ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001-2002 8672
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Post-season evaluation

Following the end of the season State managers will prepare their annual fishing season summary report, and Federal managers will provide a review of input from Federal agencies and subsistence users and an evaluation of interagency coordination. Federal managers will include Regional Councils in their post-season review. State and Federal managers will exchange post-season fishery summaries. Subsequently, State and Federal managers ill prepare a brief joint season summary report for the State Board of Fisheries and Federal Subsistence Board each year. This report will address run strength, attainment of escapement objectives (where applicable), and whether State and Federal subsistence uses were provided for. Additionally, it will include an evaluation and recommendations regarding the interagency management process, law enforcement issues, and information needs germane to in-season management. The latter will be submitted for consideration in the annual Federal subsistence resource monitoring project selection process. This summary report will also serve as a basis for pre-season discussions for the following fishing season.

Roles:

Regional Councils/Subsistence Users and Other Affected Public Interests:

- Review pre-season management plans to identify resource and subsistence concerns.
- Participate in meetings between State and Federal managers and fisheries interest groups, before, during, and after the season.
- Receive relevant State and Federal in-season news releases.
- Participate in post-season reviews and evaluations on the effectiveness of the Protocol.

Federal Managers:

- Participate in State pre-season, in-season, and pos eason meetings and conference calls with fisheries interest groups.
- Provide input to the State during the development of the annual Yukon Area pre-season management plan.
- Share fishery information with State managers in a timely manner to monitor fish runs.
- Provide input to State managers as decisions on fishery openings and closures are being made and meet with State managers as needed.
- Issue Federal special actions and news releases.
- Receive relevant State emergency orders and news releases.

- Consult with State managers during the season.
- Participate in post-season reviews and evaluations with State managers.
- Coordinate with YRCFC and other affected interests.
- Conduct post-season reviews and evaluations.

State Managers:

- Participate in meetings with fisheries interest groups, subsistence users, and Federal managers, before, during, and after the season.
- Finalize the annual Yukon Area pre-season management plan (Fisheries Outlook and Management Strategies)
- Share fishery management information with Federal managers in a timely manner to monitor in-season fish runs.
- Consult with Federal managers during the season.
- Issue State emergency orders and news releases.
- Receive relevant Federal news releases and special actions.
- Conduct post-season reviews and evaluations.

Joint Technical Committee:

Formation of a joint technical committee is not considered necessary to implement this protocol. A joint technical committee will be considered in the development of a long term in-season management protocol for other areas of Alaska.

Funding:

The interagency coordination established under this protocol is not expected to require significant additional expenditures over those previously identified by the agencies for their respective programs. If there are unanticipated costs for implementing this protocol, such costs will be noted and reported in the post-season review.

General Provisions:
Modifications within the scope of this understanding shall be made by mutual consent of the signatories, signed and dated by all parties.

YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE
SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

Fisheries Management Process

Participants

Public/Users:

- **Subsistence, personal use, recreational & commercial users**
- **Fisheries Interest/Cooperative Groups**
- **Regional Advisory Councils**
- **Community representatives**

Provide input to State and Federal managers, participate in research, data collection & sharing

Agencies:

- **State staff**

Manage commercial, personal use and recreational fisheries, manage state subsistence fisheries, participate in research, data collection & sharing

- **Federal staff**

Provide input to State managers, manage subsistence fisheries in applicable Federal waters, participate in research, data collection & sharing

Pre-season Management Process

Preparation of Pre-season Management Plan by State

Plan includes pre-season outlook and describes how in-season management process will carry out Board of Fisheries regulations, plans, policies etc. for conservation and allocation.

Federal subsistence uses are considered in the pre-season plan

In-season Management Process

In-season Decision Making

A. By State Area Management and Research Biologists with input and data sharing from Federal and State staff and affected fisheries interests.

B. By Federal managers for Federal subsistence fisheries on Federal reserved waters with input and data sharing from State and Federal staff, Regional Advisory Council representatives and other affected fisheries interests.

Post-season Process

Post-season Review and Evaluation

By State Area Management and Research biologists and Federal managers, with discussion and data sharing between State and Federal staff, and between Federal managers and Regional Council representatives.

Signatories:

Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Date:

Regional Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Date:

Associate Regional Director
National Park Service
Date:

State Director
Bureau of Land Management
Date:

Regional Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Date:

Regional Forester
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Date:

Chair
Federal Subsistence Board
Date:

Subsistence in Alaska: A Year 2000 Update

Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Box 25526, Juneau, Alaska, 99802 (907) 465-4147

Introduction

Subsistence fishing and hunting are important for the economies and cultures of many families and communities in Alaska. Subsistence exists alongside other important uses of fish and game in Alaska, including commercial fishing, sport fishing, personal use fishing, and general hunting. This report provides an update on subsistence in Alaska, including the dual state-federal management system.

What is Subsistence?

State and federal law define subsistence as the "customary and traditional uses" of wild resources for food, clothing, fuel, transportation, construction, art, crafts, sharing, and customary trade. Subsistence uses are central to the customs and traditions of many cultural groups in Alaska, including Aleut, Athabaskan, Alutiiq, Euroamerican, Haida, Inupiat, Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Yup'ik. Subsistence fishing and hunting are important sources of employment and nutrition in almost all rural communities.

Commercial fishing differs from subsistence fishing, as it is fishing for sale on commercial markets. Subsistence fish and game cannot be commercially sold. Personal use fishing is similar to subsistence fishing, except that it is fishing with nets for food in areas generally closed to subsistence, particularly by residents of urbanized areas. Sport fishing and sport hunting differ from subsistence in that, although food is one product, they are conducted primarily for recreational values, following principles of "fair chase". While subsistence is productive economic activity which is part of a normal routine of work in rural areas, sport fishing and sport hunting usually are scheduled as recreational breaks from a normal work routine.

Who Qualifies for Subsistence?

Federal and state laws currently differ in who qualifies for subsistence. Rural Alaska residents qualify for subsistence under federal law. About 20% of Alaska's population (123,118 people in 270 communities) lived in rural areas in 1999 (see Fig. 1). Of the rural population, 62,646 (51%) were Alaska Native and 60,472 (49 %) were not Alaska Native. Of Alaska's urban population (498,882 people), about 35,243 (7%) were Alaska Native and 463,639 (93%) were not Alaska Native. Under state law, rural residents qualified for subsistence from 1978-1989. Since 1989, all state residents have qualified under state law.

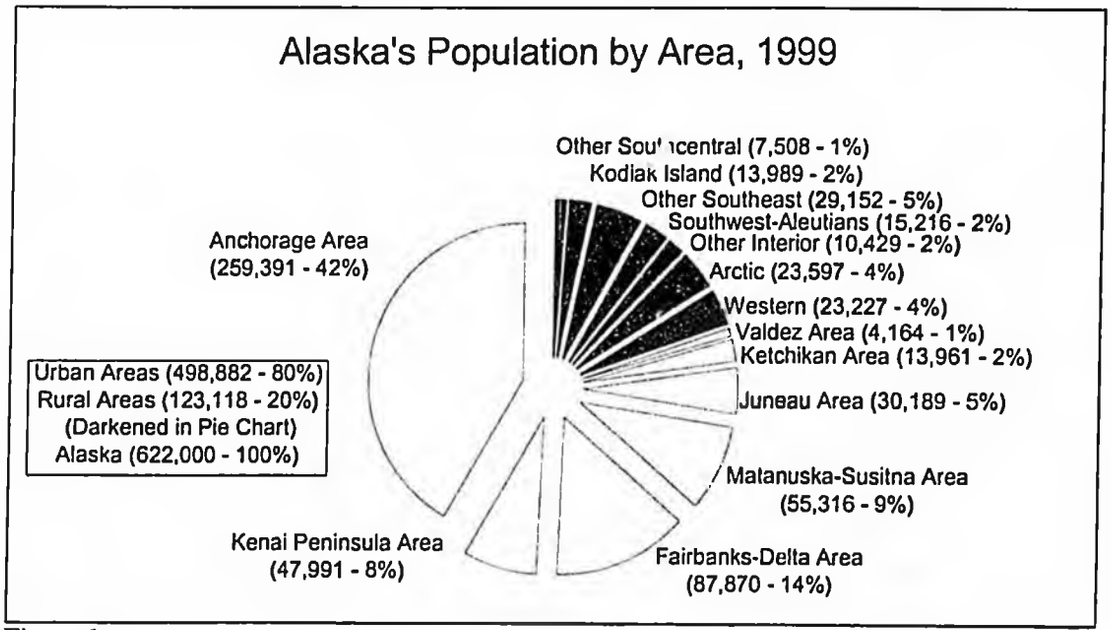

Figure 1

Percent of Households Participating in Subsistence Activities in Rural Areas

Area	Harvesting Game	Using Game	Harvesting Fish	Using Fish
Arctic	63%	92%	78%	96%
Interior	69%	88%	75%	92%
Southcentral	55%	79%	80%	94%
Southeast	48%	79%	80%	95%
Southwest	65%	90%	86%	94%
Western	70%	90%	96%	100%
Total Rural	60%	86%	83%	95%

Figure 2

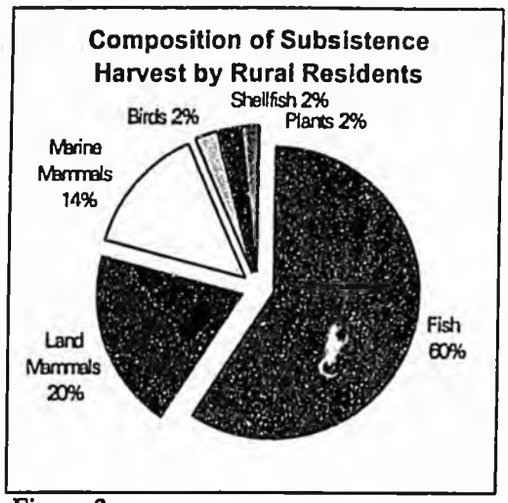

Figure 3

Who Participates in Subsistence?

Most rural families in Alaska depend on subsistence fishing and hunting. A substantial proportion of rural households harvest and use wild foods (see Fig. 2). For surveyed communities in different rural areas, from 92%-100% of sampled households used fish, 79%-92% used wildlife, 75%-98% harvested fish, and 48%-70% harvested wildlife. Because subsistence foods are widely shared, most residents of rural communities make use of subsistence foods during the course of the year.

What is the Rural Food Harvest?

Most of the wild food harvested by rural families is composed of fish (about 60% by weight), along with land mammals (20%), marine mammals (14%), birds (2%), shellfish (2%), and plants (2%) (see Fig. 3). Fish varieties include salmon, halibut, herring, and whitefish. Seals, sea lion, walrus, beluga, and bowhead whale comprise the marine mammal harvest. Moose, caribou, deer, bear, Dall sheep, mountain goat, and beaver are commonly used land mammals, depending on the community and area.

How Large is the Subsistence Harvest?

The subsistence food harvest in rural areas represents about 2% of the fish and game harvested annually in Alaska (see Fig. 4). Commercial fisheries harvest about 97% of the statewide harvest (about 2.0 billion lbs annually), while sport fishing and hunting take about 1% (18.0 million lbs).

Though relatively small in the statewide picture, subsistence fishing and hunting provide a major part of the food supply of rural Alaska (see Figs. 5 and 6). Our best estimate is about 43.7 million lbs (usable weight) of wild foods are harvested annually by residents of rural areas of the state, and 9.8 million lbs by urban residents (see Fig. 6). On a per person basis, the annual wild food harvest is about 375 lbs per person per year for residents of rural areas (about a pound a day per person), and 22 lbs per person per year for urban areas (see Fig. 5).

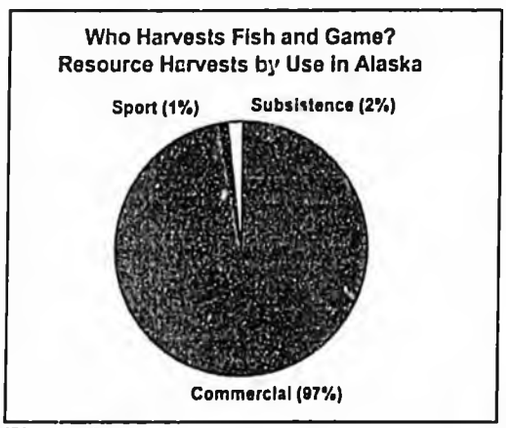

Figure 4

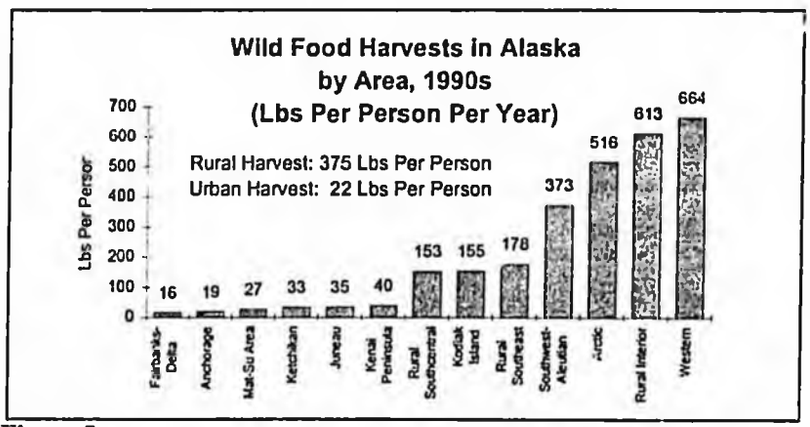

Figure 5

Nutritional Value of Subsistence

The subsistence food harvest provides a major part of the nutritional requirements of Alaska's population. The annual rural harvest of 375 lbs per person contains 242% of the protein requirements of the rural population (that is, it contains about 118 grams of protein per person per day; about 49 grams is the mean daily requirement) (see Fig. 6). The subsistence harvest contains 35% of the caloric requirements of the rural population (that is, it contains about 840 Kcal daily, assuming a 2,400 Kcal/day mean daily requirement). The urban wild food harvests contain 15% of the protein requirements and 2% of the caloric requirements of the urban population (see Fig. 6).

