

ALASKA

LEGISLATURE

COMMITTEE

FILES

1991-1992

8672

7140

HOUSE

RESOURCES

Section

- 400. Reclamation plan approval
- 410. Reclamation plan
- 420. Term and stipulations
- 430. Modification of reclamation plan and site inspection by the commissioner
- 440. Successor operator
- 450. Interim mine stabilization

11 AAC 97.400. RECLAMATION PLAN APPROVAL. (a) A proposed reclamation plan must be submitted to the commissioner for approval a minimum of 60 days before the proposed start of mining activities. The proposed plan must be correct and complete to the best of the miner's knowledge and be signed and dated by the miner or the miner's designee.

(b) Reclamation plans must be submitted to the department of natural resources or the appropriate management agency subject to cooperative management agreements authorized in 11 AAC 97.800.

(c) The commissioner will notify an applicant within 30 days after receiving a proposed plan if the commissioner determines: (1) that the plan is approved; (2) that no plan is required; (3) that the proposed plan is incomplete and additional information is needed in order to conduct the plan review; or (4), for a mine on state, federal, or municipal land, that a landowner, a department with consultation rights, or the commissioner proposes that the miner reclaim the land to a land use set out in AS 27.19.030(b). A proposed plan or plan amendment is considered complete, and the reclamation standard to be used is AS 27.19.020, unless the applicant is otherwise notified within 30 days after the commissioner receives it.

(d) If a proposed plan is found to be incomplete under (c) of this section, the commissioner will notify the applicant that review is suspended pending receipt of the requested information. Failure to submit the requested information within 30 days after notification, or within a longer period allowed by the commissioner at the request of the applicant, constitutes withdrawal of the proposed plan from consideration. After all of the requested information is submitted, the 30-day review schedule resumes at the step it had reached before the suspension, except that the commissioner will have no less than 10 days to review the requested information.

(e) The commissioner will not issue the approved plan or plan amendment until the miner has satisfied the bond requirement under 11 AAC 97.500 -- 11 AAC 97.555.

(f) Lack of response by the commissioner within the time schedule set out in (c) or (d) of this section constitutes interim approval by the commissioner. If the commissioner does not act within the time schedule set out in (c) or (d) of this section, the applicant may, after submitting the reclamation bond in accordance with 11 AAC 97.500 -- 11 AAC 97.555, proceed with the operation subject to the reclamation standards set out in AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340 and the provisions of the permit or amendment when issued.

(g) If the commissioner determines, in his or her discretion, that additional time is needed because of the size or complexity of the operation, the commissioner will, with written notice to the applicant, extend the period described in (c) or (d) of this section and establish a separate review schedule.

(h) If a state or federal land management agency has entered into a cooperative management agreement with the commissioner to implement all or part of this chapter, the application review schedule will comply with that agency's applicable review schedule. If the operation requires an individual project review to determine its consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program, the application review schedule will comply with 6 AAC 50.

(i) The commissioner has no authority to impose an alternate reclamation standard under AS 27.19.030(b) on private land. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.030
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.410. RECLAMATION PLAN. Before starting a mining operation subject to AS 27.19, or if a miner otherwise exempted wishes to use the provisions of AS 27.19 and this chapter, the miner must submit a plan for the reclamation of the mining operation as defined in AS 27.19.100(4) and this chapter. A reclamation plan not submitted on a form provided by the commissioner must include the following:

(1) the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the operator who will be responsible for the mining operation, owners, lessees, and holders of record;

(2) a list of all properties, mining locations, or leases on which activity is to be conducted, giving the ADL or BLM casefile number if on state or federal land, and the legal description of the land on which reclamation will be conducted,

described by legal subdivision, section, quarter-section, township, range, and meridian;

(3) if on private land, a signed and notarized statement by the landowner that the operator has permission to mine the area (except that the landowner's permission is not required if the mining operation is on a prior federal mining location and the private landowner received title subject to that location under sec. 22(b) of PL 92-203, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act); in addition, if the private landowner believes that reclamation to the standard set out in AS 27.19.020 is not feasible because the landowner intends to use the land after mining for a purpose incompatible with natural revegetation, the landowner is encouraged to provide this information as part of the statement;

(4) a map (U.S. Geological Survey topographic map or the equivalent) at a scale no smaller than 1:63,360 (inch to the mile) showing the general location of the area to be mined and indicating the specific property to be worked;

(5) a diagram of the reclamation site that states the number of acres to be mined for each year covered by the plan and that shows the location corners or property boundaries and their relationship to the reclamation work, the tailings or soil disposal areas, and the areas otherwise to be affected by the operation; the information furnished must be reasonably appropriate to the scale and complexity of the mine;

(6) the estimated number of yards or tons of overburden or waste and ore to be mined for each year covered by the plan;

(7) a description of the reclamation measures that will be taken to comply with AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340, including the equipment to be used, and a time schedule for the reclamation activity. However, a miner on state, federal, or municipal land may propose to reclaim the land for one of the uses set out in AS 27.19.030(b) instead of AS 27.19.020. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SIA 1991
AS 27.19.030
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.420. TERMS AND STIPULATIONS. (a) Approval of a reclamation plan will be granted for any term not to exceed ten years and is renewable upon request and demonstration that the miner is in compliance with the approved reclamation plan and

requirements of AS 27.19. The commissioner may condition approval of the reclamation plan upon inclusion of additional stipulations specific to the operation to specify monitoring, reporting, and reclamation requirements or performance standards.

(b) Each approval or amendment issued is subject to the provisions of AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340, and to any other reasonable provisions or stipulations the commissioner determines necessary to comply with the requirements of AS 27.19 and this chapter.

(c) A miner on state, federal, or municipal land whose reclamation plan did not propose reclamation for a land use set out in AS 27.19.030(b) has a right of concurrence before final approval of the reclamation plan if

(1) the commissioner proposes to require reclamation for a land use set out in AS 27.19.030(b), and

(2) reclamation for the proposed use would cost the miner more, in time, equipment, or material, than reclamation to the standard required by AS 27.19.020. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.030
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.430. MODIFICATION OF RECLAMATION PLAN AND SITE INSPECTION BY THE COMMISSIONER. (a) If a modification of the approved reclamation plan is necessary because of changing product prices, economics, financing, or unanticipated conditions, it is the responsibility of the miner to ensure that the approved reclamation plan corresponds with the actual reclamation being done and to obtain approval of amendments as they become necessary.

(b) Until completion of the mining activity, a miner shall keep a copy of the approved reclamation plan, including any approved amendments, at the field office for onsite operations, and shall make the plan available upon request by an authorized representative of the commissioner.

(c) The miner shall allow access to the mine site to an authorized representative of the commissioner at reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting or monitoring compliance with the reclamation plan. The miner shall furnish whatever information the representative reasonably requires for monitoring and inspection purposes. (Eff. / /91, Register

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.030
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.440. **SUCCESSOR OPERATOR.** When interest in a mining operation transfers from one miner to another by sale, assignment, lease, or otherwise before completion of reclamation and approval by the commissioner, the operator must submit an amendment to the approved reclamation plan as provided in 11 AAC 97.430. The commissioner will transfer the approved reclamation plan to the successor and release the first miner from the reclamation plan obligations of the operation, provided that

(1) the operation is in compliance with the reclamation plan or the successor agrees to bring the operation into compliance,

(2) the successor assumes all responsibility and liability for the approved reclamation plan, and

(3) the bonding requirements are met. (Eff. / /91,
Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.030
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.450. **INTERIM MINE STABILIZATION.** (a) If economic conditions or unanticipated conditions make it unprofitable to continue mining as originally planned, the miner shall apply for an amendment to the approved reclamation plan for suspension of operations and interim mine stabilization. The period will not exceed five years.

(b) A mined area approved for interim mine stabilization must be left in a condition that will prevent environmental degradation off the mine site.

(c) An approved interim mine stabilization plan may be renewed upon application to and approval of the commissioner. The miner's written application for renewal must contain supportive evidence for the continuing suspension and information demonstrating that the interim mine stabilization and monitoring requirements, if applicable, have been and are being satisfied.

(d) The reclamation bond will continue and be held in effect as if the mining operation were not suspended. If the miner participates in the statewide bonding pool, the deposit remains in the bonding pool and the annual nonrefundable fee must continue to

be paid. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.030
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

ARTICLE 5. RECLAMATION BONDING.

Section

- 500. Bonding required
- 505. Surety bond
- 510. Personal bond and letter of credit or certificate of deposit
- 515. Acreage to be bonded
- 520. Amount of bond
- 525. Bonding pool
- 530. Liability exceeding bond amount; bonding pool deposit
- 535. Increase in bond or bonding pool deposit
- 540. Release or decrease of bond, and refund of bonding pool deposit
- 545. Interest; use of bonding pool
- 550. Assignment
- 555. Exceptions to bonding requirement

11 AAC 97.500. BONDING REQUIRED. A miner who is not exempt under 11 AAC 97.700 or 11 AAC 97.555 shall post a performance bond consisting of either (1) a surety bond, or (2) a personal bond accompanied by a letter of credit or by a certificate of deposit, to ensure complete compliance with AS 27.19, this chapter, and the approved reclamation plan. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.505. SURETY BOND. A surety bond must

(1) be executed by a corporate surety approved and authorized to do business in this state;

(2) be submitted on a form prescribed by the commissioner, and

(3) remain in effect until the reclamation of all land covered by the bond is completed to the standard of AS 27.19 and this chapter, and its release is approved by the commissioner. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991

AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.510. PERSONAL BOND AND LETTER OF CREDIT OR CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT. (a) A personal bond furnished on a form prescribed by the commissioner must be accompanied by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized to do business in the United States or by a certificate of deposit in the amount of the bond issued in sole favor of the department by a bank authorized to do business in this state.

(b) A personal bond and letter of credit or certificate of deposit must remain in effect until the reclamation of all lands covered by the bond is completed to the standard of AS 27.19 and this chapter and their release is approved by the commissioner. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.515. ACREAGE TO BE BONDED. (a) For the 1991 reclamation year, the acreage subject to the bond requirement is the total acreage mined or to be mined between October 14, 1991, and December 31, 1991, that has not yet been reclaimed to the standards of AS 27.19, this chapter, and the approved reclamation plan.

(b) Acreage that must be bonded before an approval of a reclamation plan becomes effective includes all acres to be mined during that calendar year, plus acreage from previous years for which reclamation must be carried out under this chapter.

(c) After a multi-year reclamation plan is in effect, the bond amount must be adjusted as of the first day of each calendar year to cover all acres to be mined during that calendar year, plus acreage from previous years that has not yet been reclaimed.

(d) Any previously reclaimed acreage that is to be mined again is subject to the bond requirement.

(e) In calculating the number of acres that must be bonded, the miner must round up to the next whole number. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.520. AMOUNT OF BOND. (a) The amount of the performance bond required by 11 AAC 97.500 is \$750 per acre, or the reduced per-acre amount determined by the commissioner under (b) of this section, multiplied by the acreage total determined under 11 AAC 97.515.

(b) If the reasonable and probable costs of reclamation under an approved reclamation plan are less than \$750 per area, the commissioner will reduce the amount of the bond from \$750 per acre mined to the amount reasonably necessary to ensure faithful performance of the requirements of this chapter and the approved reclamation plan. In evaluating an application for reduction of the bond amount, the commissioner will consider the nature of the surface, its uses, improvements in the vicinity of the land, and the degree of risk involved in the mining operation, as well as other relevant factors.

(c) A miner may, at his or her discretion, provide a bond for more than the amount required by (a) and (b) of this section. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.525. BONDING POOL. (a) A statewide bonding pool has been established by the department for mining operations subject to AS 27.19. Instead of posting an individual performance bond, a miner may participate in the bonding pool.

(b) To participate in the bonding pool, the miner must pay into the pool a deposit of fifteen percent of the total bond amount determined under 11 AAC 97.520(a). The miner must also pay into the bonding pool an annual nonrefundable fee of five percent of the total bond amount determined under 11 AAC 97.520(a). These percentages are the same for all operations. In 1996 and at five-year intervals after that time, the commissioner will consider amending this subsection to change one or both of these percentages, based on the purpose of the bonding pool, the history of deposits and fees in the bonding pool, the amount then in the bonding pool, anticipated deposits and fees, and public comments, as well as other relevant factors. If the commissioner proposes to amend the regulation, notice will be given as required by AS 44.62.190, the Administrative Procedure Act. If the commissioner does not propose to amend the regulation, the commissioner will solicit public comment by publication of notice in a newspaper of general or statewide circulation and will allow at least 30 days for public comment.

(c) Except for an operation whose bond amount is reduced

below \$750 per acre under 11 AAC 97.515(b), the percentages set by (b) of this section result in a bonding pool deposit of \$112.50 per acre and an annual nonrefundable fee of \$37.50.

(d) The bonding pool deposit and first annual nonrefundable fee must be paid before the commissioner issues the approved reclamation plan. The annual nonrefundable fee for the first year of a reclamation plan may not be prorated or reduced. Subsequent annual nonrefundable fees for a multi-year plan are due on the first business day of each calendar year. If the amount of acreage requiring reclamation varies from year to year under the plan, the miner is responsible for making the appropriate payment (including an increased deposit where required) each year. If the acreage decreases, the miner may apply for a refund of the excess deposit under 11 AAC 97.540. The miner must pay the annual nonrefundable fee, and the increased deposit where required by the reclamation plan, without billing from the department. A late payment accrues interest at the rate of 10.5% per annum. The commissioner will, in his or her discretion, suspend approval of the reclamation plan until full payment, including interest, is received. Interest is deposited in the bonding pool and is nonrefundable.

(d) If the commissioner allows a miner who is subject to the bonding requirement of AS 27.21.160 to participate in the bonding pool and the miner defaults, the bonding pool may only be used for reclamation to the standard of AS 27.19. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.530. LIABILITY EXCEEDING BOND AMOUNT; BONDING POOL DEPOSIT. The posting of a performance bond, or participation in the bonding pool, does not limit the department's right to seek further compensation for damages or for a violation of AS 27.19, this chapter, or the approved reclamation plan. The miner is liable for the full costs of reclamation to the standards of AS 27.19, this chapter, and the approved reclamation plan, regardless of the amount of the reclamation bond or bonding pool deposit and fees. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.535. INCREASE IN BOND OR BONDING POOL DEPOSIT. A miner shall, on his or her own initiative, increase the amounts of

the miner's performance bond, or bonding pool deposit and bonding pool annual fee, for any acre mined after October 14, 1991 that is not already covered by an existing performance bond, or a bonding pool deposit and bonding pool annual fee. The increase must be paid before the issuance of an amendment to an approved plan under 11 AAC 97.410. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.540. RELEASE OR DECREASE OF BOND, AND REFUND OF BONDING POOL DEPOSIT. (a) An application to release or decrease the amount of a performance bond, or to refund a deposit paid into the bonding pool, must include a sworn statement, executed under penalty of perjury, verifying that the miner has examined the requirements of his or her approved reclamation plan, has investigated the nature and extent of reclamation, and certifies as true that all applicable reclamation responsibilities have been completed. The commissioner must inspect or review actions taken under the approved reclamation plan, and must make a written finding that each applicable term and condition of the approved reclamation plan has been completed before authorizing release or decrease in the amount of the bond, or refund of a deposit paid into the bonding pool. The commissioner will, in his or her discretion, require the miner to submit photographs documenting the reclamation.

(b) Upon request by the miner and consent of the affected surety or financial institution, the commissioner will apply the performance bond, or the bonding pool deposit or a portion of it, to new acreage under a new reclamation plan or amendment to a reclamation plan submitted by the miner. The non-refundable annual fee is not transferable and is due for all new acreage to be mined. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.545. INTEREST; USE OF BONDING POOL. (a) The bonding pool will be deposited in an interest-bearing account. No miner or surety is entitled to receive interest on any sum deposited into the bonding pool.

(b) The bonding pool may be used by the department only to pay the reclamation costs that have not been paid by the miner or the miner's surety despite the department's reasonable efforts to recover the costs from the miner and the miner's surety. Reclamation funded from the bonding pool will be performed to the

standard of AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340. Any monies in the bonding pool may be used for reclamation, except that a refundable deposit will not be used to fulfill another miner's reclamation obligation. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.550. ASSIGNMENT. If a miner assigns his or her interest in any uncompleted operation, and the commissioner has transferred the approval of the mining and reclamation plan to the assignee and released the assignor in accordance with 11 AAC 97.440, the commissioner will transfer the assignor's bonding pool deposit and annual nonrefundable bonding pool fee to the assignee upon the written request of the assignee and written consent of the assignor. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.555. EXCEPTIONS TO BONDING REQUIREMENT. (a) No bond is required by 11 AAC 97.500 if the miner

(1) is an agency of the State of Alaska or federal government, or

(2) has posted a general performance bond that meets the requirements of (b) of this section.

(b) The general performance bond referred to in (a)(2) of this section must

(1) be posted in favor of an agency of the State of Alaska;

(2) require reclamation to standards no less stringent than those of AS 27.19 and this chapter;

(3) be in an amount no less than \$750 per acre mined or to be mined, in whole or in part, after October 14, 1991;

(4) remain in effect until the reclamation of all land disturbed is completed to standards no less stringent than those of AS 27.19 and this chapter;

(5) require that, if the bond is liquidated, proceeds in the amount of \$750 per acre mined, in whole or in part, after October 14, 1991 will be paid or reserved exclusively for the purpose of reclamation until such time as reclamation of all land

disturbed is completed to standards no less stringent than those of AS 27.19 and this chapter. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.100

ARTICLE 6. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

Section

- 600. Failure to file reclamation statement
- 610. Failure to meet requirements or reclaim small operation
- 620. Violation of reclamation plan
- 630. Administrative determination of violation
- 640. Reclamation risk assessment fee

11 AAC 97.600. FAILURE TO FILE RECLAMATION STATEMENT. If the commissioner determines that a miner exempted under 11 AAC 97.700 has failed to file an annual reclamation statement in accordance with 11 AAC 97.720, the miner is required to file a reclamation plan under 11 AAC 97.410 and be bonded under the requirements of 11 AAC 97.500 -- 11 AAC 97.555 for subsequent operations on that site during the next calendar year. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.050
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.610. FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OR RECLAIM SMALL OPERATION. (a) If the commissioner determines that a miner who obtained an exemption under 11 AAC 97.700 has exceeded the limits of 11 AAC 97.700(b)(1) or (2), or has failed to reclaim the mining operation to the standards of AS 27.19 and this chapter, the miner does not qualify for an exemption under 11 AAC 97.700 for the next two years of operation, regardless of size.

