corporations or federal withdrawals (such as military bases which may eventually be available for state ownership); and

WHEREAS much of the remaining land available for state selection is remote and has few important resources; and

WHEREAS it is in the interest of the State to have a strong and viable federal multiple use agency advocating multiple use and sharing the responsibility for and cost of managing certain resources within the state; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges that the Department of Natural Resources postpone taking title to some portion of the State's entitlement so that future generations have the option to take title to more valuable land than is available today; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that, recognizing the quality of land left for the satisfaction of the state's entitlement, the State should evaluate land in the National Petroleum Reserve for possible future ownership; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that, recognizing the contribution of the Bureau of Land Management to multiple use management and the quality of life of Alaska's residents and visitors, the Alaska State Legislature believes that the Bureau should have a strong continuing presence in Alaska and that it is appropriate for the Bureau to manage such areas as the Steese National Conservation Area, the White Mountain National Recreation Area, wild and scenic rivers and some lands adjacent to them, the Squirrel River area, and a portion of the Clearwater block; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the State has an interest in long term ownership of the utility corridor north of the Yukon River and should

continue to work with local residents, local government, and the BLM on this issue; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the State should continue to work with Native Corporations and BLM on a region by region basis to resolve problems of over selection and under selection, as the case may be, recognizing the protection that over selection gives to the Corporations, to ensure that the best lands are ultimately owned by Alaskans.

S J R

69

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Dept. Natural Resources
 Title: SJR 69 Act supporting reappropriation of Federal funding for Wrangell-St. Elias BRU: Park Management
 Sponsor: Sen. Sturqulewski Components: _____
 Requestor: Senate Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/23/90
 Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
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Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
Senate President Pro Tempore
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee




2957 SHELDON JACKSON STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

While in Juneau
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3818

MEMORANDUM

Senate March 31, 1990

TO: Cliff Davidson, Co-Chairman
Curt Menard, Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski 
Senate District F

RE: Hearing request for SJR 69 "Supporting the appropriation of federal funding for implementation as the development proposals for the Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve."

SJR 69 supports continued funding fore implementation of the National Park Service Plan for the Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

The plan for development incorporates the Glennallen visitors center and a variety of smaller projects throughout the park including public campgrounds, a trail study, visitor contact stations, and wayside exhibits.

I have enclosed a packet of information and would appreciate your consideration for an early hearing. Thank you.

Attachments

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVE.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 485-2400

February 27, 1990

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska State Senator
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: SJR 69

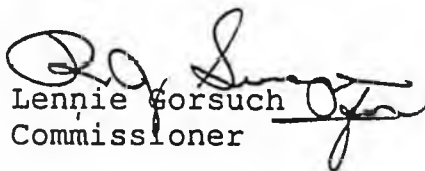
Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

The Department of Natural Resources supports SJR 69.

Glennallen is an important crossroads for highway travelers and as such is an excellent location for the visitor center. The center would also be able to provide information to the public on state park highway campgrounds in the area and other information. The National Park Service has included this project in its management plan for the Wrangell St. Elias National Park.

Please feel free to contact my office if you need additional information or if I or my staff can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,


Lennie Gorsuch
Commissioner

cc: Bill Sponsors
Committee Members
Bob Evans, Legislative Liaison
Office of the Governor
Denby Lloyd, Special Staff Assistant
Office of the Governor
Neil Johannsen, Director
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Department of Natural Resources

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Dept. Natural Resources
 Title: SJR 69 Act supporting reappropriation of Federal funding for Wrangell-St. Elias BRU: Park Management
 Sponsor: Sen. Sturgulewski Components: _____
 Requestor: Senate Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/23/90
 Agency: _____

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
 Title: Supporting the appropriation BRU: Tourism
of federal funding/Wrangell-St. Elias National Park
 Sponsor: Senator Sturgulewski Components: _____
 Requestor: Senate Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) No fiscal impact for FY 90.

Prepared by: Dana Brockway, Director Phone: 465-2012
 Division: Tourism Date: 2/16/90
 Approved by Commissioner: Larry Mercuri Date: 20 Feb 90
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development

Distribution (by preparer):

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



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JUR 67



IN REPLY REFER TO:

A3815 (ARO-PA)

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

23 JAN 1990

Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski,

Identifying and developing the recreational potential of national parks in Alaska is a high priority for the National Park Service. In a pilot project, the Alaska Region has produced the enclosed brochure. In Blueprint for a Developing Park, the region expands upon development projects previously identified in the general management plan for Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

The brochure will serve as an efficient tool for explaining the development potential in Wrangell-St. Elias to community and state leaders with whom we will have many cooperative efforts, as well as interested visitors.

If this brochure proves to be as useful as we hope, we would consider similar products to describe other park and regionwide development opportunities in Alaska.

In reading the brochure, please note that while it highlights projects of great benefit to the park and neighboring communities, it carries no commitment of federal funding. Our intent was to continue discussion among the parties interested in developing facilities near the park.

I welcome your comments. Additional copies of the brochure are available from Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Box 29, Glennallen, Alaska 99588 [(907)-822-5234] or the National Park Service, Planning Division, 2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 [(907) 257-2654].

Sincerely,

Boyd Evison
Regional Director

Enclosure

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 21, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: 4/25/90

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

SJR 69

SENATE JOINT RES. NO. 69

WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NAT. PARK & PRESERVE

Supporting the appropriation of federal funding for implementation of the development proposals for the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
 have attached amendment(s) a new title
 do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendation
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____ fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fiscal note Commissioner's zero fiscal note(s) _____
 zero with analysis _____ zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not
Pass
No Rec
Amend

Cliff Davidson - DAVIDSON
Carl Menard - MENARD
Jack - JACKO
Hubson - HUDSON
Sharp - SHARP

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

Cliff Davidson

Chairman's Signature

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

Blueprint for a Developing Park

Building Recreational Opportunities in the Copper Valley



Wrangell-St. Elias

National Park and Preserve

S J R

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