Wild Food Harvests in Alaska: Nutritional and Replacement Values

	nnual Wild Food Harvest (Lbs Per Person)	Annual Wild Food Harvest (Total Lbs)	Percent of Population's Required Protein (49 g/day)	Percent of Population's Required Calories (2400 C/day)	Estimated Wild Food Replacement Value @ $3/lb	Estimated Wild Food Replacement Value @ $5/lb
Rural Areas						
Southcentral	153	1,688,467	99%	14%	$5,065,401	$8,442,335
Kodiak Island	155	2,061,607	100%	14%	$6,184,821	$10,308,035
Southeast	178	5,064,509	115%	17%	$15,193,527	$25,322,545
Southwest-Aleutian	373	5,114,522	241%	35%	$15,343,566	$25,572,610
Interior	613	6,359,597	398%	57%	$19,078,791	$31,797,985
Arctic	516	10,507,255	333%	48%	$31,521,765	$52,536,275
Western	664	12,918,649	429%	62%	$38,755,947	$64,593,245
Total Rural	375	43,714,606	242%	35%	$131,143,818	$218,573,030
Urban Areas						
Ketchikan Area	33	461,855	22%	3%	$1,385,566	$2,309,276
Juneau Area	35	922,910	22%	3%	$2,768,729	$4,614,548
Matsu Area	27	1,056,322	17%	2%	$3,168,966	$5,281,610
Fairbanks-Delta	16	1,307,648	10%	1%	$3,922,944	$6,538,240
Kenai Peninsula	40	1,600,320	26%	4%	$4,800,960	$8,001,600
Anchorage Area	19	4,390,957	13%	2%	$13,172,872	$2' 1,786
Total Urban	23	9,740,012	15%	2%	$29,220,036	$48,700,060
Alaska Total	100	53,454,618	65%	9%	$160,363,854	$267,273,090

Figure 6

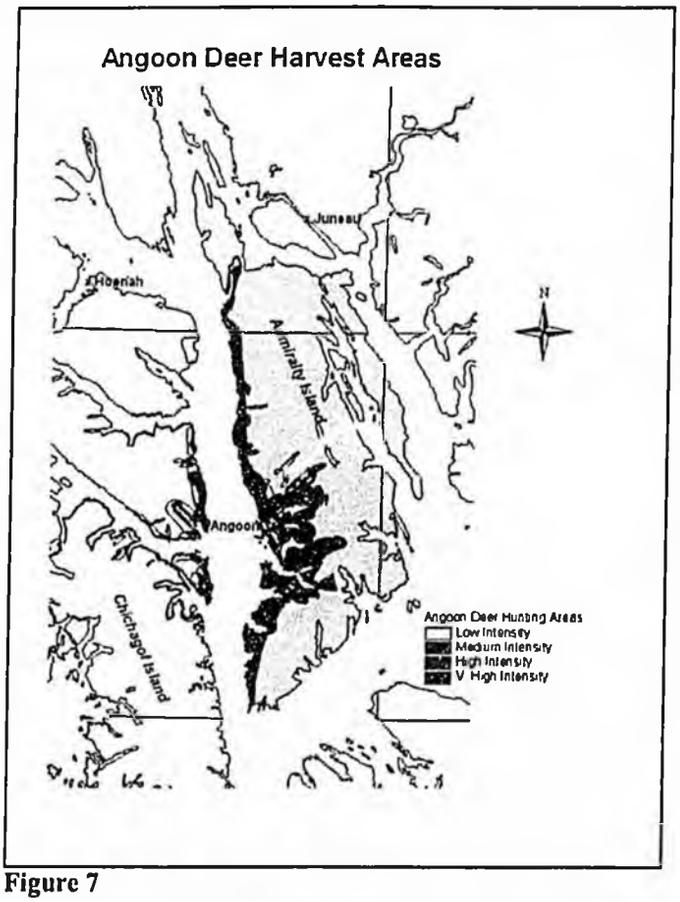

Figure 7

Traditional Harvest Areas

Studies show that subsistence users tend to harvest in traditional use areas surrounding their communities. Subsistence harvest areas are accessible from the community, although seasonal camps are used to access some species. Subsistence harvest areas for communities are definable and relatively predictable. Subsistence users generally do not harvest outside their community's traditional use areas (see Fig. 7).

The Monetary Value of Subsistence Harvests

Subsistence fishing and hunting are important to the rural economy. Attaching a dollar value to wild food harvests is difficult, as subsistence products do not circulate in markets. However, if families did not have subsistence foods, substitutes would have to be purchased. If one assumes a replacement expense of $3 - $5 per pound, the simple "replacement value" of the wild food harvests in rural Alaska may be estimated at $131.1 - $218.6 million dollars annually (see Fig. 6).

Subsistence and Money

Subsistence is part of a rural economic system, called a "mixed, subsistence-market" economy. Families invest

money into small-scale, efficient technologies to harvest wild foods, such as fishwheels, gill nets, motorized skiffs, and snowmachines. Subsistence food production is directed toward meeting the self-limited needs of families and small communities, not market sale or accumulated profit as in commercial market production. Families follow a prudent economic strategy of using a portion of the household monetary earnings to capitalize in subsistence technologies for producing food. This combination of money from paid employment and subsistence food production is what characterizes the mixed, subsistence-market economies of rural areas. Successful families in rural areas combine jobs with subsistence activities and share wild food harvests with cash-poor households who cannot fish or hunt, such as elders, the disabled, and single mothers with small children.

Dual Subsistence Management

Subsistence fishing and hunting in Alaska are regulated by the State of Alaska and the federal government, depending upon where the harvests occur. This system is called a "dual management system" because there are overlapping state-federal jurisdictions in many areas. The federal government regulates federal subsistence fisheries and hunts on federal public lands and federally-reserved waters in Alaska. The State of Alaska regulates state subsistence fisheries and hunts on all Alaskan lands and waters. A harvester should consult both the federal subsistence regulation booklet and the state subsistence regulation booklet, to be appraised of the complete set of hunting or fishing regulations in a particular area

The Alaska Board of Fisheries and the Alaska Board of Game create regulations for state subsistence fisheries or hunts. The Federal Subsistence Board creates regulations for federal subsistence fisheries or hunts. In creating regulations, each board follows procedures for obtaining information and comment on proposed regulations from the public, agencies, and other interests.

Hunting of marine mammals is managed by the federal government through the National Marine Fisheries Service (seals, sea lions, and whales) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (polar bear, sea otters, and walrus). There is an exemption in the federal Marine Mammal Protection Act to allow for the traditional harvest and use of marine mammals by coastal Alaska Natives.

Subsistence hunting and fishing are closed in non-rural areas of Alaska by the federal and state programs. Federal law recognizes subsistence harvests only by residents of rural areas. State law recognizes subsistence harvests in subsistence areas outside the boundaries of "nonsubsistence areas". The Federal Subsistence Board and the Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries and Game have determined that the areas around Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez are non-rural areas, where fish and game harvests may be allowed under sport, personal use, or commercial regulations, but not under subsistence regulations.

The Subsistence Priority

Subsistence uses of fish and land mammals are given a priority over commercial fishing and recreational fishing and hunting in state and federal law. This means that when the harvestable portion of a fish stock or game population is not sufficient for all public uses, that subsistence uses are restricted last by regulation.

By and large, urban fishers and hunters have not experienced major changes in harvest opportunity due to the subsistence priority. General hunting and sport fishing regulations continue to provide opportunities for residents and non-residents. Personal use net fisheries provide for established food fisheries of urban residents in areas closed to subsistence fishing.

For example, during the eleven-year period when the rural priority was being implemented under state management (1978-1989), general resident hunting seasons for caribou increased by 36% (from 5,505 days to 7,500 days), moose hunting days decreased by 10% (from 2,961 days to 2,671 days), and Dall sheep hunting days increased by 2% (from 1,855 days to 1,900 days) – comparing the 1978-79 resident season with the 1989-90 resident season. That is, during this period, hunting days by urban hunters for caribou, moose, and sheep were not significantly changed by the rural subsistence priority.

The greatest effect of state and federal subsistence laws has been to legally recognize customary and traditional harvest practices and uses in rural areas. Because of the law, the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game and the Federal Subsistence Board have created subsistence regulations designed to provide opportunity for the continued harvest of the rural food supply. While impacts on urban residents have been relatively small, the impacts on rural areas have been great. Rural residents have a legally protected opportunity to fish and hunt to feed families following long-term customs and traditions.

Robert J. Wolfe, Research Director, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, Juneau, March 2000

INTERIM MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

for

Coordinated Fisheries and Wildlife Management for Subsistence Uses on Federal Public Lands in Alaska

between

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Federal Subsistence Board

and

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Board of Fisheries, and Alaska Board of Game

I. PREAMBLE

This Interim Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service (collectively, Federal agencies), and the Federal Subsistence Board (Federal Board), and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and the Alaska Board of Game (collectively, State Boards), establishes guidelines to coordinate in managing subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands in Alaska.

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska, under its laws and regulations, is responsible for the management, protection, maintenance, enhancement, rehabilitation, and extension of the fish and wildlife resources of the State on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses, such as providing a priority for subsistence harvest and use of fish and wildlife (where such uses are customary and traditional), and implements its program through the State Boards and the ADF&G, providing for public participation through Advisory Committees authorized in the State's laws and regulations (Alaska Statutes Title 16; Alaska Administrative Code Title 5) and through the Administrative Procedures Act;

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, by authority of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and other laws of Congress, regulations, and policies, is responsible for protecting and providing the opportunity for rural residents of Alaska to engage in a subsistence way of life on Federal public lands in Alaska, consistent with the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, as those lands are defined in

ANILCA section 102 and Federal regulation (36 CFR Part 242 and 50 CFR Part 100 pgs 1276-1313, dated January 8, 1999) and implements its program through the Federal Board, providing for public participation through Regional Advisory Councils authorized by Section 805 of Title VIII of ANILCA and Federal regulations (above); and,

WHEREAS, ANILCA, Title VIII, authorizes the Federal Government to enter into cooperative agreements in order to accomplish the purposes and policies of Title VIII, and the State of Alaska and the Federal Government believe it is in the best interests of the fish and wildlife resources and the public to enter into this Memorandum of Agreement;

THEREFORE, the signatories endorse coordination of State and Federal regulatory processes and the collection and exchange of data and information relative to fish and wildlife populations and their use necessary for subsistence management on public lands. This MOA forms the basis for such cooperation and coordination among the parties with regard to subsistence management of fish and wildlife resources.

II. PURPOSES:

The purpose of this MOA is to provide a foundation and direction for coordinated interagency subsistence fisheries and wildlife management, consistent with State and Federal statutes, that will protect and promote the sustained health of fish and wildlife populations, ensure conservation and stability in fisheries and wildlife management, and include meaningful public involvement. The signatories hereby enter this MOA to establish guidelines for subsequent agreements and protocols to implement coordinated management of fish and wildlife resources and their subsistence uses on Federal public lands in Alaska.

III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

1) Ensure conservation of fish and wildlife resources while providing for continued subsistence uses through coordinated interagency subsistence management and regulatory programs that promote coordination and cooperation between State and Federal agencies, regulatory bodies, Regional Advisory Councils and Advisory Committees, local organizations, tribes and other government entities;

2) Use the best available scientific information and local traditional knowledge, for decisions regarding subsistence fisheries and wildlife management;

3) Avoid duplication in research, monitoring, and management;

4) Involve subsistence and other users in the fisheries and wildlife management planning process;

5) Ensure the exchange of fisheries and wildlife information between the signatories, subsistence users, Alaska Native groups including Alaska Native tribes, non-profit regional organizations and governments, Regional Advisory Councils and Advisory Committees on fish and wildlife management, and other pertinent Alaska organizations, local organizations and government, and,

6) Promote stability in fish and wildlife management and minimize unnecessary disruption to subsistence and other beneficial uses of fish and wildlife resources.

IV. THE SIGNATORIES MUTUALLY AGREE:

1) To cooperate and coordinate their respective research, monitoring, regulatory, and management actions to ensure the conservation of fish and wildlife populations in accordance with scientific and cultural principles.

2) That State historical and current harvest and population data and information and cultural information are critical components of successful implementation of Federal responsibilities under ANILCA Title VIII. To the extent possible, Federal research programs should supplement and complement the State, regional, and local programs.

3) To provide a priority for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources as set forth in the relevant State or Federal law, and to allow for other beneficial uses of fish and wildlife resources when harvestable surpluses are sufficient, consistent with ANILCA, Title VIII, Section 815(3) and AS 16.05.258.

4) That cooperative funding agreements implementing the provisions of this agreement may be negotiated when necessary and as authorized by Title VIII, Section 809 of ANILCA. Funding agreements for cooperative research and monitoring studies of subsistence resources with organizations representing local subsistence users will be an important component of information gathering and management programs.

5) That the state and federal standards for conservation of fish and wildlife populations are generally compatible.

6) That the Federal agencies and ADF&G will establish protocols that will address data collection and information management, data analysis and review, in-season fisheries and wildlife management, and other key issues jointly agreed upon.

7) To cooperate through interagency Federal-State technical committees that may include Regional Advisory Council representatives, among others, as necessary to implement the protocols in the identification of data and information important for the Federal agencies to fulfill their responsibilities under Title VIII of ANILCA.

8) To provide an opportunity, through interagency Federal-State technical committees, for appropriate scientific staff, along with Regional Advisory Council representatives, subsistence users and other members of the public, to discuss and review data analyses associated with proposal analyses and resource and harvest assessment and monitoring.