(b) A miner who loses an exemption under (a) of this section must file a reclamation plan under 11 AAC 97.410 for the unreclaimed acreage in addition to new acreage to be mined and must be bonded under the requirements of 11 AAC 97.500 -- 11 AAC 97.555 for all operations for the next two years of operation. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.050
AS 27.19.070
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.620. VIOLATION OF RECLAMATION PLAN. (a) If the commissioner determines that a miner has both violated or permitted a violation of an approved reclamation plan, and failed to comply with a lawful order of the commissioner, either the miner's performance bond will be liquidated, with all the proceeds being placed in the bonding pool, or the miner's bonding pool deposit will become nonrefundable.

(b) Any portion of the performance bond, or any portion of a miner's bonding pool deposit that has become nonrefundable, but that is not needed to pay the costs or fees described in (a) of this section, will be repaid to the miner or the miner's surety after all reclamation work has been completed. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.040
AS 27.19.070
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.630. ADMINISTRATIVE DETERMINATION OF VIOLATION. The commissioner will initiate proceedings for determining that a violation described in 11 AAC 97.600 -- 11 AAC 97.620 has occurred by service of an accusation or statement of issues in accordance with AS 44.62.360, AS 44.62.370, and AS 44.62.380, and will conduct those proceedings in accordance with AS 44.62.330 -- AS 44.62.650. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.070
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.640. RECLAMATION RISK ASSESSMENT FEE. (a) The reclamation risk assessment fee required by AS 27.19.070(c) is five times the bond amount computed under 11 AAC 97.520. The reclamation risk assessment fee applies

(1) under the circumstances set out in AS 27.19.070(c),

(2) to a miner who has had any portion of his or her bonding pool deposit become nonrefundable, and

(3) to a miner who has defaulted on a general performance bond by failing to perform a reclamation obligation.

(b) The reclamation risk assessment fee must be tendered to the department in the form of a performance bond meeting the requirements of 11 AAC 97.505 or 11 AAC 97.510.

(c) The reclamation risk assessment fee supplements, and does not replace, the bonding requirements of this chapter for the proposed mining operation.

(d) The reclamation risk assessment fee will be returned to the miner after two consecutive years of mining operations in complete compliance with AS 27.19, this chapter, and the approved mining reclamation plan then in effect for that miner.

(e) After the miner meets the requirements of (d) of this section, the reclamation risk assessment fee will be waived for future operations so long as the miner remains in compliance with AS 27.19, this chapter, and the approved mining reclamation plan then in effect for the miner. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.070
AS 27.19.100

ARTICLE 7. EXEMPTIONS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS.

Section

700. Exemption for small operations

710. Letter of intent

720. Annual reclamation statement

11 AAC 97.700. EXEMPTION FOR SMALL OPERATIONS. (a) All mining operations, including those exempted under AS 27.19.050(a), must comply with the provisions of AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340.

(b) Mining operations exempted under AS 27.19.050(a) are exempt from the provisions of 11 AAC 97.400 -- 11 AAC 97.450 and 11 AAC 97.500 -- 11 AAC 97.555.

(c) The effect of AS 27.19.050(a) is that mining operations that reclaim as they proceed and maintain a cumulative unreclaimed mined area of less than five acres at one site remain eligible for the exemption for small operators. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.050
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.710. LETTER OF INTENT. The letter of intent required by AS 27.19.050(a) must be filed on a form provided by the department and may cover a period of up to three years. The following information must be provided:

(1) the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the

operator who will be responsible for the mining operation, owners, lessees, and holders of record;

(2) a list of all properties, mining locations, or leases on which activity is to be conducted, giving the ADL or BLM casefile number if on state or federal land, and the legal description of the land on which activity is to be conducted, described by legal subdivision, section, quarter-section, township, range and meridian;

(3) if on private land, a signed and notarized statement by the landowner that the operator has permission to mine the area (except that the landowner's permission is not required if the mining operation is on a prior federal mining location and the private landowner received title subject to that location under sec. 22(b) of PL 92-203, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act);

(3) a location map (U.S. Geological Survey topographic map or the equivalent) at a scale no smaller than 1:63,360 (inch to the mile); the map must show the general location of the area to be mined and the specific property to be worked;

(4) total acreage and volume of material to be mined for each year covered by the letter of intent;

(5) total acreage to be reclaimed in each year covered by the letter of intent;

(6) a description of the reclamation measures that will be taken to comply with AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

11 AAC 97.720. ANNUAL RECLAMATION STATEMENT. (a) A miner exempt under 11 AAC 97.700 must file an annual reclamation statement with the commissioner on a form provided by the department disclosing the following information:

(1) total acreage and amount of material mined in the current year;

(2) total acreage reclaimed;

(3) the specific reclamation measures used to comply with AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.300 -- 11 AAC 97.340, including photographs described as to location and date photographs were

taken, and state or federal identification number or the legal description of the area reclaimed.

(b) The annual reclamation statement required by (a) of this section must be filed with the commissioner no later than the close of business January 31 for the previous calendar year.

(c) If none of the activity described in the letter of intent took place, a miner must nevertheless file an annual reclamation statement stating that fact. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.050
AS 27.19.100

ARTICLE 8. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.

Section

800. Cooperative agreements

11 AAC 97.800. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. (a) Upon a written finding that the state's best interest will be served, the commissioner will, in his or her discretion, enter into a cooperative agreement with a federal, local, or state agency to implement AS 27.19 and this chapter. Except as provided in (c) of this section, the cooperative agreement will, in the commissioner's discretion, provide

(1) for the federal or state agency to implement AS 27.19 and this chapter;

(2) for the department to implement the federal, local, or state agency's reclamation authorities; or

(3) for the department and the federal or state agency to implement both their own and the other's reclamation authorities on a reciprocal basis.

(b) While a cooperative agreement with a federal or local agency may generally delegate administration of AS 27.19 and this chapter, including inspection and enforcement authority, it may not delegate to a federal or local agency administrative review authority under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) A cooperative agreement with another state agency will, in the commissioner's discretion, delegate administrative review authority under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(d) In this section,

(1) "state agency" means any organizational unit of the executive branch of the state, but does not include any agency in the judicial or legislative branches of the state government;

(2) "federal agency" means any organizational unit of the executive branch of the federal government, but does not include an agency in the judicial or legislative branches of the federal government;

(3) "local agency" means a borough, city, or unified municipality organized under state law. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.010
AS 27.19.060
AS 27.19.100
AS 38.05.020
AS 44.62.340
AS 44.62.640
Alaska Const. art. X, sec.13

ARTICLE 9. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section

900. Miscellaneous provisions

11 AAC 97.900. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS. (a) All location corners or property boundaries described in the reclamation plan must be maintained or reestablished during the reclamation before site inspection by the commissioner for reclamation approval or bond release under 11 AAC 97.535. The intent is to provide an accurate reference for the location of the reclaimed area. (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

ARTICLE 10. DEFINITIONS.

Section

990. Definitions

11 AAC 97.990. DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to this chapter:

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of natural

resources;

(2) "materials" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(1);

(3) "mined area" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(2);

(4) "miner" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(3); for the purposes of AS 27.19.100(3) and this chapter, "miner" does not include the land owner unless the land owner has a financial interest, managing interest, or royalty interest in the mining operation, nor does it include a state or federal public land manager administering state and federal mining laws or materials sales;

(5) "mining operation" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(4);

(6) "previously mined area" means the land surface, reclaimed or not, that is left by a mining activity;

(7) "reclamation plan" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(5);

(8) "stable condition" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(6);

(9) "state land" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(7);

(10) "unnecessary and undue degradation" is as defined in AS 27.19.100(8). (Eff. / /91, Register)

Authority: Sec. 2, ch. 92, SLA 1991
AS 27.19.100

DRAFT RECLAMATION REGULATIONS

STATUS REPORT

JANUARY 15, 1991

Prepared by

Department of Natural Resources

Introduction

The 1990 legislature passed a reclamation act, AS 27.19, which requires the Department of Natural Resources to prepare reclamation regulations. The effective date of the act is October 15, 1991. Draft reclamation regulations are to be submitted to the chairs of the resource committees of the 1991 legislature. Reclamation regulations may not be adopted before October 15, 1991.

Summary of the Reclamation Act

It is important to note that this is a reclamation act, it is not a mining practices act. The requirements of this act do not supersede, reduce or replace any other permits or permitting authority of any agency. This act establishes an additional permit required of all mining operations in Alaska in addition to the existing approvals and operational permits required by state and federal agencies. In case of gravel operations on private land, the act requires a permit for mining operations that previously have never required state or federal permits.

The act contains the following provisions:

- 1) Requires reclamation for all mining operations including sand and gravel and other materials.
- 2) Extends reclamation requirements to state, federal, and private land; subject to a grant of authority for DNR to enter into cooperative management agreements with state and federal agencies.
- 3) Requires submission and approval of a site-specific reclamation plan before mining may commence; subject to a small mine exemption for operations disturbing less than five acres or removing less than 50,000 cubic yards in any one year.
- 4) Reclamation bonding is made mandatory with a maximum bond ceiling of \$750 per acre; subject to a small mine exemption for operations disturbing less than five acres or removing less than 50,000 cubic yards in any one year.
- 5) Gives DNR the authority to establish and manage a state wide bond pool.
- 6) Establishes an "undue and unnecessary degradation" and return to "stable condition" performance standard for reclamation.

7) Establishes two categories of mining operations in regard to the bonding and permitting of reclamation activity:

a) Mines with a cumulative unreclaimed mined area of greater than five acres at any one time or that remove greater than 50,000 cubic yards of material in any one year must be bonded and submit a reclamation plan for approval.

b) Mines smaller than five acres or 50,000 cubic yards do not need approval of a reclamation plan and no bonding is required. This category of mines must simply give notice of the reclamation measures they will take to comply with the reclamation performance standards of the regulations. No reclamation permit or approval is required. These mines must still obtain operational permits required under other state and federal authorities.

Status of Draft Regulations

After carefully studying the reclamation legislation and reviewing the mining reclamation regulations of all western States, DNR prepared a discussion document that was distributed to over 30 state and federal agencies, industry organizations, environmental groups and the Alaska Federation of Natives. This distribution was made November 6, 1990. All these organizations subsequently distributed copies to member organizations and interested individuals. Response for DNR's request for comments and constructive input has been phenomenal. Since this November 6 distribution, representatives from Division of Mining and Division of Land and Water Management have attended over 30 meetings with agencies and interest groups explaining the requirements of the act, presenting the discussion document of the regulations and receiving feedback. Environmental interest groups have generally presented the position that they are too busy to make comments and have declined invitations to meet with DNR staff.

Summary of Feedback

Comments on the discussion regulations document have ranged from "the mining industry is already over regulated and no regulations are needed" to basically 100% support for the document except for a few clarifications. The majority of the comments constructively criticized the document as going beyond the intent of the legislation. In some cases, an entire rewrite of the discussion draft was prepared by the interest groups and presented back to DNR as input.

Current Status of Draft Regulations

DNR is in the process of evaluating all comments and input and is preparing a complete rewrite that will again be distributed to the agencies and interest groups for review and input. The edited version of this rewrite will be presented as draft regulations to the legislature as required by AS 27.19. Currently there is no regulation draft that has a general consensus as being a document that should be presented to the legislature. Therefore, no drafts or discussion documents are being presented with this status report. This is to avoid the legislature having to work with a document that will be considerably changed before a final draft is completed.

**TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.**

122 FIRST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4897
PHONE (907) 462-8261 FAX (907) 451-8930

*Rep. Davidson**Cptl. Rm. 108***RECEIVED MAR 14 1991**

March 12, 1991

Senate and House Resource Committees
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Members of the Senate and House Resource Committees:

As you know the Tanana Chiefs Conference represents 43 villages in the Interior. As a follow-up to the Senate Resources Committee hearing of March 6, 1991, we would like to express some concerns about the draft mining reclamation regulations in front of both Resource Committees for consideration.

In terms of mining issues, the people we represent wear two hats. The majority are shareholders of Doyon Ltd. which certainly has mining interests. There are seven Native owned mines in the Region, and, a number of Native people are employed by the mining industry. At the same time, the majority of the 12,800 people we represent eat fish and are land users, having a keen interest in environmental quality. We try to balance our positions on mining issues with these considerations.

Tanana Chiefs staff were involved with the drafting of the legislation that prompted these regulations. The final bill was produced through a consensus of very diverse groups. We would like to see a consensus building process continued in the evolution of these regulations. After the first draft regulations were circulated in November, the groups involved were narrowed down to the mining interests. Using a consensus approach now will increase cooperation in the future and over the long run, is well worth the extra effort.

Tanana Chiefs commented favorably on the discussion draft regulations circulated in November of 1990. The draft regulations presently in front of us are substantially different. We will be commenting on specific points as these go to formal public comment. However, we do have a major concern with these regulations at this time: They do not provide performance guidelines to clarify the legislative intent of the reclamation standard. The reclamation standard is, after all, what the legislation and regulations are trying to accomplish.

Providing performance guidelines for the reclamation standard is in everyone's interest. At the ends of the spectrum, the mining industry needs the guidance for investment decisions and the environmentalists needs that guidance for reassurance. We have reason to believe that the mandates of the reclamation standard can be further illuminated through a consensus process.

In summary, Tanana Chiefs asks that the Resources Committees request two things of the Department of Natural Resources in the promulgation of these regulations:

1. That performance guidelines be developed to clarify the legislative intent of the reclamation standard, and
2. That the Department of Natural Resources employ a consensus process in further development of the regulations.

Sincerely,

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.

Cathie Ipalook

Cathie Ipalook
President

cc: Judd Peterson, Division of Mining
Julie Kitka, Alaska Federation of Natives
Norm Phillips, Doyon Ltd.
Marna Swartz, Alaska Environmental Lobby

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FACSIMILE: (907) 586-2754

February 15, 1991

The Honorable Cliff Davidson
Chair, House Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Davidson:

Enclosed, as required by Sec. 2, Ch. 92, SLA 1990, are draft regulations to implement Alaska's recently enacted mining reclamation law, AS 27.19. In addition, enclosed is a memorandum addressing how the regulations were prepared as well as some of the concerns expressed by the public about the act and regulations.

In addition to the public concerns presented in the enclosed transmittal letter, there are two policy areas on which you may wish to provide us guidance:

(1) The terms and stipulations section (11 AAC 97.420) seems to be a permit type standard rather than a planning standard. The legislative intent may have been that the department approve a plan prepared by the miner rather than issue an approval with additional reclamation stipulations that attach to that plan.

(2) The use of a bonding requirement (11 AAC 97.500), as opposed to a financial responsibility requirement, leads to a state bonding pool without an actuarial basis.

We look forward to working with the Legislature on these draft regulations. Please feel free to call on me for any assistance that might be needed.

Sincerely,


Harold C. Heinze
Commissioner

Enclosure

Representative Davidson

- 2 -

February 15, 1991

cc: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
Sam Dunaway, Acting Director
Division of Mining
Gary Gustafson, Director
Division of Land & Water



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
 committee name
 committee on Mining Regs . dated 3/24/91
 bill/subject

I feel that the gentleman from Fairbanks representing the environ gp. needs to remember that ~~that~~ ~~area~~ was an active mining district before he moved into the area. He does not have any right to put ^{the} economic security of a population in jeopardy just to secure scenic values for a few homeowners. ~~Barren~~ approval of home building in a dormant mining district ^{was a} poor decision ^{and} ~~since~~ since its mineral potential was already ^{known} ahead of time, the land ^{there} should be condemned & put back into industrial status. Also economic security should over shadow someone's idea of scenic values if mineral values are present.

Signed: Baerent R. Strandberg

Testifier

Baerent R. Strandberg

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 874296

Address

Wasilla AK 99687

373-5016

Phone No.

MEMORANDUM



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

STATE OF ALASKA

TO: The Honorable Harold C. Heinze
Commissioner

DATE: February 15, 1991

FILE NO.:

TELEPHONE: 465-2400

FROM: Judd Peterson
Chief, Permitting
& Field Operations
Division of Mining

SUBJECT: Draft Reclamation
Regulations

Attached are draft regulations to implement Alaska's recently enacted mining reclamation law, AS 27.19.

The draft was a joint effort of the Division of Mining and Division of Land and Water. But it could not have been produced without the contribution of hundreds of hours of analysis and comment by many interested and affected parties, including the Alaska Miners Association, the AFN Land Managers' Association, Native regional corporations, the Associated General Contractors, Corroon and Black, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Bureau of Land Management, and others. We are deeply grateful for this generous effort.

It is important to emphasize that the draft regulations have not yet been through the formal hearing process required by the Administrative Procedure Act, nor have they been reviewed and approved by the Department of Law. Because these essential steps have not taken place, the draft should be viewed as only a preliminary indication of how the new law could be implemented.

During the preparation of the regulations, several concerns were raised about some aspects of the regulations. Many of these concerns relate to requirements of the act. Of particular concern are the following:

- AS 27.19 created a true regulatory program that governs all mining operations, without regard to land ownership. Several private landowners who reviewed the draft regulations expressed surprise that the law applied to them. They agreed that a permit and bonding program might be necessary to ensure that mining claimants on public land undertake reclamation, but argued that private landowners do not need this incentive to restore their land to productive use after mining.

- AS 27.19 requires reclamation not only of lode and placer mines but of material extraction sites (mines producing sand, gravel, riprap, etc.). This aspect of the law also surprised some reviewers. Sand and gravel developers tend to consider the requirement that reclamation take place "as contemporaneously as practicable" to be particularly onerous, because many borrow pits along the state's road system and in remote villages are used only intermittently for road or airport maintenance and it could be costly to mandate that the operator reclaim the site after each round of extraction. We sought to address this problem in 11 AAC 97.340(e), but our solution may reflect more flexibility than the law intended.
- AS 27.19.080 makes any enforcement action subject to the Administrative Procedure Act. Although this requirement was undoubtedly intended to protect miners against bureaucratic excesses, the Administrative Procedure Act is equally complicated and unwieldy for the defendant in an enforcement action. Thus, several reviewers recommended that a simpler set of procedures be enacted. One suggestion is to adopt those set out in the 1990 revision of the Forest Resources and Practices Act, AS 41.17.120--41.17.143.
- Several reviewers also questioned how the new program was to be funded. As you may recall, funding for the fiscal note attached to the bill last year was apparently overlooked in the rush to adjournment.