9) To designate liaisons for policy communications and, as appropriate, to designate local agency representatives for efficient day-to-day communication, field operations, and data retrieval between State and Federal programs.

10) To provide adequate opportunity for the Federal agencies, Regional Advisory Councils and ADF&G to review data analyses associated with proposed subsistence special actions and subsistence emergency orders. Where conservation of the resource is of immediate concern, the review shall not delay timely management action.

11) To cooperatively review existing State management plans providing an opportunity for Regional Advisory Councils, Advisory Committees and other publics to participate. To use State management plans as the initial basis for any management actions so long as they provide for subsistence priorities under state and federal law. Procedures for management plan revisions will be developed by the respective Federal and State Boards in a protocol.

12) To use the State's harvest reporting and assessment systems supplemented by information from other sources to monitor subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands. In some cases, Federal subsistence seasons and harvest limits necessitate separate Federal subsistence permits and harvest reports.

13) Local residents will have meaningful involvement in subsistence wildlife and fisheries management processes.

V. SCOPE FOR INDIVIDUAL PROTOCOLS:

The signatories agree to implement this agreement through a set of protocols. Individual protocols provide a foundation for cooperation and coordination between the signatories, as appropriate, for management and regulation of subsistence fish and wildlife uses.

1) Individual protocols will be developed between the Federal agencies and ADF&G and between the Federal Board and State Boards, as appropriate, including, but not limited to the following areas: in-season management, data collection, including traditional ecological knowledge, and information management, regulatory processes, identification of subsistence use amounts, and fisheries and wildlife management planning. Data and information include those used for resource assessment and monitoring, including population status and trends; information on harvestable surpluses and escapement or population objectives; subsistence harvest and use data and information; and socioeconomic information about subsistence users.

2) The Federal and State Boards, in consultation with their respective advisory bodies (Regional Advisory Councils and Advisory Committees), will establish protocols that will address regulatory process coordination (including review of subsistence proposals and emergency or special action requests); quantification of amounts necessary for subsistence uses; review of fisheries and wildlife management plans (including biologically-based harvestable surpluses, escapement or population objectives, and harvest plans); customary trade determinations, and other key coordination issues jointly agreed upon. The protocol will identify opportunities and specify roles for agency liaisons to participate in board meetings, work sessions, and reviews of proposal analyses.

3) The ADF&G and Federal agencies will establish protocols for collecting and exchanging data and information for managing fish and wildlife resources for subsistence uses. These protocols will detail the agency roles and processes used in the collection, distribution, storage, and use of data and information, and review of data analyses. The intent is to establish a coordinated data and information management program that addresses the most important subsistence information needs. Data collection protocols shall be designed to maximize comparability, consistency, and reliability across resources, areas/communities, and time, and to ensure timely access by managers to fish and wildlife resource and subsistence use data. Data analysis protocols shall be designed to include appropriate scientific staff as members of a joint Federal-State technical committee, along with public members, to discuss and review data analyses.

4) The Federal and State Boards may appoint joint technical committees or workgroups as necessary to implement the provisions of the pertinent protocols.

5) The ADF&G and Federal agencies may appoint joint technical committees or workgroups as necessary to implement the provisions of the pertinent protocols.

6) Individual protocols shall at a minimum:

a. Be developed by an interagency committee. The committee shall involve, as appropriate, Regional Advisory Council representatives and other state/federal regional or technical experts.
b. Identify the subject or topic of the protocol.
c. Identify the parties to the protocol.
d. Identify the process to be used for implementing the protocol.
e. Provide for appropriate involvement of Regional Advisory Councils, Alaska Native groups, including Tribes, and other Alaska entities when implementing protocols.
f. Specify technical committee or workgroup memberships.
g. Identify funding obligations of the parties.
h. Provide justification for the process.
i. Define the mechanism to be used for review and evaluation.
j. Develop a timeline to complete tasks.

7) Protocols will require concurrence by the signatories of this MOA prior to implementation.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS:

1) Each party will be responsible for its own acts and omissions, including those of its officers, agents and employees, and each party will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the others, to the maximum extent allowed by law, from any claim of or liability for error, omission or negligent act of any kind, including attorney fees, for damages to property or injury to a person occasioned by each party's own acts or omissions in connection with the terms of this MOA.

2) No member of, or Delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this document, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

3) This MOA is complementary to and is not intended to replace, except as specifically regards Federal responsibility for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on public lands, the Master Memoranda of Understanding between the individual Federal parties and the ADF&G. Supplemental protocols to this document may be developed to promote further interaction and coordination among the parties.

4) Nothing herein is intended to conflict with Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

5) Policy and position statements relating specifically to this MOA may be made only by mutual consent of the parties.

6) Nothing in this MOA is intended to enlarge or diminish each party's existing responsibilities and authorities, if any, for management of fish and wildlife resources, or the public lands.

7) Upon signing this MOA, the parties shall each designate an individual and an alternate to serve as the principal contact or liaison for implementation of this Agreement and individual protocols.

8) This MOA becomes effective upon signing by all signatories and will remain in force until such time as the Secretary of the Interior determines that the State of Alaska has implemented a subsistence management program in compliance with Title VIII of ANILCA, or, signatories terminate this understanding by providing 60 days written notice.

9) The signatories will meet annually, or more frequently if necessary, to review coordinated programs established under this MOA and to consider modifications that would further improve interagency working relationships. Modifications within the

scope of this understanding shall be made by mutual consent of the signatories, in writing, signed and dated by all parties.

10) Nothing in this document shall be construed as obligating the signatories to expend funds or involving the United States or the State of Alaska in any contract or other obligations for the future payment of money, except as may be negotiated in future cooperative funding agreements.

11) This MOA establishes guidelines and mutual management goals by which the signatories shall coordinate, but does not create legally enforceable obligations or rights.

12) This instrument is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement, contribution of funds, or transfer of anything of value between the parties to this instrument will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures.

13) This instrument in no way restricts the signatories from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.

SIGNATORIES:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Interim MOA as of the last date written below.

Frank Rue
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Date: 4.13.00

Dave Allen
Regional Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Date: _____

Dan Coffey
Chair
Alaska Board of Fisheries

Date: 4/20/00

Jim Caplan
Regional Forester
U.S.D.A. Forest Service

Date: 4/18/00

Lori Quakenbush
Chair
Alaska Board of Game

Date: 4/26/00

Judy Gottlieb
Associate Regional Director
National Park Service

4-18-00

Date: _____

Fran Cherry
State Director
Bureau of Land Management

Date: 4/19/00

Niles Cesar
Area Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date: 4-24-00

Mitch Demientieff
Chair
Federal Subsistence Board

Date: 4-18-00

Federal-State Dual Subsistence Management
Overview Report
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Feb. 14, 2001

I. Abbreviated Chronology: 1971-1999

1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)

- aboriginal rights extinguished in exchange for land and money settlement

1978 State Subsistence Law

- subsistence priority over other consumptive uses of fish and wildlife enacted into state law
- subsistence uses defined as "*...customary and traditional uses of wild renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption...*"

1980 Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)

- federal law designates large tracts of land for conservation, prioritizing subsistence hunting and fishing over other consumptive uses (Title VIII)
- *rural preference* introduced
- subsistence defined as "*customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption...*"

1986 Subsistence law revised

- Rural preference added to state statute (1978 law)

1989 McDowell Decision

- Alaska Supreme Court rules that 1986 law is unconstitutional because its rural preference constitutes a "special priviledge."

1990 Dual Management Commences

- With the McDowell decision, the state is out of compliance with ANILCA, so federal government takes over management of subsistence hunting on federal lands.

1994 *Katie John* Decision

- Katie John files suit against the state and the United States to define the governments' respective subsistence management authorities. In March 1994, the U.S. District Court in Anchorage ruled in *Katie John, et al. vs. United States of America* that the federal government has jurisdiction over subsistence fishing in federal reserved waters in Alaska including navigable waters.

1999 Expanding Federal Program

- The *Katie John* case broadened federal subsistence jurisdiction over fisheries in navigable waters to include all inland navigable waters within the exterior boundaries of all federal parks, preserves, wildlife refuges, other units managed by the Department of Interior, and all inland navigable waters bordered by federally-owned lands within National Forests.

1992-1999 Executive, Legislative and Judicial Attempts Fail to Regain State Management

II. A Comparison of Federal and State Subsistence Management Programs:

Issue	State	Federal
Definition of Subsistence	Non-commercial, customary and traditional uses of wild, renewable resources for direct, personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption...	Customary and traditional uses by **rural Alaska residents** of wild, renewable resources for direct, personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.
Definition of "Customary and Traditional"	The non-commercial, long-term, and consistent taking of, use of, and reliance upon fish or game in a specific area and the use patterns of that fish or game that have been established over a reasonable period of time, taking into consideration that availability of the fish or game.	A long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation; use plays an important role in the economy of the community.
Eligibility for Subsistence	**All Alaska residents** are potentially eligible; in areas with customary and traditional uses	**Rural Alaska residents**; in areas with customary and traditional uses; roughly 20 % of Alaska population lived in rural areas in 1999
Definition of "Rural"	(pre-1990 definition) A community or area of the state in which the non-commercial, customary and traditional use of fish and game for personal or family consumption is a principle characteristic of the economy of the community or area.	Presumption levels by population: < 2,500 is presumed "rural", 2,500-7,000 no presumption; > 7,000 presumed "non- rural" unless community possesses significant rural characteristics, considering fish and wildlife use, development and diversity of economy, infrastructure, transportation and educational institutions; communities economically, socially, and communally integrated are considered in aggregate.
Jurisdiction of Subsistence Priority	Subsistence priority extends to state lands and waters that are not in non-subsistence areas; there are 5 non-subsistence areas in the state; they are centered around large population centers (Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Valdez).	Federal Public Lands (including reserved waters); amounts to approximately 60% of Alaska's lands, except for non-subsistence areas
What Subsistence Regulations Must Provide	A reasonable opportunity as determined by the Board, that allows a subsistence user to participate in a subsistence hunt or fishery that provides a normally diligent participant with a reasonable expectation of success; no guaranteed harvest.	For the taking for subsistence uses on public lands, and have the least adverse impacts on rural residents dependent on subsistence uses; no guaranteed harvest.

How the subsistence Priority works	Requires subsistence regulations when a harvestable surplus and customary and traditional use is identified; other uses (i.e., sport, personal and commercial) must be restricted before a reasonable opportunity for subsistence is restricted. When all other consumptive uses are eliminated, and there is still not enough resource for all subsistence uses, Tier II implemented	Requires subsistence regulations when a subsistence use is identified; other consumptive uses are eliminated when necessary to restrict the taking of fish and wildlife; when an individual claims s/he has not met subsistence needs, ANILCA 804 is enacted
Management Mandates	• Sustained yield • Customary and Traditional (subsistence) uses • Opportunity for all beneficial uses including commercial, recreational and sport use	• Subsistence priority • Conservation/ healthy fish and game populations

III. State-Federal Coordination: MOA and Protocol Development:

- At present, an MOA between the state and Federal agencies responsible for management has been initialed. The MOA may be signed, pending development and satisfactory review of a number of protocols.

The following protocols are currently under various stages of development:

1. Yukon River Drainage Subsistence Salmon Fishery Management Protocol
   - The Yukon Protocol was developed first because it was recognized that it was a more complex fishery in terms of multi-jurisdictional management and subsistence fisheries occurring over a 1,400 river.
   - The objective of this protocol is to provide a framework for coordinated subsistence fisheries management between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Federal subsistence management programs in the Yukon River Drainage. The Yukon River Drainage includes State waters and waters subject to ANILCA Title VIII.
   - A draft protocol served as a guide during summer and fall 2000 Yukon river salmon season. It is anticipated that a signed protocol will guide federal-state coordination during summer and fall 2001 Yukon river salmon fishery.
   - A draft (attached) is currently being reviewed.

2. Statewide Fishery Management Protocol
   - The intent of a statewide in-season management protocol is to assist in guiding federal and state fisheries managers throughout the rest of the state.
   - A statewide protocol will provide state and federal managers with a coordinated decision making process, a flexible framework for in-season management, and a method to evaluate results.
   - A coordinated in-season management program will minimize disruption to fisheries as well as minimize duplication of effort by state and federal managers.
   - A draft has not yet been developed, although Yukon River protocol will be used as a template for development of the statewide fisheries management protocol

3. Information Sharing Protocol
   - The purpose of this protocol is to provide for the coordinated sharing, between the State of Alaska and the Federal subsistence management program, of wildlife and fisheries resource harvest and assessment information.
   - All parties to this protocol agree that biologically sound and effective management depends in part upon the identification and sharing of previously collected and newly obtained information affecting subsistence activities on waters under federal jurisdiction.
   - To this end, all parties agree to:
     - identify contacts for information exchange
     - inventory and make available previously and newly collected information beginning with centrally located and maintained databases
     - identify and document timing of information and data services that will be exchanged
     - data information systems to identify efficiencies and to develop metadata standards
     - identify budget requirements and funding strategies to implement the protocol
     - In order to coordinate and facilitate implementation of this protocol a joint technical committee will be established. The committee will annually review the protocol and

activities and funding requests associated with it. The committee will also identify agency contacts to facilitate the sharing of information.
    - A draft has been developed and is currently under review

4. Subsistence Use Amounts Protocol
    - The intent of this protocol is to develop a process for establishing amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence fisheries statewide.
    - As part of the process, the protocol will likely encourage inclusion of all sources of information - for example, monitoring projects and their respective reports, State harvest monitoring records, studies and analyses, Federal projects, and other written records and documents of uses and users – for establishing amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence.
    - A charge for this protocol has not yet been developed.

5. Regulatory Coordination Protocol
    - This intent of this protocol is to establish effective communication and coordination between state and federal regulatory programs in order to:
        - enhance the involvement and responsiveness to affected users in regulatory decisions relating to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife;
        - minimize redundancy and conflict in regulations, and improve management effectiveness and stability in the fisheries and wildlife harvest programs.
    - The scope of the protocol will include communication/coordination between state and federal regulatory boards, advisory bodies, and agency staff involved in the development and implementation of regulations affecting subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on federal public lands and reserved waters, and the timing and scope of annual regulatory cycles.
    - A charge and a rough timetable for this protocol has been developed.

In addition to the protocols described above, the federal-state working group has discussed the possibility of developing protocols for wildlife management planning and fisheries management planning programs. At this time there has not been adequate discussion among the group to provide details on the structure of these protocol documents.

6. Wildlife Management Planning Protocol
    - Development of the wildlife management planning protocol is less pressing than others which address dual management of subsistence fisheries. Accordingly, work on the protocol will not commence in the near future.

7. Fisheries Management Planning Protocol
    - Development of a draft charge for the fisheries management planning protocol will commence in February 2001. The schedule for development of this protocol will be determined by the workgroup in view of progress of other work already started.

IV. Dual Federal-State Subsistence Management Activities in 2000:

- Federal Fisheries Management:
  - A total of 41 proposal were submitted to the Federal Office of Subsistence Management for the 2001-2001 regulatory year. The State provided several sets of written comments to the OSM, and provided oral comments at the December 2000 Federal Subsistence Board meeting. The Board adopted (including with modification) 21 proposals; they rejected 6 and deferred 6. Two were an administrative correction, 1 was included within another proposal, and 5 were withdrawn.
  - The table below provides the number of proposals submitted to the Office of Subsistence Management for each regulatory year. As is illustrated, there has been only one cycle of fisheries proposals (2001-2002). It is expected that a large number of fisheries proposals will be submitted for the regulatory year 2002-2003.

- Federal Game Management
  - A total of 47 proposals were submitted to the Office of Subsistence Management for the 2001-2002 regulatory year.
  - The table below provides the number of proposals submitted to the Office of Subsistence Management for each regulatory year.

Number of Proposals Submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board:
1991-92 through 2001-02 Regulatory Years

Regulatory Year	No. of Game of Proposals	No. of Fisheries Proposals
1991-1992	78	
1992-1993	193	
1993-1994	63	
1994-1995	88	
1995-1996	69	
1996-1997	67	
1997-1998	77	
1998-1999	107	
1999-2000	63	
2000-2001	60	
2001-2002	47	41

V. Requests for Reconsideration:

YEAR	RFR #	GMU/AREA	SPECIES	FSB ACTION
1990-91	None			
1991-92	91-18	Fish/Shellfish regulations	Fish and Shellfish	Deferred, then under litigation
1992-93	92-22	Rod and reel regulations	All fish	Deferred, then rejected
	92-25	Unit 4	Deer	Rejected
1993-94	93-01(x)	Unit 1(B)	Moose	Adopted
	93-05	Unit 1(B(	Moose	Adopted
	93-06	Unit 18	Moose	Deferred, then no action (withdrawn)
	93-07	Unit 20(B)	Moose	Deferred, then rejected
	93-08	Unit 21(E)	Moose	Deferred, then rejected
	93-09	Unit 24	Moose	Deferred, then no action (withdrawn)
	93-10	Unit 25(D)	Moose	Rejected
	93-11	Unit 19	Moose	Deferred, then rejected
	93-12	Unit 19	Caribou	Deferred, then rejected
	93-13	Units 20 & 25(C)	Caribou	Deferred, then adopted
	93-14	Unit 4	Deer	Rejected
	93-15	Unit 1(B)	Goat	Deferred, then no action (withdrawn)
	93-16	Unit 1(D)	Goat	Accepted, then adopted
	93-17	Units 12 & 20(E)	Lynx	Accepted, then adopted in part
	93-18	Toklat Area	Chum salmon	No action (withdrawn)
	93-19	Fish/shellfish regulations	Fish and shellfish	Received, under litigation
	93-20	All Subpart D regulations	Fish and wildlife	Received, under litigation
1994-95	94-02	Unit 18	Moose	Rejected
	94-03	Kodiak Area	King crab	Rejected
	94-04	Unit 4	Deer	Rejected
	94-05	Unit 5	Brown bear	Rejected
1995-96	95-02	Units 26(A) & 26(B)	Caribou	Rejected
	95-05	Units 22 & 23	Muskox	Rejected
	95-06	Unit 25(A)	Dall sheep	Rejected
	95-09	Unit 2	Deer	Rejected
	95-10	Unit 9(E)	Caribou	Rejected
	95-11	Unit 22(A)	Moose	Accepted, adopted in part
	95-12	Unit 26	Brown bear	Deferred, then adopted in part
1996-97	96-02	Unit 21(D)	Moose	Accepted, then adopted
	96-03	Unit 5	Moose	No action (withdrawn)
	96-04	Unit 6	Black bear	Rejected
	96-05	Units 15(A) & 15(B)	Moose	Rejected
1997-98	97-03	Unit 1(B)	Moose	Deferred, then rejected
	97-04	Unit 6	Black bear	Rejected
	97-05	Unit 8	Elk	Rejected
				(continued on next page)

YEAR	RFR #	GMU/AREA	SPECIES	FSB ACTION
1997-98	97-06	Unit 9(E)	Brown bear	Rejected
(cont.)	97-07	Unit 11	Mountain goat	Deferred, then rejected
	97-08	Units 11 & 12	Dall sheep	Accepted, then adopted
1997-98	97-09	Units 12 & 20(E)	Brown bear	Rejected
	97-10	Units 15(A) & 15(B)	Moose	Rejected
	97-11	Unit 20(F)	Brown bear	Rejected
	97-12	Unit 22(A)	Caribou	Deferred, then rejected
	97-13	Units 22(D) & 22(E)	Muskox	Some parts adopted and some rejected
	97-14	Unit 24	Brown bear	Rejected
	97-15	Unit 25(D)	Brown bear	Rejected
	97-16	Unit 26	Dall sheep	Deferred, then rejected
1998-99	None filed			
1999-00	None filed			

2/10/01

Statement of

Beth Pendleton
Director of Public Services
USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region

Before the House Committee on Resources
Alaska Legislature

February 14, 2001

Concerning

Co-Management of Land and Resources in Alaska

Ms. Co-Chair, Mr. Co-Chair, and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the concept and practice of co-management of land and natural resources in Alaska, and ongoing Forest Service efforts to cooperate with the State of Alaska in natural resource management throughout the State. I am Beth Pendleton, Director of Public Services for the Alaska Region of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Accompanying me is Randy Coleman, Legislative Coordinator for the Alaska Region.

Different people have various ideas in mind when they use the term "co-management." To some, this means shared jurisdiction over a given area of land or a particular natural resource. To others, it refers to the relationship between public land-management agencies and the native community. Here in Alaska, many people use the term to refer specifically to the relationship between the Federal and State governments. Finally, the broadest use of the term encompasses a wide variety of efforts on the part of land-management agencies to work cooperatively with other interested parties to best serve the interests of the public in managing the public's lands and the natural resources they contain for the benefit of current and future generations.

I am not here to suggest that any given definition of the term "co-management" is better than the others. Instead, I would like to describe briefly ongoing efforts of the Forest Service in Alaska that meet one or more of the above definitions.

Bear Viewing at Pack Creek

Pack Creek is an area on Admiralty Island approximately 30 miles south of Juneau. This area includes upland habitat and a large tidal flat, both of which are heavily used by brown bears, especially during July and August when the salmon are running. Stan Price lived in the area for nearly 45 years, and the steady presence of humans over several generations taught the bears to tolerate human presence. Consequently, Pack Creek has become one of the best bear-viewing areas in the world. The State of Alaska designated the tidal flat as the Stan Price Wildlife

Sanctuary in 1991. The uplands are part of the Admiralty Island National Monument and Kootznoowoo Wilderness.

Cooperation between the Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) at Pack Creek began in 1985. In fact, this is probably the leading example of co-management in the Alaska Region of the Forest Service under the strictest definition of that term, meaning joint administration of a site and the natural resources present there. This joint administration is codified in a 1997 agreement between the Forest Service and ADF&G. The Management objectives in that agreement are to:

- Protect the bears
- Provide visitors the opportunity to view the bears
- Provide for the safety of bears and people
- Enable visitors to have a semi-primitive wilderness setting with minimal management presence

Visitation to the area is limited to certain hours of the day and capped at 24 people per day during the peak season. Visitation also requires a permit, for which a fee is charged. Receipts from the fees are shared equally between the Forest Service and ADF&G. Strategic and operational plans for the area are jointly developed between the two agencies. The site is jointly staffed, with crews from each agency working closely together. Each agency enforces the other's rules. Training, air transportation, on-site facilities, equipment, and supplies are all shared between the two agencies.

In short, this program is a very successful long-term partnership that demonstrates the value of co-management in certain situations. Challenges do exist; the two agencies differ in their management styles and philosophies, and in the way of doing such business as purchasing, maintaining safety, and implementing agreements. In addition, each agency has difficulty understanding the nuances of the other's laws, regulations, and management structure. As an example, the Forest Service has trouble understanding the management complexities resulting from the relationship between ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game. On the other hand, the Department sometimes has difficulty understanding the complex requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Wilderness Act. These challenges illustrate the need to be cautious in applying co-management; it is not an appropriate model for every situation where various agencies are interested in how a particular site is managed. The fact that the model works in Pack Creek, however, is proof that co-management is appropriate where the agencies involved are committed to making it work.

Brown Bear Management Strategy for Game Management Unit 4

A related example of cooperative management—a broader concept than joint management—is the Brown Bear Management Strategy for Game Management Unit 4, which includes Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands in Southeast Alaska. Upward trends in the number of brown bear hunting guides and bear harvest levels and increased tourism in Unit 4 during the past few years have raised questions about sustainability, hunt quality, and user conflicts. In July 1998, ADF&G published "Unit 4 Brown Bears Past, Present, and Future: A Status Report and Issues

Paper" describing these and other Unit 4 brown bear management issues. In the fall of 1998 the Forest Service began public involvement for a Saltwater Shoreline-based Outfitter/Guide Analysis that would establish limits on numbers of commercial recreation hunting and non-hunting guides in Unit 4. Also that fall, the Alaska Board of Game (BOG) heard a public proposal to make major changes in brown bear management in Unit 4. Public interest and support for dealing with brown bear management issues in a comprehensive manner was high.

The Unit 4 Brown Bear Management Team was created in January 1999 with 14 members nominated by organizations representing the following interests: guided hunting, non-hunting guiding, non-hunting bear use, resident hunting, tourism, subsistence hunting, Native corporations, environmental interests, ADF&G, the BOG, and the Forest Service. Our purpose was to review issues of resource management and any human activities in Unit 4 that affect brown bears, such as hunting, viewing, human access, and habitat alteration; agree on brown bear management goals and objectives; determine what changes are needed in current management to meet those goals and objectives; develop key elements of a management strategy that reflects those changes; and convey the strategy to the appropriate resource management agencies and regulatory boards with recommendations for their action. Members worked to find common ground on the issues and were committed to making all decisions by consensus if possible. The team was able to agree on a comprehensive management strategy for brown bears in Unit 4 with management recommendations being developed for hunting regulations and management, management and mitigation measures for solid waste disposal and development activities, viewing and tourism, social, economic and cultural aspects, and research and monitoring.

Subsistence

As I mentioned earlier, another definition of the term "co-management," means cooperation among various State and Federal agencies and native communities. Subsistence management is probably the leading example in the Alaska Region of the Forest Service of this type of "co-management." I understand that the US Fish and Wildlife Service will describe this effort in detail in their presentation today. Let me just add that the Forest Service is fully committed to the collaborative management model that has been developed for management of subsistence in Alaska. Under that approach, all facets of Federal subsistence management, such as setting management and research priorities, protocols for managing subsistence harvest, and procedures for making in-season management decisions are done with the full collaboration of our Federal and State management professionals, local subsistence users, and sport and commercial interests.

Tribal Relations

Another example of this type of "co-management" is the work the Forest Service does with Federally Recognized Tribes. The Alaska Region of the Forest Service is working to better accomplish government-to-government relationships with Federally Recognized Tribal governments. This is in keeping with the national effort by Federal agencies to recognize, support, and work with this important component of the Native population. It is also in keeping with the Federal government's trust responsibilities to Tribes.

We recognize the unique legal status, history, cultural heritage, spiritual and religious practices, and traditional knowledge of Alaska Natives. We try to incorporate, when appropriate, these unique insights, local knowledge, and experiences into the Region's management practices. Elements of this include developing positive working relationships; developing conventions and protocols for working together; and educating our employees, and members of the public about Alaska Native ways of life.

State and Private Forestry Programs

Other examples of the broad definition of the term "co-management" are the programs of the State and Private Forestry arm of the Forest Service. The entire mission of State and Private Forestry is aimed at creation of partnerships with wide and diverse groups of individuals and organizations. The four main program areas are: Cooperative Forestry, Fire management, Forest Health and International Forestry. In all of these program areas, the Forest Service provides financial assistance and technical expertise. The partners are generally the implementers of the various programs.

The following are just a few examples of the multiple programs that State and Private Forestry in Alaska is involved with:

Cooperative Forestry:

Stewardship Programs –These programs are a composite of Federal, State and local entities, generally private, working together to improve the management of a tract of land to achieve desirable outcomes.
Community Planning – This program assist local organizations in preparing plans that help assure the local needs of the community are achieved, such as the "Firewise" planning program.