Attachment

cc: Sam Dunaway, Acting Director
Division of Mining
Gary Gustafson, Director
Division of Land and Water

Resource

Issues:

Environment

2.6.92



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-463-3366
Fax 907-463-3312

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

February 6, 1992

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY

AGENDA

I. Introduction

Marna Schwartz, Executive Director, Alaska Environmental Lobby (AEL)

- a. Outline of presentation
- b. Alaska Environmental Lobby
- c. Introductions of affiliated organizations

II. Regional Groups Panel

- a. K.J. Metcalf, Board Member, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC)
- b. Karen Wood, Staff, Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE)
- c. Larry Landry, Staff, Northern Alaska Environmental Center (NAEC)

III. Community Volunteer Groups Panel

- a. Peter Branson, Board Member, Wrangell Resource Council (WRC)
- b. Caryle Bonehart, Board Member, Alaskans for Juneau
- c. David Janka, Executive Director, Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance
- d. Mary Grisco, Volunteer, Alaska Chapter Sierra Club

IV. National Groups Panel

- a. Allen Smith, Alaska Regional Director, The Wilderness Society
- b. Mary Core, Regional Representative, National Audubon Society

V. Support Groups Panel

- a. Eric Jorgensen, Managing Attorney, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF)
- b. Ken Leghorn, Trustee, Alaska Conservation Foundation (ACF)

December 20, 1991
Volume XIII, Number 4

The Northern Line

Behind is a forest that goes to the Arctic... and here we must draw our line.
-Gary Snyder

Northern Alaska

Environmental
Center

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The Journal of the Northern Alaska Environmental Center



NAEC Celebrates 20th Birthday

From the Director...

Much to Celebrate on NAEC's 20th Birthday

by Rex Blazer

In the fall of 1971 the Northern Center opened its doors. Our 20th birthday passed, perhaps appropriately, almost unnoticed as we focused our energies on Congressional efforts to develop the Arctic Refuge.

As we came down to the wire on S. 1220, the Energy Security Act of 1991, I was quite proud to see the tremendously effective manner with which the full resources of our organization—staff, membership, and Board—functioned in concert to halt the special interests arrayed against us on the Arctic Refuge issue. Along with myself, June Weinstock, Larry Landry, and Lane Thompson provided a critical Alaskan perspective in Washington, D.C. At the same time, Marta McWhorter, Stu Pechek, and Gwitch'in representative William Greenland were presenting *The Last Great Wilderness* (LGW) show in key areas in the Lower 48. Meanwhile, Lou Brown coordinated a massive phone tree utilizing the nationwide arctic support network born of our LGW program while other staff strategized, found answers for congressional staffers, worked the media, and occasionally slept.

Simultaneously we were able to participate in and provide critical input into the state Board of Game deliberations on wolf management—traditionally one of the most emotional and divisive management issues in Alaska (see article this issue). We also generated substantive comments on state and federal mining reclamation regulations, kept the doors open during business hours, and worked on grants to support the whole effort.

It strikes me that in 20 years we have indeed grown into an active, professional, and mature environmental group with a growing membership nationwide (of our 1,024 members, 393 currently live outside Alaska, befitting the significance of our vast federal land designations.)

We will be using the breathing space afforded by the hiatus in the Refuge debate to focus on some other projects and attempt to consolidate our rather explosive organizational growth of the past year. As I write, a hardy contingent of volunteers are taking their turn as "construction crew," building a small annex in our backyard.

The new 12' x 16' foot structure—cobbed together from an old miner's cabin, lots of donations, and a wealth of staff and volunteer labor—will house Marta and Lou of the LGW project with additional space for an intern.

In the months ahead, we will be looking at ways to further educate Alaskans and people nationwide about the realities associated with the Arctic Refuge issue. Incidentally, many Alaskans still believe that the state's economy will go down the tubes without Arctic Refuge development. Also, we will be gearing up to counter the myriad challenges to professional management of wildlands posed by the Hickel administration.

With eight or nine folks on the payroll (what payroll there is), we are better equipped than ever before to confront the challenges facing northern Alaska. With your continued support and our combined efforts, we look forward to another exciting 20 years.

Happy Birthday NAEC! And may your new year be filled with hope and peace as we work together toward a sustainable future.



Cover photo of the Northern Center was taken by Trudy Heffernan.
Staff photo on back cover was taken by Kit Cleworth.

Rex Blazer



THE NORTHERN LINE

Environmental News of Arctic and Interior Alaska

The Northern Line is published quarterly by the Northern Alaska Environmental Center (NAEC), 218 Driveway, Fairbanks, Al. 99701. Copyright © 1991 by NAEC. All rights reserved. Subscription rate is \$25 annually and includes membership. Letters or articles may be submitted for publication. We reserve the right to edit letters to fit space requirements. Submit to Editor, NAEC, at address above.

NAEC is a nonprofit, environmental education and advocacy organization dedicated to the preservation of the environment of the arctic and interior Alaska and the wise use of our natural resources.

Editors: Marie Beaver, Trudy Heffernan, Mary Zalar
Typesetting and layout by Mary Zalar

Staff: Rex Blazer, Executive Director
Larry Landry, Associate Director
Marie Beaver, Development Coordinator
Marta McWhorter, *Last Great Wilderness* Project Director
Lou Brown, *Last Great Wilderness* Project Coordinator
Trudy Heffernan, Office Manager
David van den Berg, Volunteer Coordinator
Sylvia Ward, Mining Issues
Matthew Tuchband, Intern

Board of Directors: Woody Brooks, Joan Hardesty, Deborah Koons, Mary Moran, Pat Pearlman, Tako Reynolds (Treasurer), Randy Rogers, Carl Rosenberg, William Walters, June Weinstock (President)

People Power Wins One: Big Victory in Washington, D.C.

by Larry Landry

Your Associate Director, sporting a new hair cut and bedecked almost daily with a suit and tie, spent a month in Washington, D.C. prior to the big Senate vote on the Arctic Refuge. Some impressions from this experience follow.

Years of pontificating, hype, traveling slide shows, grassroots coordination, lobbying, Congressional field trips, an oil spill, a war, politicking, behind the scenes dealmaking, and who knows what else finally came to a head in the U.S. Senate. With the fate of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge hanging in the balance, the long awaited clash over big industry's energy future for America came to a climatic vote on November 1, 1991.

Seven Senators filibustered the Johnston/Wallop energy bill, attempting to talk it to death because it would open the Arctic Refuge to oil development and because it was backward thinking energy policy. Senator Johnston and his allies needed 60 votes to impose cloture which would overturn the filibuster, meaning of course that conservationists needed 41 votes to prevail. This is more difficult than it may sound. A filibuster is a relatively unusual parliamentary maneuver which some Senators are reluctant to support. After a month and a half of procedural jockeying while the players marshalled their forces and with a dozen or so Senators still undecided, lobbyists on both sides of the issue said the vote was too close to call.

In the weeks building up to the vote, a coalition of environmental, Native, energy conservation, and citizen action groups worked furiously to turn these undecided votes our way. This was an impressive group of people. Talented and energetic, with technical expertise on every facet of this omnibus legislation, representing a large grassroots base and directed by several experienced, astute political observers, they were able to cover all the necessary angles in a pitched national campaign. I

doubt if industry's money could purchase the same spirit and quality of advocates.

When it finally came, the vote was a decisive, stunning victory—50 to 44, a whopping 10 votes short. The margin was so great that Senator Johnston publicly abandoned any efforts to revive the bill in its present form. He was gentlemanly in defeat (the same cannot be said for Senator Stevens, who launched into an unseemly tirade on the Senate floor), complimenting the political skill of the environmental community. Needless to say, there was jubilation in offices all over Capitol Hill that day.

More than anything, this was a victory of people power over the tremendous economic clout of big industry. Johnston and many other Senators pointed to grassroots activism as the key to the victory. All over the country, Senators heard from droves of their constituents—and importantly, many Alaskans as well—that the Refuge should not be violated. Even though it feels pretty fruitless sometimes, those letters and phone calls really work! Thanks so much to all those who spoke up for the Refuge. We've been celebrating and patting ourselves on the back—you should too.

This grassroots success was also a gratifying affirmation for the Northern Center, which has put a lot of energy into promoting the travelling slide show on the Refuge. We all owe great thanks to Glendon Brunk, Lenny Kohm, Richard Dale, and all the folks who helped them create that inspiring testimonial for preservation of the coastal plain. When they first began putting the slide show together and taking it on the road, they received almost no help or encouragement from anyone in the conservation community. Yet, they had a vision and through dedication and perseverance made it reality. Today, it is a highly acclaimed, potent tool for protecting the Refuge.

We also owe great thanks to the national environmental organizations, especially the Sierra Club, which devoted tremendous energy and resources to the cam-

paign. Without them, protection of the Refuge would never have even been an issue.

Not that the battle to protect the Refuge is over. Far from it, unfortunately. Attempts to revive some permutation of Johnston's bill and amendments to open the Refuge may arise in the Senate next year. Refuge development legislation may move forward in the House of Representatives. In short, threats to the coastal plain will always loom on the horizon until we put wilderness with a capital "W" on the map. Nevertheless, this vote is a very significant victory. It sends a strong message to leave the Refuge alone and provides an impetus to develop a national energy strategy based more on the "soft" energy path, one which will unite energy security and progressive environmental thinking. That is the challenge facing conservationists now.

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On the Road Again...

by Marta McWhorter

"We are all a part of this living Earth. We the Gwich'in were put on Earth by the creator to care for the caribou—and they look after us. And so we have lived in harmony for over 20,000 years. If the caribou are gone, our people will die; not physically, but our spirit will die. We will no longer be Gwich'in; our grandchildren will not know who they are. We must pull together and think of the future for all of our children. It has been said that when the last Indian dies, so will go the white man..."

With these words, William Greenland's introduction to *The Last Great Wilderness* (LGW) show wove a bitter-sweet spell over the listeners. A native from Inuvik, Northwest Territories, William grew up seeing the negative impacts of oil development imposed on his people, further severing their cultural and spiritual ties with the earth which the missionaries began to shred years ago. He is one of the 7,000 Gwich'in spread across Alaska and Canada who are finally saying they've had enough.

It was serendipitous that William was able to accompany Stu Pechek and me on our month-long road tour along the eastern seaboard last October. As we adventured from the halls of Congress to universities and high schools and through grilling interviews with editorial boards and radio talk shows, what surprised us the most was that

no one had been aware of the Gwich'in's stake in the future of the Refuge. Hardly anyone had heard of them.

Through the combined efforts of the Canadian federal government, the Gwich'in Steering Committee, and the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, the Gwich'in have recently become a potent force in the growing wave of support for protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. By joining forces with the LGW show and a myriad of environmental organizations, they have been able to make known their concerns about development on the coastal plain.

Waiting for the impending bill to reach a floor vote and hearing daily reports from D.C. and Alaska made it an exciting (and nail-biting) time to be on the road. Since last winter when we toured with the LGW show, Stu and I have noticed a subtle but growing awareness out there stemming from widespread grassroots education efforts over the past few months and years. Thanks should probably go to President Bush for catapulting the Arctic Refuge into national focus. Yet we know that *The Last Great Wilderness* show has played no small part in moving the hearts of thousands of people across the country.

A stern-faced, tobacco-chewing secretary of the Daniel Boone Rod & Gun Club summed it up best as he urged his members: "Please write those letters! This is not just

fish and wildlife we're talking about here, but the way of life these folks will be losing." It struck us we were no longer speaking to a public in the infancy of the awareness and almost overwhelmed by the environmental problems confronting them. These were concerned people from all walks of life, who weren't buying the hype and ridiculous assertions of the administration and the oil industry any longer. From the politics of oil and energy to the spirituality of the Inupiat and Gwich'in, they wanted complete information (not industry half-truths) about all sides of this complex issue.

In cahoots with the oil industry and supported by three million dollars of Alaska state funds, our own state legislators from Juneau were trying their damndest to convince the unions, media, and members of Congress of the great benefits of developing the Arctic Refuge. \$15,000 of this fund paid for an elaborate, weeklong, North Slope prodevelopment display erected in the Senate Rotunda. My coup de grâce during a short stint in D.C. was being thrown out of the evening bash (complete with dancers from Barrow and a chunk of frozen tundra) sponsored by Senators Stevens and Murkowski. (Hey, I was just eating the crab puffs!)

At least the media didn't seem to be buying it, either. Time and time again, we received positive feedback from the news articles, editorials, and talk shows after both our group and the "other guys" had been interviewed.

Our last show, two days after the death of S. 1220 produced a standing ovation (including ourselves) of over 200 people. All of us in tears, applauding all of you out there who took a moment to make a phone call or write a letter. Stand up and take a bow—*mussi-cho* (thank you)! We can be grateful there are still things of the spirit the almighty buck can't buy—people power.

LGW volunteer William Greenland, far left, staffs the table display before a presentation and slide show at the Wetlands Institute in Stone Harbor, New Jersey.

Photo by Marta McWhorter



Volunteers Keep the Show on the Road

by Lou Brown

As you know, August marked Marta McWhorter's debut as new director of *The Last Great Wilderness Project*. Her first tour as main speaker for the program took place in October during the most tense moments of congressional debate over the Johnston-Wallop bill. It was our extraordinary good fortune to have William Greenland, a member of the Gwitch'in tribe, join Marta and veteran saint-volunteer, Stu Pechek, just as they were ready to go on the road. Judging from the response they received on the road and from the media, William's particular contribution to the tour was of incalculable value. Our deepest thanks go to Stu and William for donating their time so generously.

William Greenland was born on the McKenzie Delta of the Northwestern Territories of Canada. His extensive career with the media began in 1983 and he has since produced, directed, and hosted a variety of radio programs for Native and non-Native listeners. In 1988 he produced a documentary for which he won an award from the National Aboriginal Communications Society. As a young man growing up, William saw oil development near his village bring a major economic boom that lasted most of a generation. Predictably, the pullout of the oil companies left many of his friends and family without jobs and without the experience necessary to live off the land. His concern for the survival of traditional Indian culture is founded in the knowledge that, "The caribou will outlast the oil." In his spare time, William continues his study of the Gwitch'in language.

The praises of Wilbur Mills were sung in the June, 1991 issue of *The Northern Line* when he and wife Lola braved the wilds of New Jersey and several other eastern seaboard states carrying the word about "The Last Great Wilderness." We are deeply grateful for the unstinting generosity he has shown, joining up for a second tour and giving not only his time but also his enthusiasm, good humor, and knowledge. Believe it or not, Wilbur has offered to go out yet again should we need him! Is this a sign of true dedication or mental deterioration? In either case, Wilbur, we accept!

It was our excellent luck to have Bradford Meiklejohn join Wilbur on the road this time. We first met Brad via his application for a position with the Northern Center. We were quite impressed with his credentials and became even more so when we contacted



LGW road show presenters are, left to right, Stu Pechek, William Greenland, Marta McWhorter, Brad Meiklejohn, and Wilbur Mills.

him about being a volunteer on the road. It was immediately clear that this was a person with dedication and eloquence, intelligence and warmth—all the qualities we look for in our speakers. We were delighted when he agreed to tour! Brad's love of nature and the outdoors springs from his childhood rambles in the "wilds" of New Hampshire. His degree in Northern Studies and Glaciology took him to Utah where he currently works as an avalanche hazard forecaster. Not surprisingly, he is an avid climber, backcountry skier, writer, and photographer. His climbing trips to various parts of the world have brought him back to Alaska many times, culminating recently with trips to the Alaska Range, Brooks Range, and the Arctic Refuge. It was on this last trip that he developed what he calls a "passionate connection" to the Arctic, and it was that connection that inspired him to volunteer for *The Last Great Wilderness* tour. We hope that he will pursue one of his possible options—a Master's degree in resource management from the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. A letter from Brad reflecting on his experiences with the LGW tour appears on page seven.

Congratulations and thank you...

Thanks to all of you activists who wrote letters, made phone calls, and helped out financially on behalf of the Arctic Refuge. We did it! Although we've won a great victory in derailing the Johnston-Wallop bill, the struggle for protecting the coastal plain is far from over.

In the House, the Jones Bill (H.R. 1320) waits in the wings for next year's debut, as do numerous other nefarious schemes for slipping an Arctic development amendment into upcoming

energy legislation in the House and Senate. We need now, more than ever, to push for wilderness designation of the coastal plain by gaining more congressional cosponsors of S. 39 and H.R. 239. By advocating a sane, safe, and sustainable national energy policy, we can eliminate the need for drilling in the last best places!

The Last Great Wilderness show will continue with this message in 1992. We still need your support and activism!

...but, it ain't over until it's over!

Cautious Optimism on Wolf Management

by David van den Berg

A throaty drone spreads across the frozen winter sky. On the lake below, a pack of wolves stops, pricks up their ears, then breaks into a dead run. The plane descends, banks low over the tree tops, driving the wolves back onto the naked lake. The plane makes a tight circle above the pack, then the guns fire. A dozen wolves lie dead in this lupine Wounded Knee.

That was when wolf management was synonymous with willful butchery. Today, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has finally awakened to the criticisms of its wolf management plans. Over the last year, ADF&G drafted a wolf management plan that departed significantly from past efforts. Naturally, when we first heard of the new management plan, we were skeptical. But that was before we found out what was new.

First, ADF&G initiated an unprecedented public process, investing a group of trappers, hunters, environmentalists, scientists, and wolf enthusiasts with the responsibility to conceive wolf management policy. Thus empowered, this diverse group—the Wolf Management Planning Team—came to consensus on how to manage wolves and produced four pages of wolf management policy. Second, the Team recommended a gentler hand with

wolves, enunciating their intent that wolf management steer away from scapegoating and machine-gun mentality towards ecosystem-wide management, an emergent practice that combines predator, prey, and habitat relationships into one management plan.

ADF&G transformed the Team's recommendations into their own Draft Strategic Wolf Management Plan. An intricate, lengthy, bureaucratic beauty, the Draft Plan defies brief summary. However, the Draft's unifying impression was that ADF&G seemed to be enacting the Team's intent that management should focus on whole ecosystems, not individual species.

This Draft plan came before the Alaska Board of Game, an historically conservative, shoot-and-ask-questions-later organ of the State. The Northern Center presented testimony to the Board and was invited to participate on a working committee to smooth out the rougher parts of the plan. Throughout, we supported the plan as long as it honored the intent of the Planning Team. Among other things, we urged that wolf control must be a last resort, that all air-supported hunting be conducted exclusively by professional wildlife managers, that the Department and the Board continue to seek public input on wolf management issues, and that ADF&G strive for ecosystem management.