Fire Management:

State Fire Assistance – This program provides financial and technical assistance to the State Forester for fire management in the State. Examples include funding of $7,500,000 for fuel hazard reduction as part of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Spruce Bark Beetle program, and funding of $720,000 for the prevention and education, and hazard reduction in the Anchorage Bowl.
Volunteer Fire Assistance – Provides funding and technical expertise to small community fire departments through the State Forester. Examples include personal protective equipment and radios for several small communities, and matching grants for training and certifications.
Federal Excess Personal Property – Provides excess Federal supplies and equipment to State and local fire organizations. An example is air tanker base equipment at McGrath to assist in forest fire suppression.

Forest Health:

In cooperation with the State Forester, the Forest Health program provides forest insect and disease expertise, technical and financial assistance to land owners throughout the State to help maintain overall forest health and productivity. Examples include:

- Annual forest health monitoring and reporting of insects and disease conditions of the forests in Alaska in cooperation with the State Forester.
- Integrated pest management in cooperation with the Alaska Cooperative Extension Service provides pest control advice to several communities in the State.

Cooperative Work with the State of Alaska in Heritage Resource Management

The Forest Service and the State of Alaska have a long-standing history of mutual cooperation and aid in managing Alaska's heritage resources.

The new Programmatic Agreement the Forest Service will have with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has an entire section listing activities describing interagency cooperation. Some of these are:

- Sharing data about cultural sites in a compatible format with SHPO so that it can be exchanged electronically.

- Forest Service archeologists participate in the *Alaska Project Archeology* program by providing classroom lessons that teach students about the methods of archeological research and the importance of knowing our past. These lessons are given at the elementary school level through the university level.

- Celebrating *Alaska Archeology Month* together every April through public presentations, on-site tours, and archeology "fairs" to educate children about cultural site protection.

The Forest Service can call upon the special skills of the SHPO's staff to assist in research and analysis of cultural materials. The SHPO has physical anthropologists and historians on staff, disciplines that we lack within our own Forest Service staff. Conversely, we have archeologists stationed in remote locations that assist the State when cultural sites on State or private lands are discovered and immediate actions are needed to protect the sites.

We are also working cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Land, and Water to remove hazardous materials from an abandoned mining claim on National Forest lands. We are coordinating the legal compliance work for NEPA and other applicable laws, the State is providing funds and contracting the actual cleanup and safety work at the mine, and the SHPO has provided the assistance of their staff historian to determine the historical significance of the mine. We will provide interpretation about the mine's history and mine safety when the cleanup is completed.

Examples of State/Federal Cooperation in Visitor Services:

The State of Alaska, through the Alaska Division of Tourism, is a partner in the Alaska Public Lands Information Centers, which are located in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Tok, and Ketchikan. The State operates the Tok Alaska Public Lands Information Center, and is a member of the Statewide committee that oversees these popular visitor facilities.

The Alaska Marine Highway System and the U.S. Forest Service have been in partnership to provide cooperative visitor services aboard the Alaska State ferries since the beginning of the State Ferry System. This program just celebrated its 30th year of staffing the ferries with uniformed forest interpreters to convey messages to Alaska residents and visitors about the history and features of the State of Alaska and the public lands.

Commercial Users Guide-- This publication, also available via the worldwide web, is a guide intended to help commercial operators obtain permits and/or licenses for providing visitor services on Alaska's Federal and State public lands, as well as private Native corporation lands. Cooperators include: the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, State Division of Land, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, State Division of Occupational Licensing, and the State Division of Governmental Coordination. These agencies operate under a variety of laws that reflect the different purposes for which our public lands are managed. Therefore, it is not surprising that procedures and service permits on these lands also vary. Given this diversity, it can sometimes be hard to know where to go or what is required to apply for a permit to operate in Alaska. The guide is designed to make this process easier, and includes a general discussion on permitting, as well as individual sections providing more detailed information on the permitting process for each of the agencies and private Native corporation lands.

Interagency Recreation and Tourism Working Group-- In an effort to better coordinate and approach a more seamless management across Federal Forest Service and State lands, the Forest Service, and State Departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Business and Economic Development (Office of Tourism) have been meeting to coordinate on land use planning, recreation and tourism research, and tourism planning assistance for communities. Key outcomes of this coordination include completion of a SE Alaska survey of commercial services providers, greatly enhanced coordination among the Forest Service's Tongass National Forest Saltwater Shoreline-based Outfitter/Guide Analysis and State's Northern Southeast Area Management Plan, and coordination on a forum on recreation and tourism research for Alaska.

Coastal Zone Management

Under the Coastal Zone Management Act, activities undertaken or authorized by the Forest Service that affect coastal resources must be reviewed by the State to ensure that they are consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). The Forest Service worked closely with the Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination (DGC), ADF&G, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources over several years to complete a Memorandum of Understanding detailing how to implement this review process. We continue to work with DGC

and the State resource agencies to ensure efficient implementation of the ACMP in concert with the other Federal planning processes.

Other Programs Involving Significant Coordination with State Agencies

There are many other programs under which the Forest Service works closely with various State agencies. Under the Federal Forest Highway Program, the road development projects on National Forest System lands are planned and implemented under a master agreement between the Forest Service, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT), and the Federal Highways Administration. The Forest Service, ADOT, and ADF&G also have an agreement regarding fish passage under which the agencies cooperate to identify priorities for reconstruction of culverts that do not meet current standards for passing fish. Finally, a variety of Federal and State agencies, communities, Native corporations, and private industry are represented on the Alaska Geographic Data Committee, the purpose of which is to share data, set digital data standards, and share geographic data technology.

Conclusion

As lengthy as this list is, it does not include all the efforts of the Forest Service to cooperate with the State and other interested parties in carrying out the Forest Service mission in Alaska. I hope I have, however, helped increase your awareness and understanding of the depth and breadth of those efforts, and our continuing commitment to working together. Such cooperation serves the interests of all those who care about sound management of forest resources in Alaska.

This concludes my remarks. I would be glad to answer any questions you might have.

Public Involvement

Ideas and suggestions from subsistence users help us improve and administer the Federal Subsistence Management Program. You can participate by submitting proposals to change the regulations, testifying at public meetings, and providing wildlife or fishery harvest information.

Cooperative agreements between the Federal government and several Native organizations and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game help to manage some subsistence activities more effectively. These organizations work in an advisory capacity and provide technical information and biological data to help address subsistence issues. In this way, traditional and local knowledge is weighted in subsistence management decisions.

A Regional Advisory System

Alaska is divided into ten subsistence resource regions. Each region is represented by a Regional Advisory Council. These ten Regional Councils offer important opportunities for Alaskans to contribute to the management of subsistence resources. The Regional Councils develop and review proposals to change Federal subsistence regulations, and provide valuable local information to the Federal Subsistence Board and Federal Subsistence Management Program. Each Regional Council meets at least twice a year, and subsistence users can comment and offer input on subsistence issues at these meetings.

Schedules, minutes, regulations, and other information can be found on the internet at **http://www.r7.fws.gov/asm/home.html**, or by contacting the Office of Subsistence Management.

The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture appoint Regional Council members. To qualify, members must reside in the area they wish to represent and have knowledge of regional subsistence uses and needs. If you are interested in applying for membership, please contact the Regional Coordinator for your region, or call (800) 478-1456.

Regional Coordinators

The Federal Subsistence Regional Coordinators work closely with the Regional Advisory Councils and the Federal Subsistence Board. Each Regional Coordinator is responsible for one or two regions. They serve as contacts for the Regional Councils, Federal agency staffs and the public. Contact the Regional Coordinators for more information on the activities of each Regional Council.

Southeast, Region 1
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E-mail: Clark_Fred_P/r10@fs.fed.us

Southcentral, Region 2 and Seward Peninsula, Region 7
Vacant
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Kodiak/Aleutians, Region 3 and Bristol Bay, Region 4
Cliff Edenshaw, Anchorage
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Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Region 5
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Eastern Interior, Region 9 and Western Interior, Region 6
Vince Mathews, Fairbanks
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Northwest Arctic, Region 8 and North Slope, Region 10
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For more information about the Federal Subsistence Management Program:

Chair, Federal Subsistence Board
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Subsistence Management
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Fax: (907) 786-3898
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Internet Site:
http://www.r7.fws.gov/asm/home.html

TTY or modem users may call the Federal Relay Service toll-free on (800) 877-8337 to reach any Federal agency or program.

ASM Creation Date: Feb. 28, 2000

Federal Subsistence Management In Alaska

Many Alaskans live off the land, relying on fish, wildlife, and other wild resources. For thousands of years, Alaska Natives have used these resources for food, shelter, clothing, transportation, handicrafts, and trade. Other residents living in Alaska depend on local harvests as reliable and economic food sources.

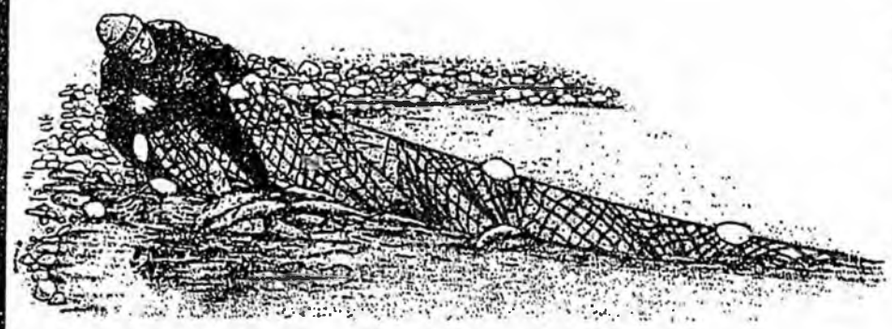
Since Statehood, Alaska's growing population has placed new and conflicting demands on natural resources. Most dramatically, the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay provided momentum for an effort to resolve the aboriginal land claims of Alaska Native people. A central focus of this movement was the protection of the hunting and fishing lifestyle, which came to be known as subsistence.

ANILCA: The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act

In deliberations leading to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*, the U.S. Congress acknowledged the importance of subsistence hunting and fishing to Alaska Natives, but provided no specific protection. By the late 1970's, more direct action was needed to protect subsistence activities in Alaska.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 requires that subsistence users have a priority over other users to take fish and wildlife on Federal public lands where a recognized consistent and traditional pattern of use exists. When it is necessary to restrict the taking of fish and wildlife on these lands, subsistence uses are given preference over other consumptive uses.

The State of Alaska managed statewide subsistence harvests until late 1989, when the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the rural residency preference required by ANILCA violated the Alaska Constitution. Despite repeated efforts, the State has been unable to bring its regulatory framework back into compliance with ANILCA through a change in the constitution.



The Federal Subsistence Management Program

The Federal government has managed subsistence trapping, hunting, and limited fishing on Federal public lands since July 1, 1990. As directed by the 9th Circuit Court in the *Katie John* case, and to meet the requirements of the rural subsistence priority in Title VIII of the *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act* (or ANILCA), the Federal subsistence management program expanded on October 1, 1999, to include subsistence fisheries on Alaskan rivers and lakes within and adjacent to Federal public lands.

The Federal Subsistence Management Program involves five Federal agencies. These are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the lead agency, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the USDA Forest Service. A Federal Subsistence Board oversees the program The Alaska directors of the five agencies, along with a representative of the Secretary of the Interior who serves as the Chair, make up the Board. Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils and State representatives play an active role in Board deliberations.

Residents of rural areas may harvest fish and wildlife under Federal subsistence regulations if a recognized customary and traditional use of that species exists in the area of consideration. All of Alaska is considered rural, except:

- **Adak**;
- **Anchorage** (Municipality of Anchorage);
- **Fairbanks** North Star Borough;
- **Homer** area (Homer, Anchor Point, Kachemak City, and Fritz Creek);
- **Juneau** area (Juneau, West Juneau, and Douglas);
- **Kenai** area (Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Nikiski, Salamatof, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, and Clam Gulch);
- **Ketchikan** area (Ketchikan City, Clover Pass, North Tongass Highway, Ketchikan East, Mountain Pass, Herring Cove, Saxman East, and parts of Pennock Island);
- **Seward** Area (Seward and Moose Pass); and,
- **Valdez**; and,
- **Wasilla** area (Palmer, Wasilla, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, and Bodenburg Butte).

Federal Subsistence Regulations

The Federal Subsistence Management Program publishes two ***Subsistence Management Regulations for Federal Public Lands in Alaska*** booklets annually.

These regulations cover the subsistence harvests of wildlife, fisheries, and shellfish on Federal public lands. The booklets contain important information on seasons, harvest limits, methods and means, and customary and traditional use determinations. The Wildlife hunting and trapping booklets are available in July, and the Fisheries booklets are available in March of each year.

Opportunities also exist to take fish and wildlife under **State of Alaska** hunting and fishing regulations. Often a State season is open for the same species and in the same area as a Federal subsistence hunt or fishery. The State continues to manage subsistence on State and privately owned lands and Native corporation lands.

The Federal regulations do not address the management of endangered species, migratory birds, or marine mammals. For information on endangered species, migratory birds, or marine mammals, contact the **Migratory Bird Management Office** (waterfowl and other migratory birds), 907-786-3423, the **Marine Mammals Management Office** (sea otter, polar bear, and walrus), 907-271-2394 or 800-362-5148, and the **National Marine Fisheries Service**, (seals, sea lion, whales, dolphins, and porpoise), 907-586-7221.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry

Alaska

USDA Forest Service

State and Private Forestry

State & Private Forestry Fact Sheet

Investment in State's Cooperative Programs:

	FY 1999	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2000
	Federal**	State	Federal**	State
Forest Health Protection	1,157,000	148,900	1,129,000	189,000
Forest Health Monitoring	10,000	20,000	10,000	12,000
Urban Resources Partnership	/	/	/	/
Cooperative Fire Protection - State Assistance	367,400	4,060,000	343,000	4,132,000
Cooperative Fire Protection - Volunteer Assistance	44,000	81,000	86,000	77,000
Forest Resource Management	90,000	75,000	50,000	45,000
Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Improvement	32,000	150,000	32,000	91,500
Forest Stewardship Program	246,000	115,000	250,000	84,000
Economic Action Programs (ALL)	336.000	100,000	350,000	100,000
Conservation Education	9,000	37,000	15,000	31,000
Urban and Community Forestry	220,000	72,000	220,000	92,000

** Federal investments may not entirely be related to State programs. ** FY 2000 budget estimated.

The cooperative programs are administered and implemented through a partnership between the State of Alaska, the USDA Forest Service and many other private and government entities. These programs promote the health and productivity of Alaska's forest lands and rural economies. Emphasis focuses on timber and other forest products, wildlife, water resources, rural economies and conservation practices. The goal is to maintain and improve the health of Alaska's urban and rural forests and related economies. These programs:

- **Increase cost** effectiveness through the use of partnerships in delivery,
- **Increase values** through sustained productivity of forests, and
- **Are voluntary**, and use non-regulatory approaches.

Key issues:

Key issues which State and federal programs will address together in the next few years include:

- Wildland/Urban Interface Management and the associated Air Quality problems
- Forest Health concerns related to extensive tree mortality from spruce beetle and resulting decreased diversity
- The increasing wildland fire risk and hazard due to declining forest health
- The rapid urbanization and subdivision development
- Water quality and riparian areas rehabilitation

Forest Facts and 1999 Accomplishments

SELECTED FACTS		SELECTED RESULTS	
Population	622,000	Stewardship Plans Prepared (current year)	53
Acres of Forest Land	129,000,000	Area Under Stewardship Plans (current year)	145,655
Acres of Non-Industrial Private Forest Land	30,000,000	Area Under Stewardship Plans (all years)	3,015,120
Number of NIPF Landowners	17,000	Rural Acres Planted	3124
Acres of Federal Land Under State Fire Protection	105,000,000	Technical Assists to Private Landowners	576
Acres of Private Land Under State Fire Protection	900,000	Rural Fire Departments Assisted	12
Number Rural Fire Departments	252	Rural Fire Department Volunteers Trained	1308
Number of Cities and Towns	227	Acres Surveyed for Forest Health	31.6mm
Forest Based Employment	2100	Forest Health Assistance visits	5000+
Forest Based Earnings	120,600,000	Cities and Urban Areas Assisted	18
Economic Impact of Forestry (by rank)	4	Economic Action Grants to Rural Areas	67
State Forestry Budget	7,900,000	Technology transfer and Workshops	53

Program Highlights:

Urban and Community Forestry: The Alaska Division of Forestry provided technical assistance and/or grants to 18 communities, covering two-thirds of the state's population. About six percent of Alaskans live in treeless areas. Staff participated in development of the Anchorage Comprehensive Plan and a new plan for managing natural open spaces. A joint effort with Anchorage and ARCO Alaska resulted in a TREEmendous Anchorage brochure and tree adoption program that distributed information and 1,000 trees to homeowners. Over 200 people attended pruning workshops in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, and staff provided training to 315 others at 22 classes and events. Thirteen grants to 11 communities totaled $15,412 and was matched locally by $17,570. The state participated in the National Tree Trust Community Tree Planting Program for the first time and received 3,174 seedlings for planting in southcentral Alaska. In another first, an Alaska utility, Matanuska Electric Association became a Tree Line USA Utility.

Cooperative Fire Protection: Financial assistance was provided to the State of Alaska, Division of Forestry to continue implementation of action items identified in the Kenai Peninsula Spruce Bark Beetle Task Force Report. A hazard assessment project was completed for several communities on the Kenai Peninsula. Additional funding for fire staff positions enabled the Division of Forestry to complete the Firewise Community Action Kits, several Wildland Interface Firefighter training classes, and other cooperator training sessions. Landowner/homeowner workshops on defensible space were conducted and evacuation routes and safety zones were identified, inventoried, and enhanced. Financial assistance continued for a state-wide fire prevention coordinator. Project Impact funding through FEMA provided additional funding for hazard mitigation measures in advance of potential disasters identified by fire managers.

Landowner Assistance: In Alaska, the nation-wide Forest Stewardship Program is delivered to private forest landowners by the State of Alaska, Division of Forestry. The successes in landowner assistance of previous years continued during 1999. Two Alaska Corporations, Toghotthele and Knikatnu, completed Forest Stewardship plans bringing the total of Alaska Native Corporations with Forest Stewardship plans to 11. Statewide, 309 individual ownerships now have Forest Stewardship Plans. Through 1999 a total of 3,015,120 acres in Alaska have been served through development of active landowner Forest Stewardship plans.

Forest Health Protection: Forest Health Protection (FHP) program provides technical and financial assistance for forest health activities in Alaska. The program supports the primary forest entomology and forest pathology expertise in the state, as well as activities such as the Cooperative Forest Pest Action program, integrated pest management technology development, annual insect and disease surveys, forest health monitoring, and pest suppression actions on major forest insect and disease problems. In collaboration with the Alaska Geographic Data Committee, the Forest Health Monitoring Data Clearinghouse web site was developed and put on-line providing eleven downloadable statewide GIS data layers to resource managers and the public. Interagency coordination is continuing to ensure maintenance of this extremely useful data sharing mechanism. Also, a successful relationship with Cooperative Extension continues with a FHP grant that funds over 5,000 public contacts and more than 30 public workshops annually, providing forest health information to the public. The Region is striving to secure base level program funding to provide long term stability to this very successful collaborative effort.

Economic Action: *Rural Community Assistance Programs* -- During Federal FY 1999, sixty-seven rural Alaska communities received financial assistance grants to improve their economic and environmental situation through projects that emphasized natural resource opportunities and benefits for their residents. The Alaska Region's partnership with the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development has attracted additional partners to deliver technical and financial assistance to depressed and needy rural communities throughout the state. The need for seed-money grants in rural communities, to establish and expand opportunities for residents, far exceeds the resources available from federal and state providers. *Forest Products Conservation & Recycling* -- The Forest Service continues its partnership with Industry Network Cooperation (INC), Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, and the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC) to fund a Wood Products Specialist for Alaska, who provides forest products assistance. State-wide Issues: There is a continuing demand for these services as Alaska transitions to a value-added timber industry. *Wood-in Transportation* -- The Matanuska-Susitna Resource Conservation and Development Council's Kepler-Bradley Lake double-diffusion treated white spruce timber bridge and the City of Skagway Alaska yellow-cedar timber bridge are excellent examples. By using Alaska yellow-cedar no additional preservatives were needed. Both of these materials hold great promise for additional use in Alaska. Marketing of these opportunities needs to continue, so that communities and highway departments become more committed to using wood technology in transportation systems.

Conservation Education: During Federal FY 1999, financial assistance was given: 1) to the Alaska Division of Forestry for Project Learning Tree (PLT); and 2) to the Alaska Region Forest Service field units for cooperative community conservation education activities. PLT provided 7 workshops training a total of 71 educators from 17 communities, statewide. PLT staff also participated in: 1) the development and distribution of a guide that correlates the PLT materials to the state content standards in all subjects; and 2) four statewide conferences. The $43,000 available in FY 1999 was leveraged with $185,800 from nonfederal cooperators and $29,500 from the Alaska Region which resulted in $258,300 being used for community conservation education projects throughout Alaska.

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USDA Forest Service

State and Private Forestry

Alaska

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry

Urban and Community Forestry Program — 2000

Introduction The Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Forestry (DOF), delivers the Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) program in Alaska through the funding they receive from the USDA Forest Service. The Division has developed, refined and focused the UCF program since the program began in 1991. USDA Forest Service Cooperative Forestry staff provides general program oversight.

The State's program employs two full time coordinators with offices in Anchorage. They meet with a 15 member advisory council quarterly, and provide training and educational opportunities for the public. They contact community governments to promote the development of community forestry programs and provide about $30,000 annually for grants to community groups for demonstration projects and program development efforts.

Alaska has more than 200 communities, most of which are remote Alaskan native villages of fewer than 500 people, accessible only by air or water transportation. The state is large geographically and has a population of just over 600,000.

To date the program has awarded over $400,000 to communities and other groups to improve education on Urban Forestry in Alaska. This funding has been matched by the communities in the amount of $669,000 for a total program outlay of over $1,000,000 to implement Urban Forestry.

Mission The mission of the Alaska UCF Program is to help communities build effective, self-sustaining community forestry and tree care programs with strong local support.

Goals

- Conduct effective ongoing public outreach to increase awareness of the benefits and values of community trees and forests and the practice of urban and community forestry.
- Expand and improve training and education efforts and opportunities.
- Promote the development of local urban and community forestry programs in Alaska communities.
- Strengthen and expand program partnerships.

Budget Funding is provided through the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region - State & Private Forestry with additional state support. Federal fiscal year allocations/grants are used by the state in their next fiscal year.

*FY 2000 budget estimated

Urban and Community Forestry Program				
FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999	*FY 2000
$189,000	$187,000	$193,000	$220,000	$200,000

Issues *Awareness:* Funding needs for community forestry programs at the state, borough, and city levels. Urban interface fire hazards and use of defensible space landscaping. Proper planting and care of trees.

Training and Education: Use of proper planting and care practices by industry, contractors, cities and volunteers. Quality and appropriateness of nursery stock shipped from "outside" and customer knowledge of quality indicators and appropriate species. Promoting the planting of the "right tree in the right place," concept.

Local Program Development: Need for local programs with history of success.

Program Highlights

- Urban and Community Forestry Grants: 118; $232,797 granted, matched by $459,427 from the communities.
- Small Business Administration grants: 21; $167,374, matched by $209,494 from the communities.
- Organized a 15 member advisory council with statewide representation. The council is now a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and positioned to become more active in fund raising and program delivery.
- Presented Alaska's First Urban and Community Forestry Conference with Dr. Alex Shigo.
- Sponsored National Arbor Day Foundation's BUILDING WITH TREES seminar in Anchorage.
- Co-sponsored Arborists certification training in Anchorage with International Society of Arboriculture.
- Developed a technical training course for community tree stewards, which is based on the master gardener concept and it requires the tree stewards to give 30 hours of community service. Thirty people have completed the course.
- Partnered with three utilities to send utility representative to the National Trees and Utilities Conference.
- The number of ISA Certified Arborists in the state has grown from 0 in 1992 to 23 in 1999. ADOF and UCF program staffs are ISA Certified Arborists.
- Co-sponsored a two-day workshop "Ecosystem Based Approaches to Community Planning and Development" with several partnering groups (Peggy Sand and Gary Mason, as facilitators).
- Two-year Community Forestry Program development grants have been made to 2 cities in the state.
- Eielson AFB and Fort Richardson recertified as TREE CITY USA in addition Matanuska Electric Association become certified as a Tree Line USA.
- Offered numerous tree planting pruning and care training sessions in the state.
- Funded training for council members - workshops, conferences, and conventions.
- Produced and distributed the following publications statewide:
  - Plant A Tree Alaska's Guide to Tree Selection, Planting and Care (22 pages) and How To Plant a Tree, an 11"x14" color poster
  - Urban and Community Forestry Program brochure
  - Community Trees and Forests Source Book: An Alaskan directory of resources for planting and caring for trees in your community (67 pages)
  - Tree planting specification drawings for grantees and other projects
  - Pruning Landscape Trees
  - Diagnosing Tree Health Problems
  - Protect Your Home from Wildfire: Fire Resistant Vegetation & Landscaping
  - Purchasing Firewood in Alaska
  - Urban & Community Forest Management Programs
  - Recommended Tree Planting Specifications for Landscaping Contracts
  - Plant the Right Tree near Utility Lines

For more information contact:

United States Department of Agriculture

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State of Alaska

Web site: www.fs.fed.us/r10/spf/coop.htm

USDA Forest Service
State and Private Forestry

Alaska Region

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry

Forest Stewardship	2000

Introduction This nationwide Forest Stewardship program is funded by Congress, administered nationally by the Forest Service and delivered to local landowners by the Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF). The Alaska Forest Stewardship program seeks to bring the benefits of a stewardship perspective to nonindustrial private forest landowners. The State Forester takes an action oriented, multi-disciplinary approach to program delivery. Private sector professional consultants are also employed in program delivery.

Goals

- To assist nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners to more actively manage their forest and related resources.
- Promote managing these lands in a productive and healthy condition for present and future owners.
- Increase the economic and environmental benefits of these lands.
- Assist in placing 3 million nonindustrial private forestland acres in Alaska under forest stewardship management.

Budget Major program funding is provided by the USDA Forest Service-Region 10, State and Private Forestry. Additional funding is provided by the Alaska DOF through personnel services, office support, grant administration, and transportation.

*FY 2000 budget estimated

Forest Stewardship/ Stewardship Incentive				
FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	*FY 2000
$26[illegible].000	$272,700	$248,000	$368,000	$340,000

Issues Approximately 30 million acres of forestland are in private ownership in Alaska. The majority of these lands are held by Alaska Native Corporations, many of which are beginning active forest management. The DOF administers grants and provides advice to Alaska Native Corporations for developing Forest Stewardship Plans for their lands.

Issues

Driven by steady population growth, numbers of private forest owners are growing in many regions of Alaska. Land transfers from public to private ownership continue, and subdivision of large homesteads to smaller rural tracts is ongoing.

Spruce bark beetles have impacted over 3 million acres in Alaska, including many private ownerships. The Forest Stewardship Program has provided technical assistance to private landowners for recognizing spruce beetle, salvaging infested timber, and restoring spruce forests.

The urban-rural interface is increasing in the Matanuska-Susitna, Fairbanks, and Kenai Boroughs, which is resulting in fuels and vegetation management challenges on private forestlands.

Comprehensive watershed planning has been proposed for the Kenai River where subdivision and community development are affecting habitat of 4 species of salmon.