Three days later, the final Strategic Wolf Management Plan passed the Board by a unanimous vote. All told, the final Strategic Wolf Management Plan differs only slightly from ADF&G's Draft and the Planning Team's seminal recommendations. In summary, the plan includes the following.

- It establishes a seven-zone system that creates a range of protection for wolves, from full protection to none.
- Because there will be multiples of each zone, every zone will have an "area-specific" management plan to define human use, population objectives, and permissible management tools.
- Wolf control is limited to two zone categories.
- Wolf control may only be authorized by an Implementation Plan, which must demonstrate a legitimate need and undergo public comment.
- Land and shoot and aerial gunning are tightly restricted.

There are still pieces of the final Plan that we do not like, but we are willing to absorb them for now to encourage the process—the raw democratic process—that gave birth to the plan. ADF&G is mindful of the acclaim their process and moderate plan have generated. We are hopeful that they will not do anything to jeopardize their new-found credibility with wolf management.

ADF&G and the Board of Game are preparing for the next phase of the planning process—drawing lines on the map to establish the zones and drafting area-specific plans. This next phase is critical to the success of the plan. To honor the Planning Team's intent and retain public trust, ADF&G must distribute zones equitably throughout the state to ensure sufficient protection for wolves. ADF&G wants public input. Interested local groups like the Northern Center will be conduits for the public process. So, stay tuned. There is more to come.

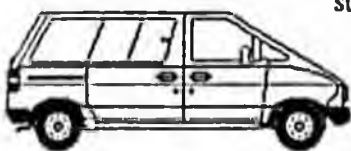
Let's Carpool!

Huge unsightly road projects are bisecting our community, encouraging us to remain car dependent. Bus transportation isn't working because buses do not usually go where we need them (like near our homes). Bicycling works for an increasing number of people. But let's face it, not everyone has the energy to face dark, cold, snowy roads on a bicycle in the winter. What can we do?

It is time to start a carpooling program in Fairbanks. By sharing a ride with a neighbor, friend, or co-worker we can begin to cut down on our oil consumption. The Federal Highway Administration funds ride share programs. They will also provide funds to purchase small vans for ride share purposes.

The first step in obtaining federal funding for this program is by developing a work plan and a show of interest. If a ride share program in Fairbanks is something you would like to see happen, please fill out the enclosed Commuter Survey and mail it back to us. We will use survey results to see if there is sufficient interest to pursue ride share funds. If you would

like to help organize a ride share program or want more information, please call the Northern Center at 452-5021.



Interested Fairbanksans should complete and return enclosed Commuter Survey

My View From the Road...

December 6, 1991

Dear Lou and Marta,

Finally, after seven months on the road, I am settled in one place again. After seeing the garden spots of the East and Midwest, I realize that Salt Lake City isn't so bad.

For a person who normally lives 75% of his life outdoors, *The Last Great Wilderness* (LGW) tour was very difficult. I found the contrasts between the topic and the locations to be overwhelming at times. I think it would be impossible to find two places that were more polar opposites than the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and Detroit, Michigan. But a visit to Motor City may provide the clearest argument for the "last great wilderness." Born and raised afoot in the mountains, I have never felt more at home than in the Arctic Refuge—or more displaced than in Detroit.

"The Narrows," as the French named

Detroit, was certainly a place of great beauty. Migrating birds by the millions, fish, wolves, bear, and native people lived there in natural abundance. This was the fabric of North America. But now only remnants of this fabric remain. Detroit with its bombed-out urban center and expanding universe of freeways is the profit of progress.

I really enjoyed the opportunity to speak about a place that is important to me, and I feel I did a good job of covering the many aspects of the Arctic Refuge issue. There are several areas that do concern me about our approach to this issue and to other environmental battles.

The first problem which was uncomfortable for me is in respect to rhetoric and misuse of facts. I think there is a language trap into which environmental groups often fall. I think we should resist the temptation to play the game on the same plane as those who would develop, fragment, or otherwise consume what is in contest. The lan-



LGW volunteer, Brad Meiklejohn.

guage of progress, growth, and change is based on facts and numbers which are supposed to represent the totality of the place in question. But no volume of facts can even characterize a single caribou much less the entirety of the ecosystem.

We have been trained that to be effective we must be dispassionate and objective, but I feel that this language further removes us from the land. I think we need to be prepared to rebut the statisticians, but this game is endless. Each side will use the facts to their own advantage. I think it is important to take the discussion to a higher level, to appeal for respect and humility, and to try to extend our sense of self.

I am also uncomfortable speaking on behalf of Native peoples. We need to be careful in our portrayal of these people. Certainly having Gwitch'in on the tour is critical for an accurate expression of their message. No one can better portray the struggle these people are engaged in as they attempt to balance and control the change that threatens their culture.

The current battle over development in the Arctic Refuge has something for everyone: it is an energy issue; it is a wetlands issue; it is a wilderness issue; it is a Native rights issue. But for me, the Arctic Refuge represents an opportunity for us to prove that, as a culture, we can develop a more meaningful relationship to our earth than we have to this point. We have an opportunity to redefine our relationship with the land, demonstrating that we can live in it without destroying it or excluding ourselves from it. At this point in our relatively short history on earth, humility is in order.

That's enough for now. Time to go to work. I'm sure I'll be talking with you soon.

Brad



Hulahula River Paddle Rafting Headwaters Hulahula Backpack

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

June 1-8, 1992, Backpack (8 days)	\$1,700
June 8-17, 1992, Paddle Raft (10 days)	\$2,200
June 1-17, 1992, Both Trips (17 days)	\$2,750

Once again Ron Yarnell of Wilderness: Alaska/Mexico will offer a raft trip in the Arctic Refuge. Profit from this trip will be donated to NAEC to fund their efforts to protect the coastal plain as wilderness. For more information, contact NAEC at (907) 452-5021 or Wilderness: Alaska/Mexico at (907) 479-8203.

Mining Issues Threaten Alaskan Rivers

by Sylvia Ward

If current proposals are finalized, Alaskan wilderness, rivers, and wetlands will receive unprecedented pressure for further development. The following update highlights some of the most pressing concerns in permitting and regulation.

Kantishna Mine Approved

On September 24, 1991, Mark Whitmore received a state Miscellaneous Land Use Permit to mine a gravel bar in Moose Creek, Denali National Park. In a questionable process, Moose Creek was recently designated navigable, giving the state jurisdiction over the river bed. Whitmore's operation consists of a four-inch suction dredge and backhoe. Because EPA classifies the use of four-inch or smaller suction dredges as "recreational," the agency will not require a discharge permit even though the operation may have a commercial intent. Prior to mining, Whitmore must secure written permission from the National Park Service for his camp. If he applies for a 1992 permit, we plan to comment before the permit is granted.

Navigability Determinations and Submerged Lands Jurisdiction

Commissioner of Natural Resources Harold Heinze stated that if the U.S. Department of Interior records a body of water as a "river," then it is navigable and thus subject to state management (July 10, 1991 letter to Jack Morehead, National Park Service). Using only the name as the basis of a navigability determination is a highly questionable management procedure. This policy would strip federal protection from hundreds of rivers in Alaska.

Regulatory Consolidation

Commissioner Heinze has proposed "streamlining" the state's water resources regulatory processes. Under the newly created Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, the authority of other agencies will be usurped, enforcement weakened, and public use and access promoted. State Departments of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Environmental Con-

servation (DEC) could be gutted through this action.

Lt. Governor Jack Coghill's well publicized efforts to eliminate redundant functions in state government may actually increase redundancy in this case. If the Division of Water receives administrative authority to enforce water policy, fish habitat and water quality may suffer. The new bureaucracy would lack the same statutory mandate as ADF&G or DEC to enforce protective measures for fish or water quality because it lacks the statutory authority to apply civil and criminal penalties. Watchdogs like NAEC will be unable to challenge weak enforcement without judicially reviewable standards (DNR's Draft Water Policy, October 11, 1991).

Wetlands Endangered

President Bush's Council on Competitiveness has proposed a more restrictive definition of "wetland" and a policy of "minimization" without required "mitigation" or "compensation" for Alaska. If finalized, this new policy guarantees a net loss of productive wetland habitat. The redefinition of the term "wetland" has been criticized by members of the regulating agencies as "inflexible, scientifically unsound, unworkable, unwieldy and having no scientific basis." Heavily criticized is the proposed requirement that an area must be saturated for 21 consecutive days or inundated with water for 15 consecutive days to qualify as a wetland. (Excerpted from an AP article "Wetlands Changes Criticized" by H. Josef Hebert, *Anchorage Daily News*, November 22, 1991)

NAEC is the only environmental group commenting on the proposed exclusion of mitigation and compensation for Alaskan wetlands.

1872 Mining Law Reform Update

The 1872 Mining Law reform effort is building momentum. The most vulnerable aspect of the 1872 Mining Law is the patent provision. This provision conveys public land into private hands, granting title to both surface and mineral rights for \$2.50 per acre for a placer deposit or \$5.00 per acre for a lode deposit. About \$4 billion

worth of hardrock minerals are removed annually from public lands across the U.S. without a dime of rent for exclusive use of the land or a tenth of a percent of production profits ever being collected.

All of the mining reform bills being considered in Congress would cut off mineral patenting. In addition to considering these comprehensive reform bills, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a measure to place a moratorium on patenting by restricting the Interior Department's fiscal 1992 budget. In September, 1991, however, the U.S. Senate narrowly defeated this appropriations moratorium by a 47-46 vote. A similar moratorium on patenting was voted down 50-48 by the Senate last year.

To date, the U.S. Treasury has collected between \$315,250 and \$630,500 for 126,100 acres of Alaska land patented under the 1872 Mining Law. The assessed value of these lands is many times that amount. As of last summer, 28 applicants are seeking to patent over 5,500 acres in Alaska using the 1872 law.

Reform seems inevitable. The realization that patenting is a huge subsidy for the benefit of the mining industry has been widely publicized, most recently in *High Country News*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News and World Report*. Due to the growing public concern about patenting, even staunch loyalists of the mining industry such as Bureau of Land Management Director Cy Jamison have acknowledged that some changes in the Mining Law would be beneficial. (Information from *Clementine*, Autumn 1991, publication of the Mineral Policy Center)

10th Annual

Public Interest Law Conference

Environmental Alternatives:
Grassroots to Global

March 12-15, 1992

University of Oregon School of Law
Eugene, Oregon

For information, call (503) 346-3828.

From the Board...

Building Project Exemplifies Our Best

by June Weinstock

It cost somewhat more than we counted on, it's been a lot more work than we anticipated, but the "Andy Reynolds Memorial Doghouse" (more formally known as the Northern Center's Annex) is nearing completion and occupancy is nigh. In the process, it has become a symbol of the very best of our membership, with people seemingly coming out of nowhere to offer their time, skills, and materials. (Might this be a preview of what we can expect when we build the new energy-efficient Environmental Center?)

The second part of the Annex's vernacular name reflects the hope of this writer, probably apocryphal, that it will serve as a magnet for the Center's canine population. The first part, however, recognizes Andy Reynolds' perseverance and yeoman service in responding to our need for more space. Andy located the prefabbed knocked-down 12' x 16' building, arranged for its purchase, and honcho'd the various construction crews that resurrected it in our backyard. With the particular perversity that never fails to afflict Alaska projects, Andy and crew found themselves arranging the foundation at temperatures around zero, putting up the walls at -5°F, and tackling the trickiest part of the job—the roof—at fifteen-to-twenty below. Such exploits build character and an inordinate sense of virtue in the survivors.

Andy continues to coordinate the astonishing array of volunteers who are coming forward to finish the project. We have (or will yet need) an arctic-entry builder, a sheetrock crew, an electrical contingent, a fuel-tank donator and a fuel-tank mover, and a ToyoStove installer. Once the paint crew is finished, a donated carpet will be installed and furniture built. And finally—we're still aiming for 1991—the Annex will be ready for its new occupants, two- and four-legged.

In his Director's Column, Rex muses about the growth that has made additional space such a crucial issue. But when I consider those who have made this project a reality, I am struck by something else as

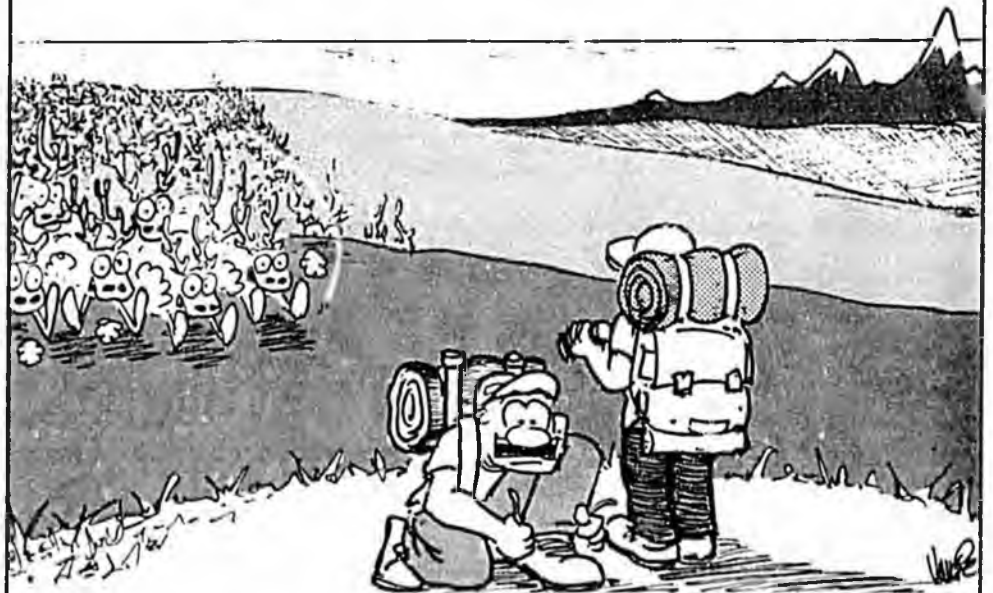
well: the sheer competence of our membership. Alaska environmentalists, it would seem, know how to work with their hands.

I think there is some significance in this. Environmentalism is commonly portrayed by its opponents as a movement of elitists, of posie-sniffers divorced from the concerns of working women and men; in short, of effete snobs. It is a portrayal probably unjustified anywhere, but surely and demonstrably it does not apply here. Well, not entirely. We never want to lose our appreciation of the beauty and importance of wild country, nor our dedication to preserving it. But as a group, we Alaska environmentalists seem to come to our commitment to the land knowing something of the realities of living on it and with it. We have more in common with the miner and logger, perhaps even the oil roughneck, than either we or they usually acknowledge. We can

repair a piece of machinery (I bet a pretty high percentage of Northern Center members are backyard mechanics), shoot a moose, or build a house (although, judging from the pace of this project, it might take a few years to do it). We take pride in craftsmanship. We have, many of us, done hard physical work.

How exactly to apply that to our relations with those groups with whom we differ so fundamentally is not clear. There is no avoiding the fact that we and they have very different visions of what we want Alaska to become. Nevertheless, my experience with the Memorial Doghouse Project has served to remind me that there is a reservoir of values that we do share, and to cause me to wonder if we could not, in some way, draw on that reservoir to our mutual advantage.

Meanwhile, deep in the Refuge...



"Yes, I've willed everything to the Northern Alaska Environmental Center... why?"

A bequest to the Northern Center will help ensure the protection of our wildlands and resources into the future. Please contact your lawyer for information on making bequests to NAEC.

BLM Releases Dalton Highway Plan

by Rex Blazer

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has released a Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) for the Utility Corridor/Dalton Highway. Although the Dalton Highway was created for the safe transportation of energy resource minerals, the RAMP appears to be based in part on the assumption that the highway will be opened to the public and that recreational use of the area will be encouraged. There is apparently no public comment period.

The Northern Center has long recognized valid concerns about the impact on subsistence use in the region as well as resource abuse and conflicts which are inevitable with increased access to this poorly patrolled area. The Plan calls for a host of developments, from RV campgrounds to a horse corral. While some measures to mitigate present and future impacts to the area may well be warranted, we are concerned that the scope and extent of the developments proposed in this Plan fly in the face of the Public Land Order which created the area and the current state court order barring the Hickel administration from opening the road.

The RAMP is a "tiered" or sub-document of the Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan. The Northern Center and other environmental and native groups have protested that plan and are currently considering our options for litigation. Senior Congressmen George Miller and Bruce Vento are also looking into the problems with these plans, further highlighting the fact that the issuance of the RAMP is premature until these issues are settled. We urge you to obtain a copy and submit your comments on the proposed developments in the area.

A copy of the Plan can be obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arctic District Office, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3844, (907) 474-2231.



A portion of the Dalton Highway rising from the Dietrich Valley onto the Chandalar Shelf. Photo by Steve McCutcheon

Questionable Quotes

"Anyone who sees George Bush as the 'environmental president' at the Grand Canyon ought to look closely for Elvis, alive and well, rafting by on the Colorado River," said Tennessee Senator Al Gore after Bush visited the canyon to tout his administration's antipollution record. From *Newsweek* magazine.

"We now have 65 percent of our women working out of the home. Instead of one family car, there's two. Then beyond that, there's probably one car for the kids," Senator Ted Stevens said. "Those do-nothings are going to say to those women, 'You can't have a car... and the electric dryer, washing machine, and coffee pot can't be left on,'" said an angry Stevens to senators filibustering the Johnston/Wallop bill which would allow oil exploration in the Arctic Refuge.

From the *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner*, Nov. 12, 1991.

"This is the kind of stuff I would expect out of a bunch of preservationists," said Harold Heinze, state natural resources commissioner, in response to criticism by environmental and sport-fishing groups of the Mental Health Lands Trust settlement.

From the *Anchorage Daily News*, Oct. 29, 1991

Governor Wally Hickel said that keeping the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge closed to oil development would be a "crime against humanity and Christianity" in his testimony before a U.S. House subcommittee that will help decide the Refuge's future.

From the *Anchorage Daily News*, Aug. 8, 1991.

Building International Environmental Networks

The Alaska Environmental Assembly will hold its annual conference in Fairbanks April 3-5, 1992. Titled "Common Borders, Common Problems," the conference will focus on building international environmental networks. Participants hope to create an international network of environmentalists from the Soviet Far East, Western Canada, the Pacific Rim, and Alaska. This network will address shared environmental problems and track joint international business and development ventures which could affect our respective ecosystems and our shared resources of air and water.

Volunteers are needed to do research associated with this event and to help with specific conference tasks. To volunteer or for more information, contact Rex Blazer at the Northern Center, 452-5021.