Program Highlights

- Forest Stewardship Plans prepared for 31 individual landowners covering 4,991 acres.
- Two Alaska Native Corporations completed Forest Stewardship Plans together covering 140,664 acres.
- Assistance provided for tree seedling acquisition by private landowners.
- Forest Stewardship Plans and other assistance provided to landowners in Kenai River, Campbell Creek, and Chena River critical watersheds.
- Forestry assistance provided to Kenai Peninsula Borough Spruce Bark Beetle Task Force and other local governments.
- General service forestry provided to landowners associations, conservation districts, public schools, regional fairs, and community groups.

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United States Department of Agriculture

Web site: www.fs.fed.us/r10/spf/coop.htm

State of Alaska

USDA Forest Service

State & Private Forestry

Alaska Region

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry

Economic Action Program | 2000

Introduction The Alaska Economic Action Program consists of several focus areas: **Economic Recovery, Rural Development Grants, Forest Products Conservation and Recycling, and Market Development and Expansion Programs.**

The **Economic Recovery** program provides technical and financial assistance to communities located near National Forests and that are dependent on natural resources. It helps communities that are economically distressed due to public land decisions or policy changes. This unique program serves as a catalyst to help communities develop broad-based, energized local action teams. The Forest Service is a member of the team to develop, and implement a local action plan.

The **Rural Development** program is a broad-based program that addresses long-term health and sustainability of rural areas. It targets areas that have experienced persistent poverty, focusing on improving the quality of life using natural resources. Communities can apply for grants that serve as matching funds for local projects to stimulate improvements in the long-term economic and social well being of the residents. In Alaska this is a partnership effort between the Forest Service - State and Private Forestry, and the Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA) to jointly deliver DCRA's Rural Development Assistance Mini-Grant program.

Technology Transfer is provided through the **Forest Products Conservation and Recycling Program.** This program consists of the three areas of: *Recycling*; *Value-added and Alternative Wood Products*; and *Conservation*. The *Recycling* component is designed to target wood fiber waste and residues that are currently being landfilled or otherwise underutilized. Mill residue reduction through increased efficiency and opportunities for re-use of wood fiber based products are also key focus areas. The *Value-added and Alternative Products* component is designed to encourage and facilitate increased economic returns from forest assets by providing technical and marketing assistance to communities and businesses. The principle intention is to increase value-added forest product processing which would in turn create long-term sustainable jobs. The *Conservation* component currently is not being funded nationally.

The **Market Development and Expansion Program** supports the premise that strong domestic and international markets for renewable and non-renewable forest resources provide a significant opportunity to strengthen local and regional economies. The *Wood in Transportation (WIT) Component* is the only nationally funded component of this program at this time. The *WIT* component is an outgrowth of the Timber Bridge Initiative to improve rural transportation networks and strengthen local rural economies. *WIT* has since expanded that concept to include wood transportation construction beyond just pedestrian and vehicular bridges to railings, sound barriers, docks, marine facilities etc. The goal is to demonstrate the commercial potential of using wood from undervalued tree species for transportation related construction in rural communities. The *Economic Competitiveness Component* of this program supports domestic market expansion for forest products through information assessment, identification of income producing opportunities, actions to achieve market acceptance, development of business plans and marketing strategies, applied research, and direct technical assistance. The *International Markets component* of this program currently is not funded nationally.

- Assist rural communities in strengthening their capacity to develop sustainable local economies.
- Diversify economies of communities dependent on traditional forest products. Enhance economic opportunities for forest products through market and community development.

- Stimulate development of competitive, environmentally responsible forest and nonforest based enterprises while obtaining better stewardship of forest lands by reducing environmental impacts of harvesting and processing of forest products.
- Facilitate the efficient use of forest resources by improving utilization of wood and wood residues and extending the useful life of forest products.

Budget

*FY 2000 budget estimated

Rural Community Assistance					
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	*FY 2000
Economic Recovery	$305,555	$430,740	$315,000	$118,000	$175,000
Rural Development	$150,400	$175,000	$152,000	$150,000	$130,000

Issues

The amount of wood that is being harvested from National Forest System lands has decreased which is a concern for local timber dependent economies. In the south-central and the Copper Basin areas of Alaska, the spruce beetle is killing much of the spruce resource. Unfortunately, opportunities to sell dead spruce trees have been limited for the landowners who wish to salvage this beetle killed material.

Program Highlights

- By working in partnership with DCED 19 communities have received Rural Development grants in 1999.
- The Economic Recovery program assisted with 18 projects in 14 communities in 1999.
- We continue to work in partnership with the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC), Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED), and other partners to sponsor a full time Wood Products Specialist for Alaska. This position has resulted in technical assists on a variety of topics such as preservative treatment of wood, sawmill and wood machining equipment, kiln drying, business development, marketing, and value added technology.
- Several wood highway bridges and a pedestrian bridge have been built using local materials, such as locally treated white spruce or Alaska yellow-cedar. More Wood in Transportation information can be obtained from the web site: www.fs.fed.us/na/wit.
- A recovery and testing study of Alaska yellow-cedar logs harvested from dead standing trees has provided additional information on wood characteristics and quality factors.

United States Department of Agriculture

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Web site: http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/spf/coop.htm

USDA Forest Service
State & Private Forestry

Alaska Region

Alaska Department of Natural Resource
Division of Forestry

Conservation Education	2000

Introduction As a conservation leader, the Forest Service is expected to provide information and education to the public. The Conservation Education program seeks to increase the public's understanding of the connection between people and their environment. An informed public will more effectively participate with the Forest Service in sustaining America's natural and cultural resources in forest, grassland, and aquatic ecosystems.

Each Region, Station, and Area provides Conservation Education coordinators to manage the program. The Alaska Conservation Education coordinator is part of the Region's Public Services staff, and is responsible for acting as liaison between the Washington Office and Forest Service employees and partners in Alaska. The Conservation Education coordinator manages the project/grant program, provides leadership in education efforts, and works with partners in other organizations to complement and enhance existing programs.

Goals Forest Service core conservation e[illegible]rograms support two key themes: 1) sustainability of natural and cultural resources in fore[illegible]and, and aquatic ecosystems; and 2) awareness and understanding of interrelationships in natural systems and between people and their environment. Forest Service conservation education efforts focus on three primary audiences – visitors, youth, and urban communities.

In the Alaska Region, the conservation education program provides innovative conservation education activities throughout the state along with partners in other organizations whose conservation education goals complement Forest Service conservation education goals.

Budget The conservation education coordinator is responsible for two budgets - an operating budget and a project/grant budget. The Public Services staff provides the operating budget for printing, supplies, travel, training, and salary. The conservation education project/grant budget is allocated through the Washington Office.

*FY 2000 budget estimated

Conservation Education (CE)					
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	*FY 2000
Projects	$19,000	$36,000	$37,000	$34,000	$90,000
Grant (PLT)	$25,000	$8,000	$6,000	$9,000	$15,000

Issues The Forest Service has provided conservation education programs since the early 1900s. Today, we provide a myriad of public education and outreach programs at a significant cost in both dollars and personnel; however, our programs are fragmented and lack agency coordination. Without a clear corporate strategy, prioritized messages, and dedicated dollars, conservation education has often been viewed as "nice-to-do" when available resources permit. Current public demand dictates the Forest Service shift from piecemeal education programs to a solid and coordinated conservation education program. The Alaska Region is supportive of conservation education and will continue to provide educational outreach consistent with our available budgets, staffs, and partners.

Program Highlights The Alaska Region's Conservation Education efforts include presentations to school groups and youth groups, educational walks through the forest, radio programs, summer camps, educational fairs, and educational activity books specific to the Alaska Region. The Conservation Education project/grant budget has enabled the Alaska Region to expand its efforts with additional partners. Educational projects with these partners have included plays, printed materials, curriculums for Alaska, programs, educational trails, forest ecosystem studies, exhibits, resource kits, summer camps, outdoor laboratories for schools, radio programs, teacher workshops, and underwater camera to view migrating salmon.

In addition, through our partnership with the Alaska Division of Forestry, Project Learning Tree workshops are held throughout the state for teachers, natural resource professionals, other youth group leaders, and PLT facilitators. Each year, approximately 200 to 250 youth educators are provided with the Project Learning Tree materials.

Communities that have benefited from our educational partnerships include Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Anchorage, Seward, Cooper Landing, Wasilla, Soldotna, Fairbanks, Hoonah, Sitka, Craig, Thorne Bay, Kake, Rowan Bay, Klawock, Cordova, Valdez, Tatitlek, Whittier, Chenega, Petersburg, Hope, Moose Pass, Homer, Palmer, Ruby, Haines, Kenai, Huslia and Glennallen.

For more information contact:

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State of Alaska

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USDA Forest Service
State and Private Forestry
United States Department of Agriculture

Alaska

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
State of Alaska

Rural Fire Protection	2000

Introduction

Since about half Alaska's forests are nonfederal managed, the need to protect these lands from uncontrolled fires through a fully coordinated rural fire response system falls to the State Forester and rural volunteer fire departments.

To help accomplish this, the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, provides assistance through three specific program components. These are:

1. State Fire Assistance previously known as Rural Fire Prevention and Control (RFPC).
2. Volunteer Fire Assistance previously known as Rural Community Fire Protection (RCFP).
3. Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP).

Combined, these three program components of the Cooperative Fire Program (CFP).

Objectives

The objectives of the three program components of the Cooperative Fire Program are as follows:

State Fire Assistance: Protects natural resources from fire on state and private lands. This is done through fire prevention efforts, providing suppression assistance to the State's rural fire departments and maintaining initial attack capability to keep outbreaks small. The Federal funds are cost shared with state and local funds and help augment state protection needs.

Volunteer Fire Assistance: Improves the capability and effectiveness of America's 26,000 Rural Volunteer Fire Departments (256 in Alaska) to protect lives and other rural investments. The purpose of this program is to provide financial, technical and other assistance to State Foresters and other appropriate officials to organize, train and equip fire departments in rural communities. In 1999, 12 rural volunteer fire departments received the $ 42,000 Volunteer Fire Assistance funds made available to Alaska. The grants were awarded for organizing, training and equipping rural fire departments. The equipment included: Portable pumps and nozzles, Radio Communications equipment, portable generators, wireless communications items (pagers). Specific requests for State from 39 fire departments totaled $ 151,000.

Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP): The Forest Service is charged with assuring that federal excess personal property is acquired, used, managed and disposed of in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Federal excess personal property is loaned to state forestry agencies and their cooperators for wildland and rural community fire protection. In 1999, 55 excess property items valued at $ 303,000 were acquired and placed into service in Alaska. The total of the FEPP inventory in Alaska is about $ 5,100,000.

Budget

*FY 2000 budget estimated

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	*FY 2000
(RFPC)	$349,500	$375,800	$364,000	$367,400	$343,000
(RCFP)	$44,000	$28,000	$44,000	$44,000	$86,000

Program Highlights

- The Federal cooperative fire program protects state and private lands from uncontrolled fires by helping build strong, efficient state fire protection programs. Based on a 10-year average, Alaska will control 439 fires per year that burn 172,998 acres annually.
- The Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF) has averted a major reduction in the fire suppression rolling stock levels by supplementing their fleet with excess federal vehicles. These cost savings have exceeded $500,000 dollars per year when compared to regular fleet replacement cost schedules. Dozens of excess military vehicles have been screened at nearby military bases, refurbished and turned into wildland firefighting apparatus. The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) is now critical to the wildland fire mission. In 1999 excess property items valued at approximately $5,100,000 being utilized by the State and rural fire departments.
- In 1999, $42,000 in RCFP funds was made available to rural fire departments. 96% of the funds were allocated for equipment, with the remaining for training. The dollar value of all applications received was $151,760. Twelve of the 39 requests from rural fire departments were filled.
- Funding for technology transfer, such as the new GIS based fire behavior training (Farsite), has enabled the DOF to meet its goal of keeping abreast of emerging technology in fire and resource management. This has allowed the Division to provide better input to the many local and statewide task forces and working groups that have taken on the tasks of mitigating issues, such as the increase in fire hazard due to the spruce bark beetle epidemic and better preparedness planning for wildland urban interface areas.
- The DOF in cooperation with local structural fire department organizations have developed a number of thirty second public service announcements which are provided to local radio and television stations. To date, fifteen "spots" have been created which cover a wide variety of topics depending on the time of year. Topics such as safe burning before greenup, defensible space, burn-permit requirements, powerline fires and late-season, hunter-caused fires are but a few of the topics covered. In 1999 over 500 public service announcements were provided on local radio and television.
- 24 positions were funded to attend 15 national level courses and workshops. Course areas included Wildland Fire Behavior, Air Attack/Leadplane Workshop, Advanced Incident Management, Command and General Staff Exercise, Operations and Plans Section Chief. These opportunities greatly improve the Division of Forestry incident management capabilities.
- Continued to provide prevention education to elementary schools. The Fairbanks Area, for example, provided programs to 4,200 students and 177 teachers in grades 4-6. In addition, similar programs took place in the Mat-Su Valley, Anchorage School District, Kenai Peninsula, and several remote villages.
- The DOF has cooperative agreements with 57 Structural Fire Departments. Federal funding was utilized to plan and execute training and fire simulations with the emphasis on promoting interagency cooperation with SFD operations in the wildland/urban interface. Basic Red Card training and yearly fireline safety/refresher classes are offered to all cooperating departments. 497 Volunteer Fire Department personnel received this training.

For more information:

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State of Alaska

Web site: www.fs.fed.us/r10/spf/akfire.htm

USDA Forest Service

State and Private Forestry

Alaska Region

Alaska Department of Natural Resource

Division of Forestry

Alaska Federal Forest Health Protection Program — 2000

Introduction The Federal Forest Health Protection Program provides the technical and administrative support for forest health activities in Alaska. The program supports the primary forest entomology and forest pathology expertise in the state, as well as coordination of additional activities such as the Cooperative Forest Pest Action Program, integrated pest management technology development, forest health monitoring, and pest suppression actions on major forest insect and disease problems.