AEA Conference April 3-5, 1992



from the Woodpile...

by Ginny Hill Wood

Probably no obituary column in any Alaskan newspaper, except perhaps in Petersburg or in Ketchikan, took note of the death of Dixie Baade. But she will be remembered wherever old warriors of Alaska's conservation battles gather, especially if the issue at hand has to do with forestry malpractices by either the timber industry or the U.S. Forest Service.

At an Alaska Environmental Assembly annual meeting several years ago, Dixie was summoned to the podium to receive the Alaska Conservation Foundation's award for "Volunteer of the Year." She was greeted with a resounding standing ovation from the audience that filled an Anchorage auditorium. With her characteristic chuckle, she demurred, "Gosh, the last time I got up before an audience I was booed."

Dixie finally gave up her losing battle with cancer September 22, 1991 in a Seattle hospital after demanding that no extreme measures be undertaken to prolong the inevitable. It was the only battle in which she ever threw in the towel.

In the 1950s, hers was a lone (and often unpopular) voice speaking out for the environment in Southeastern Alaska. When the Alaska Conservation Society was formed in 1960 (the new State's first exclusively Alaskan environmental organization), Dixie was asked to be a charter board member. When the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council was established, she at last found herself among cohorts on a winning team to save the Tongass National Forest from exploitation for timber profits at the expense of other forest resources.

She was among the many who paid their own way to Washington, D.C. to lobby for legislation she believed in—The Wilderness Act in the 1960s, the "D-2" legislation in the 1970s, and the Tongass Forest Reform Act and the fights to save the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil development in the 1980s.

I'm sure there was an unfinished letter in her old manual typewriter addressed to some Congressman, the Forest Service, or the Wally Hickel administration on behalf of the Earth and its ecosystems. Dixie was an anathema to the tunnel-visioned bureaucrats, the greedy corporate spoilers, and self-serving politicians. She was painstakingly thorough and accurate when researching issues and presenting her position. And along the way she laughed a lot—a rollicking, hearty laugh (even at herself).

She and her late husband, Bob (a longtime fisheries biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game), took time out to savor the wild country they both sought to protect—he professionally and she as a volunteer. Both were avid fishermen, and they kept their larder stocked with game they stalked afoot. They knew every cove, channel, and fjord of Alaska's Panhandle from the many years they explored it in their boat, the "Coaster." They had hiked and skied the trails and back country of the Tongass National Forest.

After decades of living a "homestead" lifestyle on Penneck Island, commuting across the channel in skiffs to work in Ketchikan, they retired to Kupreanof to build their dream cabin. Bob died before it was finished.

I last saw Dixie (on crutches from a knee operation) the summer before last at the annual Sitka Music Festival, an event she would never miss. She was still full of a zest for life despite advancing years, widowhood, and body ailments. I arrived in Seattle this past September intending to visit her there where she had gone for medical treatment. I was too late. She had taken her final departure that morning.

"What was done with her remains?" I asked her close friend.

"Well, Bob had requested his ashes be mingled with the fish in the Inside Passage. But, Dixie wanted hers to be scattered up with the mountain goats in the Tongass Forest."

The Alaska Conservation Foundation announces the

Dick Erman Endowment Fund

Proceeds to benefit the Alaska Environmental Lobby's Volunteer program.

This fund is created in honor of Dick Erman, tireless advocate for birds, wetlands, parks, and the Alaska Environmental Lobby. Dick has been unflagging in his support of the Lobby, from notable fundraising to equipping the office with a much-needed clock. If you would like to contribute to the fund, make checks payable to:

Alaska Conservation Foundation
Dick Erman Endowment Fund
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Anchorage, Alaska 99501



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thank you 

The Northern Alaska Environmental Center wishes to thank the following individuals:

- > Tom Ballantyne, "Mom Tom," for providing housing, food, transportation, and much appreciated support to our LGW folks on the road.
- > Anna Fowler for ongoing work on the LGW grassroots networking.
- > Lorraine Gaffan for phoning and stuffing envelopes.
- > Ellic Hongate for computer work.
- > Mathew Tuchband, current resident intern, for work on Mental Health Trust Lands, 404 permitting, and wetlands designations.
- > Marilyn Kamm for the loan of \$2,500 for membership development.
- > Karen Toland, Betsy Chronic, Paul Banyas for all those phone calls to Arctic Refuge activists.

Thanks to our Doghouse volunteers who have worked with great energy, resourcefulness, and vision to construct the Northern Center annex.

- > Coordinated by our building guru Andy Reynolds, volunteers include Chuck Carpenter, Jon Miller, June Weinstock, Will Putman, Rex Blazer, Tako Reynolds, Carl Rosenberg, Lou Brown, Marta McWhorter, Paul Banyas, Mike Musick and the Dutchman, John Loquvam, Doug Mac, Bob Halbeisen, Dan O'Neill, Mathew Tuchband, Dave van den Berg, and Peter Mayo.
- > In addition to the many volunteer hours, we appreciate donations of roofing material from Ridgetop Roofing, an oil tank from Al Webber, building plans from Jim Loftus, and a reduced price on a ToyoStove from Arctic Technical Services. We look forward to a New Year's Housewarming!

Special thanks to...

- > Town Creek Foundation for supporting *The Last Great Wilderness Project*.
- > R.E.I. for supporting our efforts to mitigate placer mining impacts on the Fortymile River.
- > Alaska Conservation Foundation for supporting our plan to develop and disseminate a map of arctic Alaska which outlines all current and proposed development infrastructure.
- > New-Land Foundation for supporting our grassroots efforts to improve agency regulation of placer mining.

Our members continue to provide critical financial support for the Northern Center's staff and programs. Beginning in this issue of *The Northern Line*, we will acknowledge those who have made recent donations in addition to their basic membership dues. Please let us know if you have any comments about this new tradition. Our thanks to the following individuals who have made generous contributions during September, October, or November, 1991.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sue and Bill Beaver | Frank Keim |
| Lois Bernbeck | Dr. Dave Klein |
| Charlotte and Charles Bird | Russell Lachelt |
| Woody Brooks | Jim Levine |
| Eileen and Alan Bryant | Martha and Carl Lindner III |
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| Harold A. Jerry Jr. | Dorothy and Everett Wilde |
| Sara Juday | Bill Winn |
| Glenn and Mary Beth Juday | Ginny Wood |
| John Kauffmann | Ronald Yarnell |

Mind if we exchange mailing lists?

The Northern Center wants to build our membership. The tried and true way to cultivate new members is through direct mail appeals using various mailing lists. In order to obtain certain lists, we may have to exchange our membership list with other organizations. With your interests in mind, we have decided to exchange our mailing list only a couple times each year. However, if you feel strongly that you do not want your name given out, please contact us and we will gladly take your name off the list we provide other groups.

Annual Meeting is Social, Culinary, Financial Success

by Trudy Heffernan

Close to 100 people attended the Northern Center's Annual Meeting and Auction November 3 at the Dog Musher's Hall. Once again the fantastic potluck was proclaimed "Best of the Year" by many of the folks who participated. A brief business meeting and auction rounded out the evening.

Director Rex Blazer summarized the current issues being taken on by NAEC and commended all those who helped win the latest victory for the Arctic Refuge with their phone calls and letterwriting. Following staff and intern introductions, Rex presented the "Environmentalist of the Year" award to Board President June Weinstock (for the second time in four years). "Volunteer of the Year" went to two dedicated women, Sylvia Ward and Teri Camery. Andy Reynolds of the Building Improvement Committee talked about plans to erect a small, portable building behind the Northern Center which will serve as a temporary solution to the space problem at the Center.



Director Rex Blazer addresses membership at Annual Meeting.

Photo by Trudy Heffernan

Retiring board members Jane Aspnes, Dan O'Neill, Marty Peale, and Don Pendergrast were acknowledged and thanked for their time and efforts. Beginning their terms as new board members are Randy Rogers and Mary Moran.

Energetic and inspired auctioneers Bob Sutherland, Merritt Helfferich, and Keith Mueller facilitated a very successful auction. NAEC is very grateful to the many businesses and individuals who donated items for the auction and to those who purchased them. Profits from the auction netted \$3,815.00 for the Center!

Generous donations for the Northern Center's Auction held November 3 made it a fun and successful fundraising event. Our thanks to the following individuals and businesses that provided a variety of wonderful items for the auction.

- All Weather Sports
- Apocalypse Design
- The Artworks
- Baker and Baker Booksellers
- Lynn and Charlie Basham
- Beaver Sports
- James Behlke
- Karen Brooks
- Betsy Chronic
- Clem's Backpacking Sports
- Gulliver's Used Books
- Happy Creek Greenhouses
- Judie Gumm Designs
- Bob Halbeison
- Emily Herb
- Walter Hickel
- Jennifer Jolis
- Kinko's
- Matrix Jewelers
- Gail Mayo
- Frank McKirgan
- Pat Pearlman Designs
- Don Pendergrast
- Dr. Phyllis Pendergrast
- Andy Reynolds
- Corinne Reinhard
- Randy Rogers
- Sanctuary Travel Services
- Todd Sherman
- Mary Shields
- Solstice Sun Products
- Souvlaki Shop
- SunRiser Alaska
- Sunshine RAE
- Trans-Porter Alaska
- Sylvia Ward
- Whole Earth Deli
- Dorothy Wilde
- Ron Yarnell
- Doug Yates
- Yukon Quest Store

Join us in our work to shape and protect Alaska's future.



Enclosed is my donation (tax deductible to the extent provided by law) to the Northern Alaska Environmental Center.

- | | | | |
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| Student | \$20 <input type="checkbox"/> | Donor | \$100 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senior | \$20 <input type="checkbox"/> | Friend of the Center | \$250 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Individual | \$25 <input type="checkbox"/> | Friend's Pledge | \$20/month <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family | \$35 <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Volunteer. I would like to give some of my time | | | |

This is a gift membership from _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Phone _____

Mall to: NAEC, 218 Driveway, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Donations of airline frequent flyer mileage awards would ease our travel budget and increase our effectiveness. Please call us if you can share your mileage awards with us.

Conservation Abstracts

by Florence Collins

Anyone who wishes to use items from the Alaska Conservation Abstracts, in non-profit newsletters or similar publications, is welcome to do so. Please give credit to the original source.

Offshore exploration in the Arctic in late 1991 includes (1) Beaufort Sea: a hole northwest of Kaktovik in the "Galahad" prospect being drilled by Amoco, a hole in the "Cabot" prospect east of Barrow by ARCO Alaska, and seismic work by Amerada Hess, and (2) Chukchi Sea: a hole in the "Diamond" prospect west of Barrow by Chevron, completion of drilling on the "Cracker Jack" prospect west-northwest of the Chevron hole by Shell Western E and P. *Alaskan Update*, Fall 1991, p. 3.

Governor Hickel responded to recall publicity with a letter pointing out his environmental efforts and achievements as Secretary of the Interior and as Governor. The Sierra Club responded that they backed the recall not because of differences on policy, but because the Hickel administration "has repeatedly disregarded laws they find inconvenient." *Sierra Borealis*, November-December, 1991, p. 1, 8.

A wetlands definition proposed for the Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Wetlands will probably cause 50-70% of existing wetlands in many states

(some 30 million acres) to lose wetland protection. Wetlands are defined by water-loving vegetation, water-influenced soils, and wetness. A wetland would need all three criteria to be fulfilled instead of depending on professional judgement. Wetness is now defined as 21 days of saturation at the surface instead of the scientifically-valid seven days at the root zone (the old definition). For Alaska, the proposed longterm hydrologic data is not available and the agriculture-based growing season definitions are "meaningless" in such places as the North Slope. *Okiotak*, November 1991, p. 1, 4.

Ozone depletion over the Antarctic this year is unexpectedly severe, the worst on record. The intense loss of the last few years may be causing a feedback because ozone depletion helps keep the cold atmosphere needed to cause it. Ozone loss is also occurring higher in the stratosphere than formerly. *Science News*, October 19, 1991, p. 245. Ozone loss has been found for the first time in the lower stratosphere where it has thinned significantly during spring and summer in the past two decades. *Ibid.*,

November 2, 1991, p. 278. The major CFC-replacement chemical, HCFC-123, causes benign tumors in male rats and may be less "friendly" to ozone than previously thought. Another possible substitute lasts longer in the atmosphere (13 years compared to 2 years for HCFC-123 and 50-100 years for CFCs). *Popular Science*, December 1991, p. 17-18.

Environmental damage is rated by more than 80% of Americans as the most serious crime business commits, and 75% of them think corporate executives should be held personally liable. *International Wildlife*, November-December 1991, p. 25.

The U.S. auto industry says that small cars are more dangerous than big ones, but the compact Saab four-door sedan recently won the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety's rating as the safest sedan sold. Design is the main reason—air bags, tougher roofs and sides, anti-lock brakes, laminated side glass, better visibility, interior padding, and a frame designed to absorb shock are important. *Sierra*, November-December 1991, p. 36-38.

"A major oil spill in Cook Inlet would quickly outstrip existing plans and equipment," according to a Scottish expert. *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner*, November 3, 1991, p. A-5.

The Kensington gold mine north of Juneau proposes to dump waste water into Lynn Canal and fishermen in the area oppose it saying modern technology makes "mixing zones" unnecessary. The city of Haines and Haines Borough also oppose it, and any other mine discharge that would threaten the Lynn Canal fishery. *Ibid.*, November 13, 1991, p. A-6.

The Dalton Highway has had much solid waste left along it. The Bureau of Land Management and the Alaska Department of Transportation collected 12.42 tons of garbage near Coldfoot and along the nearby 37-mile stretch of road including tires, metal and wood scraps, two abandoned vehicles, one trailer, as well as throwaway trash. *Frontiers*, November 1991, p. 2.

A complete set of "Conservation Abstracts" is available monthly. Contact NAEC to be placed on the mailing list.

Alaska Conservation Foundation calls for nominations



1991

Celia Hunter Award

for outstanding volunteer contribution

Olaus Murie Award

for outstanding professional contribution

Each year the Alaska Conservation Foundation recognizes the contribution of one volunteer and one professional environmentalist with the Hunter and Murie Awards. Each award comes with a \$1,000 prize to the Alaskan organization of the recipient's choice.

For application and guidelines, please write to:

Alaska Conservation Foundation
430 West 7th Avenue, Suite 215 • Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 276-1917

Nominations must be received by January 10, 1992

From the Northern Center ...



Stop by and shop for gifts, books, cards, wrappings for any occasion...

or mail order the following:

ANWR Caribou t-shirts: short sleeve, \$12; long sleeve, \$14
 size: S, M, L, XL
 short sleeve colors: blue, gray, cool green
 long sleeve colors: blue, gray
 Style _____ Size _____
 Color choices: _____ (1st) _____ (2nd)

Arctic Refuge pins, \$10
 Enamel pin designed by Wm. Spear

Arctic Refuge video, \$15
Arctic Refuge Treasure of the North

Bumper Stickers, three designs, \$1 each
 "180,000 caribou can't be wrong; Save the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge"
 "Oil and Wilderness don't mix; Save the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge"
 "Save the Arctic Refuge, America's Last Great Wilderness"

Gifts for the New Year...

Celebrate Wild Alaska t-shirts, dark forest green, 100% cotton, short sleeve, \$12. Available in sizes S, L, XL only. Size _____

"Northern Light" 1992 Alaska calendar, \$10.

Cassette tapes by various artists are available at the Center. New release by Susan Grace Stoltz, *New Beginnings*, with 10% of profit donated to ACF.

Midnight Wilderness, by Fairbanks author Debbie Miller; explores the past and present in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; \$20.



New Design!

NAEC Logo Pin by Pat Pearlman, sterling silver, \$20.

Deliver To:

Name: _____

Total Items: \$ _____
 Shipping: \$ 3.00

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Total Enclosed: \$ _____

Mail order form to: Northern Alaska Environmental Center
 218 Driveway, Fairbanks, AK 99701

Thank you for your order. Your support contributes to our effort to protect Alaska's environment.



Happy New Year and Peace to the Earth

from the Northern Center Staff

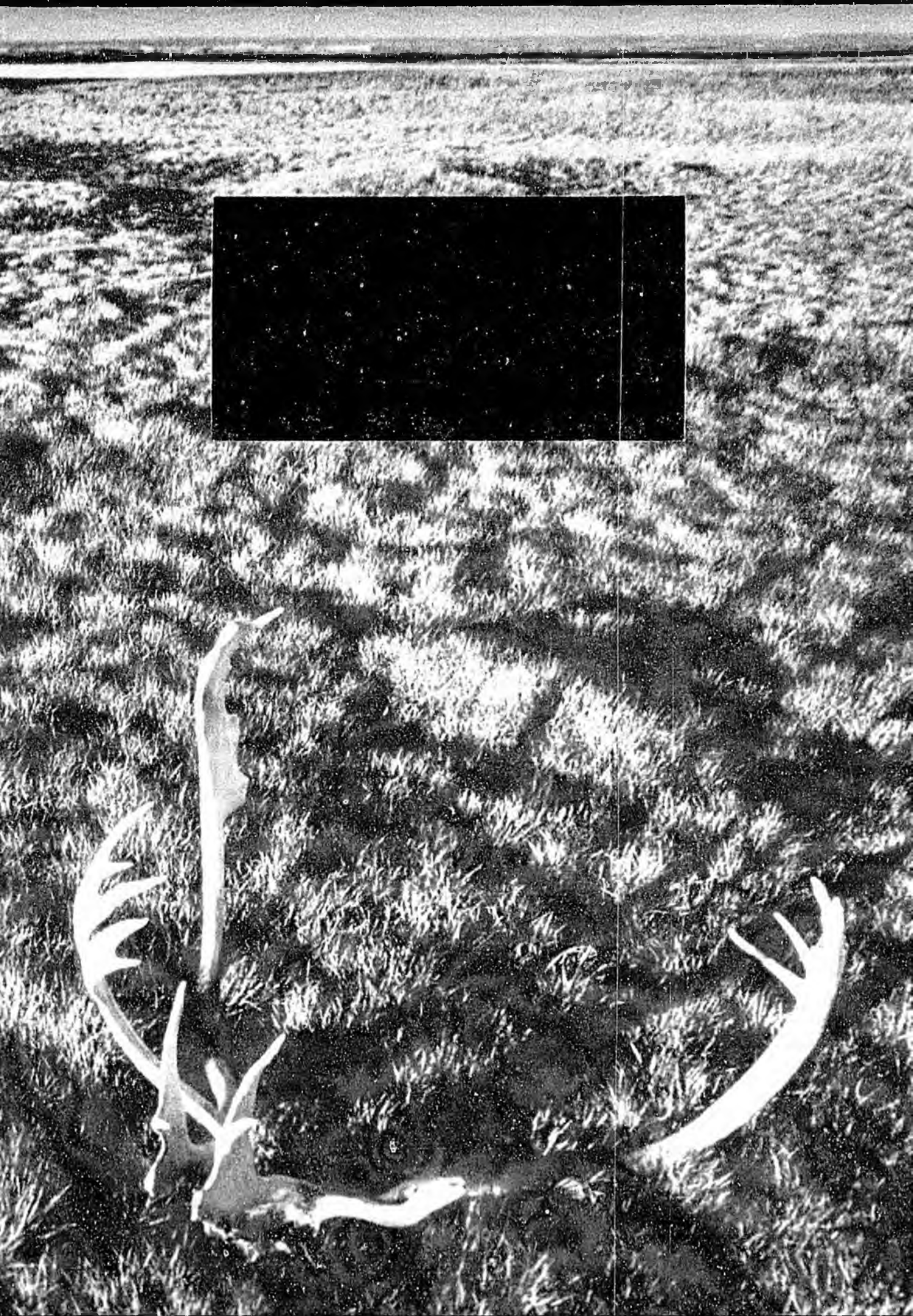
Northern Alaska Environmental Center
218 Driveway
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 452-5021
FAX (907) 452-3100



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Alaska
Conservation
Directory
1991 Edition

Alaska Conservation Foundation
430 West 7th Ave. #215 Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 276-1917

cover photo by Karen Jettmar

Introduction

From local all-volunteer groups, to regional environmental centers, to natural resource law centers, to national environmental organizations, over 20,000 Alaskans are involved in one or more of the 102 Alaskan organizations listed in this directory.

The Directory is divided into three major listings: Activist organizations; educational, research, or lands acquisition organizations; organizations with an environmental component. We added a matrix (appendix A), which identifies the issues with the organizations.

The majority of organizations listed in this directory are groups with a local geographic focus. They are usually run by volunteers, however some hire project staff when funding is available.

There are six Alaska-based, professionally staffed regional organizations. Four serve as the major grassroots organization for their region of the state: Northern Alaska Environmental Center (Fairbanks), Alaska Center for the Environment (Anchorage), Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (Valdez), and Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (Juneau). Alaska Wildlife Alliance and SANE/Alaska are Alaska based groups with a more statewide focus.

There are seven national environmental groups with offices in Alaska: Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Greenpeace, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, and National Parks and Conservation Association. Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation and National Audubon Society each have local and statewide chapters that are somewhat independent of the Anchorage based professional staff.

Trustees for Alaska (Anchorage) and Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (Juneau) are the two staffed environmental law firms in Alaska. In addition, National Wildlife Federation and Southeast Alaska Conservation Council have attorneys on staff.

Alaska environmentalists are among the most organized statewide environmental communities in America. This is due to the existence of four coordinating organizations: Alaska Environmental Assembly, Alaska Lands Act Coordinating Committee, Alaska Environmental Political Action Committee, and Alaska Environmental Lobby. Other coordinating organizations working on specific issues and on a more regional basis include Kachemak Citizens Coalition, Oil Reform Alliance, Alaska Military Toxics Network, and Bristol Bay Buyback Coalition.

For the most part, information in this Directory has been supplied by the organizations. If this directory has omitted an organization or has made any errors, our apologies. Please drop us a line and we will correct it next time.

Copies of this directory are available for \$20 from Alaska Conservation Foundation, 430 West 7th Ave., Suite 215, Anchorage, AK, 99501. Members of Alaska environmental groups may purchase the directory for \$7.

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Environmental activist organizations

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (ACE)

519 W. 8th Ave. #201
Anchorage, AK 99501
274-3621 FAX: 274-4145

Mat-Su Valley Office (Wasilla)
Land Company Building
701 East Parks Highway Room 200
376-8223

Trailside Discovery Camp: 274-KIDS (5437)

Staff:

Sue Libenson	Executive Director
Cliff Eames	Issues Director
David Vidmar	Director Mat-Su Valley Office
Karen Wood	Waste Reduction Specialist
Alan Phipps	State Land Use Specialist
Kelly Smith	Environmental Education Director
Lenore Sappington	Development Director
Holly Werner	Administrative Assistant

Board of Directors:

Venable Vermont President

ACE is one of the largest grassroots organizations in Southcentral Alaska. Issues of concern include state land management policies, forestry, land-use planning in Anchorage and Southcentral Alaska, and wetlands protection in and near Anchorage. ACE is the state's leading environmental organization addressing hazardous waste and toxic materials problems and waste reduction. Including dump sites, potential waste storage and disposal facility locations, hazardous household products, and assistance to affected communities. It remains involved in the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup and related oil spill issues. ACE also hosts an active environmental education program that includes Trailside Discovery Camp for youths and families. ACE publishes the CENTER NEWS five times a year.

ALASKA CONSERVATION FOUNDATION (ACF)

430 W. 7th Ave. Suite 215
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-1917 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:

Jan Konigsberg	Executive Director
Jim Stratton	Program Director
Sher Canady	Bookkeeper/Office Manager
Sheryl Dean	Administrative Assistant

Board of Trustees:

Steve Williams Chair
Denny Wilcher President

Alaska Conservation Foundation is a fundraising and fund granting organization that operates for the benefit of the greater environmental community in Alaska. ACF reviews grant proposals two times a year and makes grants that supplement the operating budgets of qualified organizations. The foundation sponsors several projects that promote ongoing communication and cooperation among environmental groups (Alaska Environmental Assembly, Alaska Lands Act Coordinating Committee). It also provides technical assistance to the environmental community including fundraising, membership development, insurance program, and publication of this directory.

ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLY (AEA)

430 West 7th Ave. #215
Anchorage, AK 99501
Message phone: 276-1917 FAX: 274-4145

Board of Directors:

Laura Dameron Chair 586-4139 message phone

The Assembly is open to any environmental organization. It functions to provide a forum for organizations and their leadership to share information and cooperatively work on issues of common concern, and it sponsors training programs as identified by its members. The Assembly hosts the annual statewide environmental conference. The leadership of the member organizations meet an additional three times a year. It is a program of Alaska Conservation Foundation.

ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL LOBBY (AEL)

Mail: P.O. Box 22151
Juneau, AK 99802

Office: 419 Sixth St. #323
Juneau, AK
463-3366 FAX: 463-3312

Staff:

Marna Schwartz Executive Director
Sandy Craig Administrative Assistant

Board of Directors:

Nancy Lord President 235-8252 (Homer)

AEL lobbies the state legislature on behalf of its 20 coalition member organizations on a range of priority issues including, for 1991, hazardous waste management, forestry, mining, oil spill related bills, state land management policy, designation of new parks and refuges, and resource agency budgets. Each participating group pays dues to AEL which entitles it to a seat on the Board of Directors.

ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (AEPAC)

P.O. Box 101177
Anchorage, AK 99510
274-0509

Contact:

Bob Childers 276-7986

The PAC raises money for and recruits volunteers to work in political campaigns for state House, Senate and statewide office elections. The PAC is non-partisan and evaluates candidates based on their environmental records and/or positions.

ALASKA FRIENDS OF THE EARTH (AK-FOE)

326 West 11th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Board of Directors:

Mike Holloway Chair 653-7792 (evenings)

Alaska Friends of the Earth is the statewide branch of the national environmental organization, Friends of the Earth (FOE). AK-FOE believes that traditional Native cultures are as vital to the diversity and richness of Alaska and the health of the environment, as is the conservation of plants and animals. AK-FOE works with local Native peoples to protect habitat in Alaska. In particular, AK-FOE focuses on the habitat of the international Porcupine caribou herd (which inhabits the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge), marine mammals, and fisheries. The national office of FOE publishes FRIENDS OF THE EARTH. AK-FOE publishes TRACKS AND RIPPLES, a quarterly newsletter.

ALASKA HEALTH PROJECT (AHP)

1818 W. Northern Lights Blvd. Suite 103
Anchorage, AK 99517
276-2864 and 800-478-2864 FAX: 279-3089

Staff:

Carl M. Hild	Executive Director
Mark Catlin	Industrial Hygienist
Kristine Benson	Environmental Health Specialist
Carl Reller	Environmental Researcher
Tom Johnson	Trainer
Chaia Ross-Booker	Accountant
Marilyn Fisk	Administrative Secretary
Carol Zitzow	Secretary

Board of Directors:

Dan Middaugh President

Alaska Health Project addresses issues of occupational safety and health, and hazardous materials management in the community. Each year AHP responds to requests for technical assistance, conducts presentations and seminars, and writes and distributes a wide variety of press releases, news articles, fact sheets, and booklets. The Alaska Health Project regularly trains workers and periodically teaches in high schools and universities throughout Alaska, and has been invited to make a number of presentations at professional meetings in the Lower 48.

ALASKA INDIGENOUS COUNCIL FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (ALASKA ICE)

P.O. Box 100454
Anchorage, AK 99510

Contact:

Anna Phillip 277-5425

Alaska ICE is a statewide Alaska Native environmental organization. Its primary focus is on those issues that have a direct impact on subsistence hunting and fishing habitat. Alaska ICE also educates non-Natives about their culture and traditional ways.

ALASKA LANDS ACT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ALACC)

P.O. Box 202045
Anchorage, AK 99520
258-9154 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:

Mary Grisco Coordinator

ALACC is a coordinating group representing both national and Alaskan grassroots conservation organizations that deal with the implementation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). ALACC provides a formal forum for regular meetings with top personnel of the federal lands and resources agencies regarding ongoing issues related to ANILCA. ALACC also provides a forum for conservation organizations themselves to fully discuss specific issues. ALACC is a program of Alaska Conservation Foundation.

ALASKA MILITARY TOXICS NETWORK

519 West 8th Ave. #210
Anchorage, AK 99501

Contact:

Karen Wood 274-3621 (Alaska Center for the Environment)
Chris Toal 272-0621 (SANE/Alaska)

The Alaska Military Toxics Network is a coalition of Alaska Center for the Environment, Alaska Friends of the Earth, Alaska Health Project, Cook Inlet Vigil, SANE/Alaska, and Alaska Chapter of the Sierra Club. Its initial goals are to raise public awareness about military toxics in Alaska, research military toxic waste sites, recommend cleanup actions, and advocate that military installations develop plans to prevent future pollution from occurring.

ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENTAL CLUB

4101 University Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
564-8268

Contact:

Valesa Linean President

Students and the general public both benefit from the environmental awareness programs sponsored by the APU Environmental Club on a range of issues from science education to the latest developments on critical land use issues. The Environmental Club also sponsors the on-campus recycling program.

ALASKA REFORM

P.O. Box 116
Gustavus, AK 99826

Contact:

Heidi Robichaud 697-2371

Alaska Reform promotes wildlife management that fosters balance, stability, and diversity in our ecosystem. An organization of conservationists and hunters who support sound standards for fair chase, it has been successful in greatly restricting the use of baits for bear hunting and in banning brown bear hunting at dumps. It is currently working to establish a wildlife/renewable resource tax to support natural system management and supports ethical black bear hunting laws.

ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTDWELLERS (ASAF)

P.O. Box 129
Point Baker, AK 99927

Contact:
Joe Sebastian

Alaska Society of American Forestdwellers was organized to confront the excessive timber harvesting and road building on the north end of Prince of Wales and Kuiu Islands. ASAF is also active in subsistence and other federal land issues. It is a member group of Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, (SEACC).

ALASKA SURVIVAL

P.O. Box 344
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Contact:
Becky Long
Krista Maciochek 733-2703

Alaska Survival was formed in 1981 by residents of the Talkeetna area to oppose the use of herbicides along the Alaska Railroad right-of-way. Litigation, in coordination with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, ended the spraying in 1984. It is currently participating in a citizen review of the railroad's herbicide program, including alternative methods of vegetation control. An ill-conceived state land disposal was legally challenged (with Trustees for Alaska) in 1984. The resulting court decision halted all state land disposals prior to completion of area plans. Alaska Survival remains active in local land use issues, safeguarding local fisheries, and ensuring the continuation of a rural way of life in the Upper Susitna Basin. They hope to open an office soon in Talkeetna.

ALASKA WILDLIFE ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 202022
Anchorage, AK 99520
277-0897 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:
Valerie Brown Executive Director
Kim Behrens Associate Director

Board of Directors:
Wayne Hall President

Alaska Wildlife Alliance works to promote better wildlife policies throughout the state of Alaska and to represent non-consumptive wildlife users. It advocates more equitable representation of all user interests in policy making forums. The Alliance has been successful in stopping aerial wolf hunting and state-funded wolf control programs. The Alliance continues to focus on other forms of wolf control including land-and-shoot hunting. The Alliance is working to obtain more protection for wolves, lynx, and other wildlife on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and other state and federal lands in Alaska. The Alliance conducts an annual volunteer humpback whale observer project in Glacier National Park and is working to protect humpbacks from the adverse impacts of vessel traffic. The Alliance publishes a newsletter six times a year and depends on its members to be actively involved in the public process to develop regulations which effect Alaska's wildlife.

ANCHORAGE WATERWAYS COUNCIL

16350 Sandpiper Drive
Anchorage, AK 99516

Staff:

Therese Landry Waterwatch Coordinator 315-8287

Board of Directors:

Maureen McCrea President 345-2453 (evenings) 261-4430 (days)

The Anchorage Waterways Council was organized by the Alaska Center for the Environment for the purpose of providing education, technical advice, public policy influence and community participation in water quality issues in Anchorage. It is one of the primary organizers of Anchorage's annual stream cleanup.

BALANCE OF THE SEA

P.O. Box 1352
Homer, AK 99603

Contact:

Carl Nostrand 235-4344 (days) 235-7212 (evenings)

Using energy efficient Environmental Resource Vessels, Balance of the Sea seeks to create a data base of resources and information to be used in the restoration and patrolling of our coastline. The data collected will be shared with educational institutions, conservation and environmental groups, and the public.

BRISTOL BAY BUYBACK COALITION

725 Christensen Drive
Anchorage, AK 99501
279-6519 FAX: 258-6688

Staff:

Dan Albrecht Coordinator

Bristol Bay Buyback Coalition has over 30 organizational members representing commercial fishing, local native villages, local boroughs, and environmentalists. Its purpose is to push for Congressional authorization to cancel and repurchase offshore oil and gas leases in the Bristol Bay region (North Aleutian Basin Sale 92).

CLEAN AIR COALITION

1747 Laurence Court
Anchorage, AK 99501

Contact:

Cheryl Richardson 272-0738

Clean Air Coalition is the leading advocate of clean air policy in Anchorage. The Coalition is made up of representatives from private non-profits and the community at large. It is currently working to implement a citizens plan for clean air in Anchorage and is a strong supporter of mass transit and pedestrian access.

COASTAL COALITION

P.O. Box 2424
Cordova, AK 99574
424-5509 FAX: 424-5246

Contact:
Rick Steiner

Coastal Coalition was formed in response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. It is presently focused on a settlement of natural resource damages that acquires and protects, from further damage, privately held resources (timber) in Prince William Sound that are scheduled for extraction.

COMMON GROUND-ALASKA

P.O. Box 43
Ester, AK 99725
479-8300 FAX: 479-4568

Staff:
Doug Yates

Board of Directors
Dick Gumm Chair

Common Ground-Alaska was formed as a grassroots organization in 1988 in response to a sudden mineral industry request to rezone 22 square miles of Ester Dome to mineral lands status. Affected residents and borough constituents concerned about the self-determination rights of neighborhoods organized to successfully stop the threat. The momentum continued into education and advocacy efforts on general reform of the 1872 Mining Law, cyanide heap-leach technology, local land-use planning and zoning, regulatory reform, litigation over regulatory infractions, and residential property and habitat values. Common Ground publishes a quarterly newsletter.

COOK INLET VIGIL

P.O. Box 916
Homer, AK 99603
235-4070

Contact:
James Roderick

Cook Inlet Vigil calls attention to little known abuses of the environment by the military and oil industry. Current research covers such statewide concerns as historic disposal by the US Government, of conventional and chemical weapons, in Alaskan coastal waters; contamination at military bases; contamination by the oil industry of the lands and waters around Cook Inlet.

DENALI CITIZENS COUNCIL (DCC)

Box 78
Denali Park, AK 99755

Board of Directors:
Henry Friedman President 272-4905 (Anchorage, evenings)

DCC promotes wise management of Denali National Park and Preserve. It is especially concerned about the implementation of special Alaska Lands Act provisions that pertain to Denali. Also of concern is the management of Denali State Park and state land management policies that affect the Denali area. DCC publishes a periodic newsletter.

FALSE ISLAND-KOOK LAKE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 46
Tenakee Springs, AK 99841

Contact:

Diane Zeal 736-2221 (days)

Organized to provide local support to halting construction of the Kadashan River Road, the False Island-Kook Lake Council is also active in trying to stop Forest Service road construction that would link Tenakee Springs to a major road system on West Chichagot Island. It is a member group of SEACC.

FOUNDATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

P.O. Box 3122
Sitka, AK 99835
747-8466 FAX: 747-8480

Contact:

Florian Sever

Many private citizens in Sitka use the foundation as a "buffer" to make complaints about local pollution and land use violations without revealing their identities. The foundation takes the information and pursues it on their behalf. They are currently monitoring air and water pollution at the local pulp mill and are working to bring the mill into compliance with applicable laws.

FRIENDS OF BACK ISLAND

455 Main Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
225-9555

Contact:

Jack Lee

Friends of Back Island organized to maintain Behm Canal as a designated recreation/scenic area in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough comprehensive plan. Its current focus is to halt the construction of a US Navy acoustic test facility designed to measure noise levels in nuclear submarines.

FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY

94th Goldbelt
Juneau, AK 99801

Board of Directors:

Joyce Thoresen 586-5631 (evenings)

Friends of Berners Bay organized in 1985 to respond to Forest Service plans to road and log Berners Bay, a popular wilderness recreation destination at the end of the Juneau road system. The Forest Service backed down from the sale and the organization continues to monitor any development plans for the area. It is a member group of SEACC.

FRIENDS OF CAMPBELL TRACT

4407 Irene Drive
Anchorage, AK 99504

Contact:

Chuck Booher 333-1918

Friends of Campbell Tract organized in response to proposed developments in Anchorage's Far North Bicentennial Park. Its goal is to preserve the open space and natural character of the Campbell Tract, the largest piece of undeveloped land in the Anchorage bowl.

FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY (FOGB)

P.O. Box 135
Gustavus, AK 99826

Board of Directors:

Maria Gladziszewski President 463-3531 (Juneau)

FOGB is a strong advocate of determining carrying capacities in the park and establishing regulations to ensure that these capacities are not exceeded. A periodic newsletter is published. It is a member group of SEACC.

FRIENDS OF MCNEIL RIVER (FOMR)

P.O. Box 231091
Anchorage, AK 99523

Contact:

Bruce Herman 346-3410

FOMR was established in 1990 to serve as an advocacy group for the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, one of the world's premier brown bear watching areas. Its concern extends beyond the boundaries of the sanctuary to include habitat protection in the regional ecosystem upon which the bears depend.

GREENPEACE

P.O. Box 104432
Anchorage, AK 99510
277-8234 FAX: 272-6519

Staff:

Cindy Lowry Alaska Field Representative
Pam Miller Ocean Ecology Campaigner

The Alaska field office of Greenpeace works primarily on marine environment issues though it is actively opposed to land and shoot hunting of wolves. Greenpeace is a leader in opposing offshore oil drilling and has been instrumental in seeking permanent protection for Bristol Bay, including a congressional moratoria on drilling to study the possibility of a buyback of oil leases. Greenpeace has worked to minimize and eliminate conflicts associated with whale populations in Alaskan waters specifically; Orca whales and black cod longline fishery in the Bering Sea and Bowhead whales and oil industry development in the Arctic Ocean. The Alaska office monitors the incidental take of marine mammals and seabirds by the high seas driftnet fishery and offshore oil drilling. Greenpeace responded to many aspects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill - helping establish volunteer response centers and the Oil Reform Alliance, and opposing incineration of oily waste. The magazine GREENPEACE is available 6 times a year through the Washington D.C. headquarters.

KACHEMAK BAY CITIZENS COALITION

P.O. Box 15242 FCB
Homer, AK 99603
235-3733

Staff:

Mary Pearsall Administrative Director

Board of Directors:

Roberta Highland President

Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition was organized to help facilitate the land trade between the Seldovia Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to protect Kachemak Bay State Park from logging on privately held native lands within the park boundaries. It is the intention of the Coalition to preserve the scenic qualities and pristine nature of the land and marine environment in Kachemak Bay from unnecessary development which might cause irreversible damage to the region's environmental and economic systems.

KACHEMAK BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY (KBCS)

Box 846
Homer, AK 99603

Board of Directors:

Nina Faust President 235-6262
Ed Baily Treasurer 235-6546 (days)

KBCS is concerned with protecting the ecological integrity of Kachemak Bay and is presently working with others towards obtaining Native inholdings with Kachemak Bay State Park. The Society monitors environmental issues locally and statewide and keep its members informed through a periodic newsletter.

LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION (LCC)

P.O. Box 964
Haines, AK 99827

Board of Directors:

Thomas Ely President 766-2869

Founded in 1971, LCC worked hard for the establishment of the 48,000 acre Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and protection of the Haines State Forest. Now it is working to ensure that management of these areas protect the habitat needed for healthy populations of eagles and other wildlife, specifically protecting the Eagle Preserve's scenic backdrop on Chilkat Ridge from logging. LCC has been leading the effort in Alaska against a massive copper mine at Windy Craggy in British Columbia that would generate thousands of huge ore trucks travelling down the Chilkat Valley, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. LCC is a member group of SEACC.

NARROWS CONSERVATION COALITION

Box 958
Petersburg, AK 99833

Contact:

Kurt Hoelting 772-3692

Narrows Conservation Coalition membership includes residents of Petersburg, Kupreanof, and Beecher Pass. It primarily addresses local and regional issues including, but not limited to, those of the Tongass National Forest. It is a member group of SEACC.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

308 G Street, Suite 217
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-7034 FAX: 276-5069

Staff:

David R. Cline	Regional Vice President
Mary Core	Regional Representative
Catherine "Bucky" Dennerlein	Office Manager

National Audubon Society is one of the largest and most effective conservation organizations in the U.S. and has been active in Alaska since 1914 when it published a book, "Alaska Bird Life" for school children. In Alaska today, there are about 2,800 members organized in five local chapters. A regional office in Anchorage, staffed by three professionals, coordinates society activities statewide. Applying a three-pronged strategy of research, education, and action, Audubon in Alaska is working to foster a better understanding and appreciation of our natural world. When called for, firm action is taken to help resolve land and resource conflicts. Special emphasis is given to conserving Alaska's diverse wildlife and their habitats. Without compromising its integrity, Audubon believes that sound economic growth can be achieved without loss of environmental quality, and that wise stewardship of our natural resources is essential to a healthy economy.

Anchorage Audubon Society
P.O. Box 101161
Anchorage, AK 99510
Mark Dalton 248-2506
Newsletter: OKIOTAK

Arctic Audubon Society
P.O. Box 82098
Fairbanks, AK 99708
Larry Mayo 479-2954
Newsletter: REDPOLL

Juneau Audubon Society
P.O. Box 21725
Juneau, AK 99802
Cathy Connor 364-3772
Newsletter: RAVEN

Kenai Peninsula Audubon Society
P.O. Box 18
Kasilof, AK 99610
Lisa Trujillo 262-5116
Newsletter: ARCTIC LOON

Kodiak Audubon Society
P.O. Box 4068
Kodiak, AK 99615
Barbara Rudio 486-8319
Newsletter: THE PUFFIN

NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (NPCA)

P.O. Box 202045
Anchorage, AK 99520
258-9154 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:

Mary Grisco Alaska Regional Director

Founded in 1919, NPCA is the only conservation organization that focuses solely on national and state park systems. A national organization with a membership of over 280,000, NPCA through its diverse activities, seeks to promote the preservation, protection, and public understanding of our National Park System. In Alaska, NPCA actively monitors planning and other management efforts of the National Park Service units and of state, private, and federal activities that impact National Parks.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION (NWF)

Alaska Natural Resources Center
750 West Second Avenue #200
Anchorage, AK 99501
258-4800 FAX: 258-4811

Staff:

Doug Miller	Center Director
Anne Rothe	Alaska Regional Representative
Debra Donahue	Staff Counsel
Georgia Seitz	Staff Assistant

National Wildlife Federation is the nation's largest conservation organization with 6.1 million members and supporters. Issues of concern for NWF's Alaska Natural Resources Center include: working to restore the Prince William Sound ecosystem and mitigate damages in the wake of the Exxon Valdez oil spill; proposed oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; environmental quality on Alaska's North Slope (air quality, water quality, hazardous waste disposal); oil and gas development, offshore mining, fisheries and marine mammal management in the Bering Sea; wetlands management; forest practices on state and private lands; mining; and toxics (North Slope oil fields, Kenai Peninsula refineries, SE Alaska pulp mills).

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE ASSOCIATION - ALASKA CHAPTER

13641 Jarvi Drive
Anchorage, AK 99515

Contact:

Calvin Lensink 345-3096

This all-volunteer organization advocates comprehensive planning to preserve and maintain our National Wildlife Refuge system. It is active in Alaska Lands Act implementation issues such as evaluating comprehensive conservation plans for the wildlife refuges and the proposed oil and gas exploration on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

NORTHERN ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER (NAEC)

218 Driveway
Fairbanks, AK 99701
452-5021 FAX: 452-3100

Staff:

Rex Blazer	Executive Director
Larry Landry	Associate Director
Marie Beaver	Development Coordinator
Trudy Heffernan	Office Manager
Glendon Brunk	Last Great Wilderness Project Director
Lou Brown	Last Great Wilderness Project Coordinator

Board of Directors:

June Weinstock	President
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As the northernmost environmental group in the nation, the Northern Alaska Environmental Center is the major Alaska-based grassroots organization for Arctic and interior regions of the state. The Center focuses primarily on habitat protection through environmentally sound land management and allocation decisions. Top concerns include securing Wilderness designation for the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, defending the wilderness qualities of national parks and refuges, and proposing new wild and scenic rivers. NAEC has taken the lead in protecting the water quality and instituting reclamation of placer mined streams and rivers. Its news journal, THE NORTHERN LINE, is published quarterly.

NUNAM KITLUTSISTI

P.O. Box 2068
Bethel, AK 99559
543-2956

Staff:

Joseph Chimegalrea Director
Paul Gregory

Board of Directors:

Paul R. Kiunya Chairman

Nunam Kitlutsisti means "Protectors of the Land". Alaskan natives make up this Bethel based conservation organization which is particularly concerned with the protection of critical wildlife habitat necessary to ensure the subsistence way of life found in rural Alaska. It focuses on conserving land and water values in the face of growing mineral and offshore oil and gas industries. Marine mammals and fish are of special concern to Nunam because of their vulnerability to mineral or oil and gas development. Other habitat concerns include protecting wetlands and nesting habitat for migratory waterfowl and protecting critical habitat for furbearing animals. It is also focusing on rural energy problems by promoting greater efficiency in village energy use, and when possible, local alternative sources of energy. Nunam has formed coalitions with other conservation minded groups to seek protection of long term Arctic resources and reshape the current Arctic policies of the U.S. Government.

OIL REFORM ALLIANCE (ORA)

106 Bunnell Ave.
Homer, AK 99603
235-7090 FAX: 235-7290

Contact:

Larry Smith Executive Secretary

Board of Directors:

Dr. Riki Ott President

ORA was formed by fishing organizations, environmentalists and representatives from small communities impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill as an organized front for changing the way the oil industry does business in Alaska. It has a very active volunteer committee structure that includes environmental education, tanker safety, cleanup and restoration, and contingency plans.

PELICAN FORESTRY COUNCIL

Box 85
Pelican, AK 99832

Contact:

Betty Clauson 735-2227

Organized in response to plans by the Forest Service to log the Lisianski River drainage, the Pelican Forestry Council has become very active in the effort to reform management of the Tongass National Forest. It is a member group of SEACC.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND CONSERVATION ALLIANCE (PWSCA)

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, AK 99686
835-4922 FAX: 835-5395

Staff:

David Hall Executive Director

Board of Directors:

Nan Eagleson President

PWSCA's goals are to promote sound environmental policies for the Prince William Sound region. It promotes conservation of Prince William Sound's natural resources, and education about Prince William Sound's natural history, environmental concerns, and planning processes. It is the primary organization monitoring annual cleanup efforts by Exxon and has served as the principal focus for volunteers wishing to be involved in cleaning up the oil spill.

PUBLIC AWARENESS COMMITTEE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (PACE)

100 Trading Bay, Suite 4
Kenai, AK 99611
283-7170

Board of Directors:

Pat Garoutte President

The Kenai Peninsula is a historical dumping ground for industrial waste and the results are just starting to be known. PACE is the only environmental voice in the central peninsula addressing not only toxic drilling mud wastes, but recycling, proper landfill development, air pollution, water quality, and the entire gambit of environmental concerns. It not only seeks to clean up the existing mess, but wants to avoid creating anymore in the future.

SALMON BAY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (SBPA)

P.O. Box 20241
Juneau, AK 99802

Board of Directors:

Alan Stein President 463-1544

SBPA is a grassroots organization of fishermen and subsistence users who seek to protect fish habitat through education and, if necessary, legal channels. In 1990 it won 100' wide buffer strip protection of Class I and II streams on the Tongass through litigation it started for the protection of the Salmon Bay watershed. This litigation is continuing into 1991 to address unanswered questions about subsistence protections.

SAVING THE WILDLIFE

4320 Parks Ridge Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Board of Directors:

Willie Karidis President 474-8690 (evenings)

Saving the Wildlife started as an annual program on Labor Day weekend at Denali National Park to celebrate Alaska's incredible wildlife diversity and to focus on problems affecting wildlife. The Labor Day program continues and the organization is starting to take a more active role in wildlife issues.

SCIENCE AND LAW LIMITING TOXICS (SALT)

1538 W. 15th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-2721

Contact:
Carl Reller

SALT provides free professional assistance to grassroots groups and individuals statewide regarding hazardous and toxic pollution in such areas as Freedom of Information Act requests (state and federal), interpretation of environmental regulations, detailed comments on permit applications, expert witness, and publication of findings nationwide. SALT has professional participation from an environmental engineer, attorney, chemist, and risk assessment analyst.

SIERRA CLUB - ALASKA FIELD OFFICE

241 E. 5th Ave. #205
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-4048 FAX: 258-6807

Staff:

Jack Hession	Alaska Representative
Pamela Brodie	Associate Alaska Representative
Jim Young	Alaska Issues Specialist
Nancy Michaelson	Administrative Assistant

Sierra Club was one of the leaders in the national effort to pass the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. It has continued its leadership during the implementation of the act. Of special concern to the Sierra Club Field Office staff are national parks, national wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, national forest wilderness, and offshore oil and gas exploration. The ALASKA REPORT, published quarterly by the Alaska Task Force, and SIERRA BOREALIS, the bi-monthly newsletter of the Alaska Chapter of the Sierra Club, carry articles on the issues covered by the Alaska Field Office. The national office publishes SIERRA magazine.

SIERRA CLUB - ALASKA CHAPTER

P.O. Box 103441
Anchorage, AK 99510

Executive Committee

Diane Moxness Treasurer 277-3189 (h)

The Alaska Chapter of the Sierra Club is the grassroots component of the national Sierra Club in Alaska. The Chapter's business is decided by its Executive Committee. The Chapter works on a variety of issues, focusing mainly on state and local concerns; each group decides what issues to pursue given the time and talents of volunteers. The Chapter publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, SIERRA BOREALIS, and offers regular educational programs and outings. Three local groups are currently active in the Chapter and participate in the priority setting for the work of the Alaska Field Office staff located in Anchorage.

Denali Group
P.O. Box 81277
Fairbanks, AK 99708
Steve Torrence 479-8937 (h)

Juneau Group
P.O. Box 32633
Juneau, AK 99803
Michael Sakarias 789-0292 (h)

Knik Group
P.O. Box 103441
Anchorage, AK 99510
Belle Dawson 248-4818 (h)

The Regional Conservation Committee (RCC) is also an arm of the national Sierra Club in Alaska. This all-volunteer committee, independent in many ways from the Chapter, is a major participant in the priority setting for the work of the Alaska Field Office staff and has been focusing on the fight to protect and preserve the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and watchdogging Alaska's national parks.

RCC Chair

Richard Hellard
P.O. Box 210674
Auke Bay, AK 99821
789-2255 (h)

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND (SCLDF)

325 Fourth St.
Juneau, AK 99801
586-2751 FAX: 463-5891

Staff:

Eric P. Jorgensen	Managing Attorney
Robert B. Briggs	Staff Attorney
Thomas S. Waldo	Project Attorney
Marlyn J. Twitchell	Associate Attorney
David Chambers	Mining Analyst
Kaylene Farley	Office Manager
Liz Dodd	Paralegal
Ernestine Hayes	Litigation Secretary

SCLDF is an independent non-profit environmental law firm, which represents citizens and conservation groups in public interest environmental litigation. Its current caseload covers a wide range of environmental issues: cleanup and restoration of Prince William Sound, clearcutting in the Tongass National Forest, hard rock and placer mining, air and water pollution, and oil and gas development, among others. Prior legal work successfully stopped the capture of Orca whales and halted the Japanese driftnet salmon fleet's operations in the North Pacific. SCLDF recently established a mining analyst position in its Juneau office to work with citizens' groups and its attorneys on mining projects in the state.

SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY (SCS)

P.O. Box 316
Sitka, AK 99835

Contact:
Richard Nelson 747-5962

SCS is one of the oldest conservation groups in the state. Organized in 1965, SCS works on local land use and environmental issues and is active in national forest planning efforts for the north Tongass. It was one of the original sponsors of the West Chichagof Wilderness Area. SCS is a member group of SEACC.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL (SEACC)

419 Sixth Street Suite 328
Juneau, AK 99801
586-6942 FAX: 463-3312

Staff:

John Sisk	Executive Director
Buck Lindekugel	Staff Attorney
Chris Finch	Associate Director
Jane Roodenburgh	Office Manager
Adele Hamey	Bookkeeper

Board of Directors:

Larry Edwards	President
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SEACC, a coalition of 13 Southeast Alaska groups, is the region's voice for conservation. SEACC's cadre of grassroots activists are working to bring major reform to the management of the Tongass National Forest and to preserve the integrity of the region's environment. Its work nationally was vital to the passage of the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990. Timber harvesting, road construction, mining plans, fish and wildlife habitat protection, Forest Service Wilderness management, and management of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and the Haines State Forest are SEACC's primary concerns. A newsletter, THE RAVENCALL, is published quarterly.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA NATURAL RESOURCE CENTER

130 Seward Street Suite 407
Juneau, AK 99801
463-5333 FAX: 463-2620

Staff:

Joe Mehrkens	Executive Director
vacant	Regional Associate

Southeast Alaska Natural Resource Center works for management reform on Alaska's national forests. The Center works with other state and national groups to enact reform legislation, influence federal appropriations with special attention to increasing recreation, fish/wildlife, and watershed programs, and monitor forest plans.

SUSITNA VALLEY ASSOCIATION (SVA)

9600 Slalom Drive
Anchorage, AK 99516

Contact:

Loisann Reeder 346-1943

SVA was organized to fight proposed large scale timber sales planned for the Susitna Valley. A broad-based coalition of sportsmen and women, lodge owners, air taxi operators, and environmentalists, it was successful in stopping the first plan for logging and is now involved in developing the forest management plan for the area.

TAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY

1700 Branta Road
Juneau, AK 99801

Contact:

Mary Lou King 789-7540
Judy Cooper 586-2476

Taku Conservation Society works mostly in the Juneau Borough on local trails and cabins, and local land use issues, including mining. Taku is a member group of SEACC and publishes a periodic newsletter.

TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY (TCS)

P.O. Box 3377
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Contact:

Eric Hummel 225-0800
Jackie Canterbury 225-5225
Bill Rotecki 225-6357

TCS works on local land use issues emphasizing habitat protection within the Tongass National Forest. The group promotes understanding of conservation issues through public education and information programs and enlists public support for specific environmental issues. TCS is an active participant in protection of the Misty Fjords National Monument, especially monitoring the U.S. Borax molybdenum project. Recently it has been involved in revision of the State Forest Practices Act, Friends of Back Island, Leask Lakes State Park Comm., Tongass Land Management Plan revision, and Tongass reform. TCS is a member group of SEACC.

TRUSTEES FOR ALASKA (TFA)

725 Christensen Drive Suite 4
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-4244

Staff:

Randall M. Weiner Executive Director
Mike Wenig Staff Attorney
Sharon Sturges Staff Attorney
Tracy Reid Office Manager

Trustees is one of two public interest environmental law firms in Alaska (the other is SCLDF). Trustees represents its membership as well as other conservation groups, native communities, and fishermen in cases concerning such issues as groundwater protection on the North Slope, conservation of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, state mining law, oil and gas lease sales off of Alaska's coast, state land disposals, water quality, and hazardous materials and waste management.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY (TWS)

430 West 7th. Suite 210
Anchorage, AK 99501
272-9453 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:

Allen E. Smith	Alaska Regional Director
Karen Jettmar	Assistant Regional Director
Carole Lawson	Administrative Assistant

As a national leader in wilderness preservation since its establishment in 1935, The Wilderness Society is devoted to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting national forests, national parks, national wildlife refuges, national wild and scenic rivers, and BLM lands and fostering an American land ethic. The Alaska Regional Office focuses primarily on environmentally sound management of federal conservation areas and the proper implementation of the Alaska Lands Act. Top priorities include defending the wilderness qualities and environmental integrity of our parks, refuges, and forests, wilderness designation for the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and establishment of new wild and scenic rivers. The national office publishes WILDERNESS magazine four times a year.

WILDLIFE FEDERATION OF ALASKA (WFA)

750 West 2nd. #200
Anchorage, AK 99501

Board of Directors:

Jeff Parker President 272-5200

Established in 1985, Wildlife Federation of Alaska is the Alaskan affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation. This statewide group consists of sportsmen and women who are concerned with consumptive and non-consumptive use, sport and recreational issues. Dedicated to conserving Alaska's fish and wildlife, WFA focuses on protecting land and water habitat.

WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL

c/o Marlene Clarke
P.O. Box 1020
Wrangell, AK 99929

Contact:

Marlene Clarke 874-3863 or 874-2125

Wrangell Resource Council was organized to help area residents voice concerns regarding management activities in the Tongass National Forest and its adjacent waterways. There is special concern for the management of the Stikine watershed, both in the United States and British Columbia. It is a member group of SEACC.

YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL (YRCC)

P.O. Box 193
Yakutat, AK 99689

Contact:

John Vale 784-3423

Yakutat Resource Conservation Council was organized in direct response to Forest Service plans to log the fish and wildlife rich Yakutat Forelands. The Forelands were recently protected under the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990. YRCC's area of concern stretches from Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather, which includes the new Yakutaga State Game Refuge. It is a member group of SEACC.

Educational, research, lands acquisition organizations

ALASKA BIOREGIONAL NETWORK

HCO 3 Box 8496
Palmer, AK 99645

Contact:

Dove Wright 745-4763

Alaska Bioregional Network is a statewide, all-volunteer organization that uses conferences, workshops, and its journal, *BOREAL*, to explore and educate from a bioregional perspective with an emphasis on sustainable economies, biological diversity, consensus decision-making, and self-sufficiency. The bioregional vision views the world based on natural ecological, geographical, and native use regions rather than political boundaries.

ALASKA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

707 A Street Suite 208
Anchorage, AK 99501
279-4549 FAX: 258-9139

Staff:

Judy Sherburne	Director
Rob Lipkin	Botanist
John DeLapp	Botanist
Gerald Tande	Vegetation Ecologist
Ed West	Zoologist
Julie Michaelson	Data Manager
Merilee Clack	Administrative Assistant

Alaska Natural Heritage Program is the "science arm" of The Nature Conservancy. The purpose of the Heritage program is to identify unique and ecologically significant lands. This is done through an inventory of natural communities and habitats, rare and endangered species, and ecologically significant landscape features. The information is then used to guide protection of resources which represent the biological and ecological diversity of the state.

ALASKA NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION (ANHA)

605 West 4th. Ave. Suite 120
Anchorage, AK 99501
274-8440

Staff:

Frankie Barker	Operations Director
Judith Foster	Financial Director

Board of Directors:

Celia Hunter	Chair
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Alaska Natural History Association is dedicated to enhancing the understanding and conservation of Alaska's natural, cultural, and historical resources. ANHA cooperates with 26 parks, preserves, refuges and forests around the state and is participating in three new inter-agency visitor centers in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Tok. Support is generated by book sales at visitor centers.

ALASKA NATURAL RESOURCES AND OUTDOOR EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (ANROE)

P.O. Box 110536
Anchorage, AK 99511

Board of Directors

Janann Kaufman President 349-5951 (Anchorage)
Cathy Rezabeck Newsletter Editor 345-7690 (Anchorage)

ANROE is a professional educators network whose purpose is to provide and coordinate teacher and youth leader training, implement existing Alaska specific curricula, and coordinate, promote, and support outdoor and natural resource education efforts throughout the state. ANROE publishes a thematic newsletter three times a year.

ALASKA RAPTOR REHABILITATION CENTER (ARRC)

P.O. Box 2984
Sitka, AK 99835
747-8662

Facility location: 1101 Sawmill Creek Road

Staff:

Jerry Deppa	Director
Lynn Vaught	Rehabilitation Director
Scott Ford	Assistant Rehab Director
Cheryl Dyehouse	Administrative Assistant
Martha Speer	Treasurer

Board of Directors:

Dr. Rod Vaught President

As the state's pioneer raptor care facility, Alaska Raptor Rehabilitation Center is committed to providing medical services to injured birds of prey. Raptors received are treated, rehabilitated and returned to the wild whenever possible. Non-releasable birds are placed in educational centers, breeding programs, zoos, or wild animal parks nationwide for long-term care. The mission of ARRC, in addition to providing care, is education of the general public and students of raptor studies or avian medicine. Educational opportunities are enhanced through close cooperation with the University of Alaska Southeast. ARRC depends heavily on local volunteers and publishes a quarterly newsletter.

ANCHORAGE COMMITTEE FOR RESOURCE EDUCATION (ACRE)

605 W. 4th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Contact:

Kelly Smith President 274-5437 (days)

ACRE is dedicated to enhancing the understanding and appreciation of Alaska's natural resources. ACRE believes that the wise care and use of these resources can only come from knowledgeable citizens. ACRE helps prepare citizens and future leaders by providing technical expertise to local school districts and community groups. Whenever possible, ACRE emphasizes the use of the natural world as a classroom.

ANCHORAGE RECYCLING CENTER

6161 Rosewood Street
Anchorage, AK 99518
562-2267

Staff:

Tom Turner Manager

Organized by Alaska Center for the Environment, Anchorage Recycling Center is leased to Anchorage Refuge, Inc. It is the largest full service, multi-material recycling facility in Alaska. The Recycling Center recycles aluminum cans, newspapers, glass containers, cardboard, copper/brass, scrap aluminum, computer paper, and office paper. It buys recyclables at 6161 Rosewood (main facility); 54th and Juneau; Eagle River mobile location; Wasilla mobile location. Recycling consulting services are available on request.

CENTER FOR ALASKAN COASTAL STUDIES

P.O. Box 2225
Homer, AK 99603
235-6667

Staff:

Christa K. Collier Executive Director
Susie Alexander Administrative Assistant

Board of Directors:

Steve K. Yoshida President

This marine research and education center specializes in environmental education opportunities for people of all ages. It is dedicated to preserving the integrity of Kachemak Bay and other Alaskan waters by promoting a balance between the natural environment and technological progress.

CENTRAL PENINSULA COMMUNITY RECYCLING

43955 Sterling Highway
Soldotna, AK 99669

Contact:

Peggy Mullen 262-9225

Recycling in the Kenai and Soldotna region of the Kenai Peninsula is carried out by the folks at Central Peninsula Community Recycling.

DENALI FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 212
Denali Park, AK 99755

Staff:

Michael Cobbold Executive Director

Board of Directors:

George Fleharty Chair

Denali Foundation, founded to benefit our planet, the State of Alaska, and Denali National Park through research, education, and communication, sponsors the Denali Elderhostel program, a residential education program for seniors. The program will run 17 weeks during the summer 1991. Land on the Park boundary has been donated to Denali Foundation as a site for a research center. This is a top priority for the National Park Service. Initial planning and fundraising for the research center will begin in 1991. The foundation has also established a Grizzly Fund to support education, research, and resource programs on Grizzly bears.

ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS OF ALASKA

707 A Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
257-2708 FAX: 276-6847

Board of Directors:

Lee Gorsuch Chair

Ecological Economics of Alaska is an educational catalyst for developing environmentally sound economic strategies and reconciling economic development and environmental protection through forums for representatives of environmental groups, business, government, educators, and the general public.

ENERGY RESOURCE AND INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

949 E. 36th Suite 403
Anchorage, AK 99508
273-9457 FAX: 563-1734

Staff:

Ginny Moore

ERIC provides information and referral on the latest residential, commercial, institutional, and community energy use with an emphasis on efficiency and renewable energy sources. The public is encouraged to take advantage of their publications, slide shows, videos, computer software and energy product information. It publishes a bi-monthly newsletter on energy efficient residential construction.

FRIENDS OF CHUGACH STATE PARK

P.O. Box 100127
Anchorage, AK 99510

Board of Directors:

Allan Shayer President 343-6184 (days)

Friends of Chugach State Park is dedicated to the protection of the natural resources and wilderness values of the park through public education on issues, the encouragement of non-motorized uses, natural history interpretation, and volunteer service.

FRIENDS OF KENNICOTT

3018 Alder Circle
Anchorage, AK 99508

Board of Directors:

Rich Kirkwood President 258-2350

Declared one of the nation's eleven most endangered sites by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Kennicott Mine needs immediate attention. Friends was organized solely to provide for the preservation of the central buildings. Friends works in cooperation with the National Park Service (Kennicott is surrounded by Wrangell-St. Elias National Park), Kennicott Corporation, Great Kennicott Land Company, McCarthy-Kennicott Historical Museum, and the Alaska State Office of Historic Preservation. It oversees contracts that provide needed stabilization.

KACHEMAK HERITAGE LAND TRUST (KHLT)

P.O. Box 2400
Homer, AK 99603
235-5263

Contact:

Janice Schofield

Kachemak Heritage Land Trust protects sensitive lands on the southern Kenai Peninsula through acquisition of property and conservation easements. Its priorities for protection include critical habitat, historic trails, homesteads, and lands adjacent to parks and wilderness areas. KHLT fosters responsible stewardship and enjoyment of our natural resources through education programs.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY OF ALASKA

601 West 5th Ave. Suite 550
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-3133 FAX: 276-2584
Travel program: 258-9742

Staff:

Susan L. Ruddy	Alaska Director
Stephen C. Planchon	Lands Program Director
Hilary Hilscher	Director of Program Development
Kathryn Hess	Administrative Assistant
Lois J. Clifton	Secretary/Receptionist
Carolyn Muegge-Vaughan	Trips Coordinator
Charlotte Masarik	Trips Assistant

The Nature Conservancy is dedicated to preserving plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on earth by protecting the lands and water they need to survive. This goal is accomplished through:

***IDENTIFICATION:** The Natural Heritage Program is a computer-assisted ecological inventory which provides scientific information as to what species and communities are rare, where they exist, and what they need to survive (see AK Natural Heritage Program).

***PROTECTION:** Often land is acquired by outright purchase or as a gift to be included in the Conservancy's system of preserves, which is now the largest of its kind in the world. Sometimes land is protected voluntarily by the owner.

***STEWARDSHIP:** Volunteer and professional land stewards oversee preserve management, research and public use. The Conservancy also monitors protected areas it has transferred to other private or government conservation agencies.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND USERS ASSOCIATION (PWSUA)

P.O. Box 211969
Anchorage, AK 99521

Contact:
Tim Worthen 337-7258

PWSUA was organized in 1984 in response to the dramatic increase in visitors to the sound and to the potential for rapid and unwise development. A diverse group of powerboaters, kayakers, sailors, hikers, and government and commercial interests, PWSUA works to achieve wise and orderly development of Prince William Sound while preserving its natural character and beauty.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SCIENCE CENTER

P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
424-5800 FAX: 424-5820

Staff:

Dr. Gary Thomas	Director
Nancy Bird	Administrative Coordinator
Penny Oswalt	Office Manager

Board of Directors:

Dr. Charles Monnett	President
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The Science Center's mission is to contribute effectively to the comprehensive description, sustained monitoring, and more complete ecological understanding of Prince William Sound and its wetlands, river systems, and drainage basin. It will thereby serve as an information resource for decision makers responsible for the conservation and development of these diverse and complex ecosystems.

Elements of this mission are: basic and applied scientific research projects, an organized repository of scientific research of the region, maintenance of laboratory and field research facilities, and education programs for all ages.

RE-GROUP

P.O. Box 2861
Soldotna, AK 99669

Contact:
Sanne Seggerman 262-3189

Re-Group works to increase public awareness of the benefits of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling through education and citizen participation. It provides support and assistance to the waste management efforts of local communities and governments and publishes a bi-monthly column in the Peninsula Clarion.

SOUND RENEWAL PROJECT

608 Gold Street
Juneau, AK 99801
586-5683

Contact:
David LaChapelle

Sound Renewal Project was organized to provide a creative response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. A sanctuary boat, an album of oil spill songs, and "spiritual cleanup" are among its accomplishments. The ongoing purpose of the project is to utilize creativity to support the sacred use of Alaskan lands and peoples.

WOLF SONG OF ALASKA

6430 Ridge Tree Circle
Anchorage, AK 99516
346-3073 FAX: 346-1221

Dimond Center Educational Exhibit: 522-4696

Staff:
Tom Talasz Executive Director

Wolf Song of Alaska was founded in 1989 as an apolitical, pro-wolf organization to help protect and develop an understanding of the wolf through education and research. It has a large educational exhibit next to the library in the Dimond Center which features displays, dioramas, a children's theater, and gift shop. It also has facilities to host guests, artists, and scientists. It has begun development plans for a 100 acre project in the Anchorage area that will serve as a permanent facility for education and research programs related to the wolf. It will host the internationally acclaimed "Wolves and Humans" exhibit at the Egan Center from June 21 to October 6, 1991.

Organizations with environmental components

ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP (AKPIRG)

P.O. Box 101093
Anchorage, AK 99510
278-3661 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:

Stephen Conn Executive Director

Board of Directors:

John Shively Chair

AKPIRG is the state's only consumer advocacy group. It also focuses attention on open government, energy and economic policy reform, and utility reform. It has been active in environmental issues from an economic standpoint.

ALASKANS FOR PEACE

P.O. Box 363
Homer, AK 99603

Board of Directors:

Charlie Gibson President

Alaskans for Peace is dedicated to promoting peace through public education, promoting sister city programs and citizen exchanges, supporting local nuclear free zones, and working for a peaceful resolution of the arms race and economic conversion of military economies. In 1989 it guided the successful Homer nuclear free zone initiative through the government process.

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA

605 Barrow Street Suite 2
Anchorage, AK 99501
276-5864

Staff:

Walter Hay Executive Director
Rebecca Rogers Program Director
Alice La Rue Office Manager
Margaret Timmerman Trek Coordinator

Board of Directors:

Buff Burtis, MD President

American Lung Association of Alaska is Alaska's primary clean air advocate. Sponsor of the Clean Air Coalition, Lung Association of Alaska is actively involved in both outdoor and indoor air quality issues. The Lung Association also sponsors an exciting series of skiing and bicycling treks in Alaska.

BERING SEA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

725 Christensen Drive
Anchorage, AK 99501
279-6519 FAX: 258-6688

Staff:

Henry Mitchell	Executive Director
Jon Zuck	Fisheries Extension Specialist
Dan Albrecht	Marine Policy Specialist
C. Demming Cowles	D.C. Counsel
Judy Henzler	Project Administrator
Diane Pyle	Financial Administrator

Board of Directors:

Henry Ivanoff	President
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Bering Sea Fishermen's Association is concerned with a number environmental issues that could potentially impact the rich fishery that its members depend upon. It is active in the move to restrict the use of highseas driftnets and is the catalyst of the Bristol Bay Buyback Coalition, a group of fishing organizations, native communities, and environmentalists which advocate the repurchase of federal offshore oil and gas leases in Bristol Bay, the richest fishery in the world.

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED (CDFU)

P.O. Box 939
Cordova, AK 99574
424-3447 FAX: 424-3430

Staff:

Marilyn B. Leland	Executive Director
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Board of Directors:

Jerry McCune	President
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CDFU was the lead fishing organization responding to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In addition to its response to the spill, it has taken a very active role in legislative matters to further protect the marine environment from future spills and is active in the many air and water pollution problems surrounding the Alyeska Pipeline terminal in Valdez.

GWICH'IN STEERING COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 202768
Anchorage, AK 99520
258-6814 FAX: 274-4145

Staff:

Bob Childers	Project Director
Cynthia Monroe	Project Assistant

The Gwich'in are caribou people, the northern most Indian nation in North America. Their culture, nutrition, and whole way of life depends on the Porcupine (River) Caribou Herd. The Gwich'in Steering Committee organized following the June 1988 gathering of the Gwich'in Athabaskan Indians in Arctic Village. This was the first such gathering of the Gwich'in people in over 100 years. Its immediate goals are to protect the calving and nursery grounds of the Porcupine Caribou herd in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and to negotiate a US-Canada "free passage" agreement to address border issues which interfere with their traditional subsistence activities.

SANE/ALASKA

Mail: 3605 Arctic Blvd. #1717
Anchorage, AK 99503

Office: 419 Barrow
Anchorage, AK
272-0621

Staff:

Christopher Toal Executive Director

Fairbanks contact:

Ed Davis 479-SANE (h)

Board of Directors:

Randall Holmes President

SANE/Alaska is a statewide grassroots public interest advocacy and educational organization which focuses on peace, disarmament, justice, and environmental issues. The group is an affiliate of SANE/FREEZE: Campaign for Global Security (the nation's largest disarmament organization with over 180,000 members). SANE/Alaska's mission is to educate Alaskans in order to recruit members and organize them into a citizen's movement to reverse the arms race, abolish nuclear weapons, and construct a world of peace, justice, and respect for the environment. SANE/Alaska was the sponsor of Alaska's successful Nuclear Free Arctic resolution which passed in 1987. SANE/Alaska has actively opposed Navy homeporting of nuclear armed ships in Alaska and continues to oppose U.S. and Soviet arctic/submarine militarization which threatens the environment and world peace.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ADF&G - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

DEC - Department of Environmental Conservation

DNR - Department of Natural Resources

OCS - Outer Continental Shelf

SCLDF - Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

SEACC - Southeast Alaska Conservation Council