Forest Health staff: (1) conduct aerial ground detection and evaluation surveys for federal lands in Alaska; (2) make recommendations for management actions; (3) develop and maintain forest health data bases;
(4) prepare annual condition reports; (5) respond to requests for technical assistance from federal, state, and private land managers; (6) train others on detection methods, management options, and pesticide safety.

Technology development projects are closely coordinated with state and research partners and often are cooperatively funded. Information transfer is often done through publication of technical reports, manuscripts in professional journals, and through field demonstrations.

Direct financial assistance to conduct pest prevention, suppression, and risk assessment activities on national forest lands is available through this program. Support for conducting these activities on other federally administered lands is often provided by this programs staff experts.

Goals

- Provide a detection/monitoring system for forest insect and disease conditions on federal lands.
- Provide the core expertise in Alaska for forest health technical assistance to federal, state, and private landowners.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to federal agencies to help suppress forest pests. Collect, analyze, and interpret Forest Health data to provide information about major forest pests and the latest technology for their control and management.

Budget Budget elements that support accomplishment of this programs goals include: Federal Forest Health Survey and Technical Assistance (S&TA), Federal Forest Health Technology Development (TD), and Federal Pest Suppression (SUPP.).

FY 2000 estimated

Alaska Federal Forest Health Protection Program					
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
S&TA	$850,000	$850,000	$992,000	$1,042,000	$1,082,000
TD	$30,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
SUPP	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000

Issues There are over 129,000,000 acres of forestland in Alaska, which are about 27% of Alaska's total land area. Two distinct forest ecosystems make up these forests: the boreal forest of South-central and Interior Alaska, and the temperate rainforest of Southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound.

Issues

The spruce beetle outbreak is the largest recognized boreal forest health issue. This infestation grew exponentially, peaked and is now subsiding due to the extensive killing of the host trees. Over 4 million acres have been impacted with large (tens of thousands of acres) of continuous near 100% tree mortality. Impacts of this outbreak include: loss of old growth, long-term conversion to nonforest types, altered watershed characteristics, changes in wildlife habitat value, declines in scenic quality, merchantable value reduction of killed trees, and increased fire hazard.

Forest issues in Southeast Alaska revolve around amount of allowable timber harvest, methods of harvest and management of regenerated stands to meet desired conditions. Decline and mortality of yellow-cedar on over 595,000 acres, is the most spectacular forest problem in Southeast Alaska. Yellow-cedar has extremely valuable wood; thus, the problem has considerable economic impact. This tree species also has ecological importance and its wood and bark have long been used by native people.

Program Highlights

- Working cooperatively with the State Entomologist Forest Health staff annually survey over 30 million acres of Alaska forests. Insect and disease location is digitized and made available for Arc/Info GIS applications. An Alaska Insect and Disease Conditions Report and map packet are developed annually.
- This program developed and maintains a forest health monitoring data clearinghouse site that provides downloadable GIS information on insect, disease, and other resource information useful to consider forest health issues across multiple ownerships. This information is made available to the public via the internet.
- Financial assistance provided to Alaska Cooperative Extension supports the Alaska Integrated Pest Management Technician Program (Pest Scout) which responds to over 4000 contacts from the public, makes over 2800 educational contacts, and conducts nearly 300 site visits to assist individuals annually. This program currently supports seven individuals in six communities.
- An important aspect of the program is to increase the understanding of Alaska forest ecological processes and develop viable management techniques through research. In the last 5 years, Alaska Forest Health Protection staffs have published over 30 technical reports or professional journal manuscripts pertinent to forest health management.
- An Alaska Region Forest Health web page provides increased access to information pertinent to considerations of forest health. Current information, publications, and linkage to several other electronic information sources are provided.
- Considerable technology advancement in the use of pheromones as a management tool to effect spruce beetle behavior has resulted from work conducted through this program.
- Development and public distribution of the Spruce Beetle (SB) Expert System to analyze forest risk of beetle attack and hazard (how much damage will occur) is a major applied technology advancement.
- Forest Health staff is working to understand the reasons for yellow-cedar decline, provide information on regeneration and potential products from these dead trees.
- Forest Health staff provides pathology expertise to the alternatives to clearcutting research program currently underway in Southeast Alaska.
- Program expansion (addition of a forest pathologist) is providing increased identification and understanding the roles of important Alaska boreal forest diseases.

For more information contact:

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United States Department of Agriculture

USDA Forest Service
State and Private Forestry

Alaska Region

Alaska Department of Natural Resource
Division of Forestry

Alaska Cooperative Forest Pest Action Program | 2000

Introduction

This program provides financial and technical assistance to facilitate forest health on state and private lands with State involvement in the Federal Forest Health Protection Program. Program values are coordinated through the National Association of State Foresters. Also, the program provides stable annual cost share funding to support one State Entomologist.

Through program participation, the Alaska Division of Forestry (DOF): (1) conducts aerial surveys and ground detection and evaluation surveys for state and private lands; (2) makes recommendations for management actions; (3) develops and maintains forest health data bases; (4) assists in preparation of the annual condition reports; (5) responds to requests for technical assistance from state and private land managers; (6) trains others on detection methods, management options, and pesticide safety.

Technology development projects (e.g., bark beetle pheromone management) are closely coordinated with federal and research partners and often are cooperatively funded. Information transfer is often done through publication of technical reports, manuscripts in professional journals, and through field demonstrations.

Direct financial assistance to conduct pest prevention, suppression, and risk assessment activities on state & private lands is available through this program.

Goals

- Provide a detection/monitoring system for forest insect and disease conditions throughout Alaska with an emphasis on state and private lands. Make this information readily available in both GIS (digital) and printed formats.
- Provide the expertise in Alaska for forest pest management technical assistance to state and private landowners and managers.
- Provide appropriate technical and financial assistance to state agencies and private landowners for the prevention and suppression (control) of major forest pests.
- Collect, analyze, and interpret forest pest damage and other forest health data to provide needed information and the latest technology for the control and management of major forest pests.

Budget

Budget elements that support accomplishment of this programs goals are Cooperative Forest Health (CH) and Pest Suppression (SUPP).

*FY 2000 budget estimated

Alaska Cooperative Forest Health Protection Program					
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
CH	$37,000	$42,000	$42,000	$40,000	$39,000
SUPP	$2,500	$0	$18,500	$55,000	$42,000

Issues

There are over 129,000,000 acres of forestland in Alaska, which is about 27% of Alaska's total land area. Two distinct forest ecosystems make up these forests: the boreal forest of South-central and Interior Alaska, and the temperate rainforest of Southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound.

The spruce beetle outbreak is the largest recognized forest health issue in Alaska. This infestation grew exponentially, peaked and is now subsiding due to the extensive killing of the host trees. Over 4 million acres have been impacted with large (tens of thousands of acres) of continuous near 100% tree mortality. Impacts of this outbreak include: loss of old growth, potential long-term conversion to nonforest types, altered watershed characteristics, changes in wildlife habitat value, declines in scenic quality, merchantable value reduction of killed trees, and increased fire hazard.

Issues An ongoing challenge of Alaska's overall Forest Health Protection Program is the generally higher direct costs associated with implementing forest health projects compared with most other states. Additional funding for pest suppression activities outside the normal forest management budgetary process are requested through the Alaska State Legislature for specific Capital Improvement Projects (CIP's). These specific funds are also used as matching moneys for a variety of forest health activities.

Program Highlights

- Working cooperatively with the federal aerial surveyors, this program annually surveys over 30 million acres of Alaska forests. Insect and disease location is digitized and made available for Arc/Info GIS applications. An Alaska Insect and Disease Conditions Report and cd-rom product of the statewide database are developed annually and available upon request.
- Technical and financial assistance has resulted in vegetation plans and treatments to protect areas being heavily impacted by spruce bark beetles. As an example, matching federal suppression grant funds have provided the impetus for cooperative agreements to accomplish harvest and forest health rehabilitation on significant acreage of the Kenai Peninsula and Copper River regions.
- A portion of the federal funding for the overall program has enabled the Alaska DOF to actively participate with the State and Private Forestry entomologists in field studies to develop semiochemicals (e.g., pheromones) as bark beetle management and mitigation tools.
- Access to federal suppression funding has allowed the State of Alaska to leverage additional funding through the State Legislature for various insect suppression and forest health-related projects.
- The State of Alaska has partnered with other Alaska resource agencies to assemble forest vegetation coverage in digital, updateable GIS layers to better assess forest pest risk and hazard across the landscape. A recent project initiated on the Kenai Peninsula has utilized the forest pest survey layer to enhance vegetation mapping and conduct wildfire risk and hazard assessments.

For more information contact:

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State of Alaska

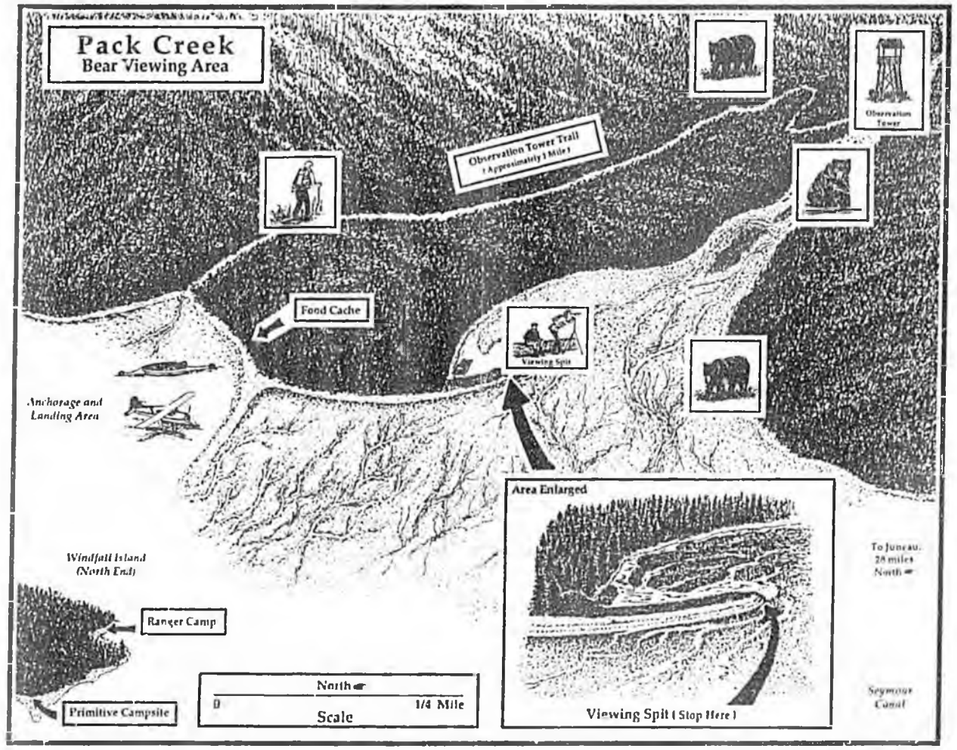

Illustration by Laurie Ferguson Craig

"Bears here come and go as they please. Their movements are dictated by ancient connections to the tides, the fish and their own inclinations. The longer you stay, the better your odds of seeing them."

John Neary

Pack Creek Rules

Many Pack Creek bears are accustomed to people but they are NOT tame. A few of the bears may approach closely. Follow these simple rules in order to keep your behavior predictable and consistent.

- **Get a permit.** Between June 1 and September 10 permits are required (see "For More Information").
- **Keep your group small.** Although the limit is 12 persons on a permit you'll have much better luck obtaining permits and visiting the bear viewing areas with smaller groups. Only 8 persons are allowed in the observation tower at any one time. During busy times a 3 hour time limit is also in effect at the tower.
- **Watch your time.** Bear viewing is open 9AM to 9PM only. The remainder of the day is for bears only.
- **Watch where you go.** The forest and tide flats are for bears only. Areas you can travel are restricted to the beach high tide trail between the viewing spit and the trailhead, and the forest trail to the viewing tower (see Pack Creek map). This keeps you where the bears expect you to be.
- **Properly store all food items.** A food storage area (cache) is provided (see Pack Creek map). No food, pop, candy etc... are allowed anywhere but at the cache.
- **Keep your pack and gear on your back.** Do not separate yourself from your gear thereby inviting a bear to snatch it (which teaches bears to seek more).
- **Properly anchor your boat.** An outhaul is provided for small boats during peak visitor periods to keep bears out of boats.
- **Camp on Windfall Island.** No camping is allowed near Pack Creek except on the islands nearby. You need a watercraft to access the bear viewing area from camp. Canoe/Kayak rentals are available (see "For More Information").

Pack Creek Advice

There are no facilities in the area other than a trail and a viewing stand. Planes will drop you on a muddy beach, not at a dock. Campsites are little more than a flat area in the woods and there is no water on Windfall Island. Water from streams on the main island nearby should be treated before drinking. This is the Kootznoowoo Wilderness and visitors must encounter it on its own terms.

Come properly equipped. Whether for a day flight or a multi-day camping trip, you should bring raingear, waterproof boots, food, and other essentials. Weather is often rainy and cool; trails can be muddy. Are you sure the plane will be back when you plan for it?

Make your own arrangements. The managers administer permits from the office and are at Pack Creek to protect bears and to provide advice to visitors, but tours are conducted by guides not rangers or biologists. We can send you lists of charter and guide services (see "For More Information").

The best bear viewing times are variable and it's not unusual for several hours to pass without a bear in sight. Stay more than one day for best viewing, or at least come for a full day to maximize your chances.

For More Information:

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Admiralty National Monument
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Bear Viewing

Pack Creek, Swan Cove and Windfall Harbor

United States Department of Agriculture · Forest Service · Alaska Region R10-RG-90 1994

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

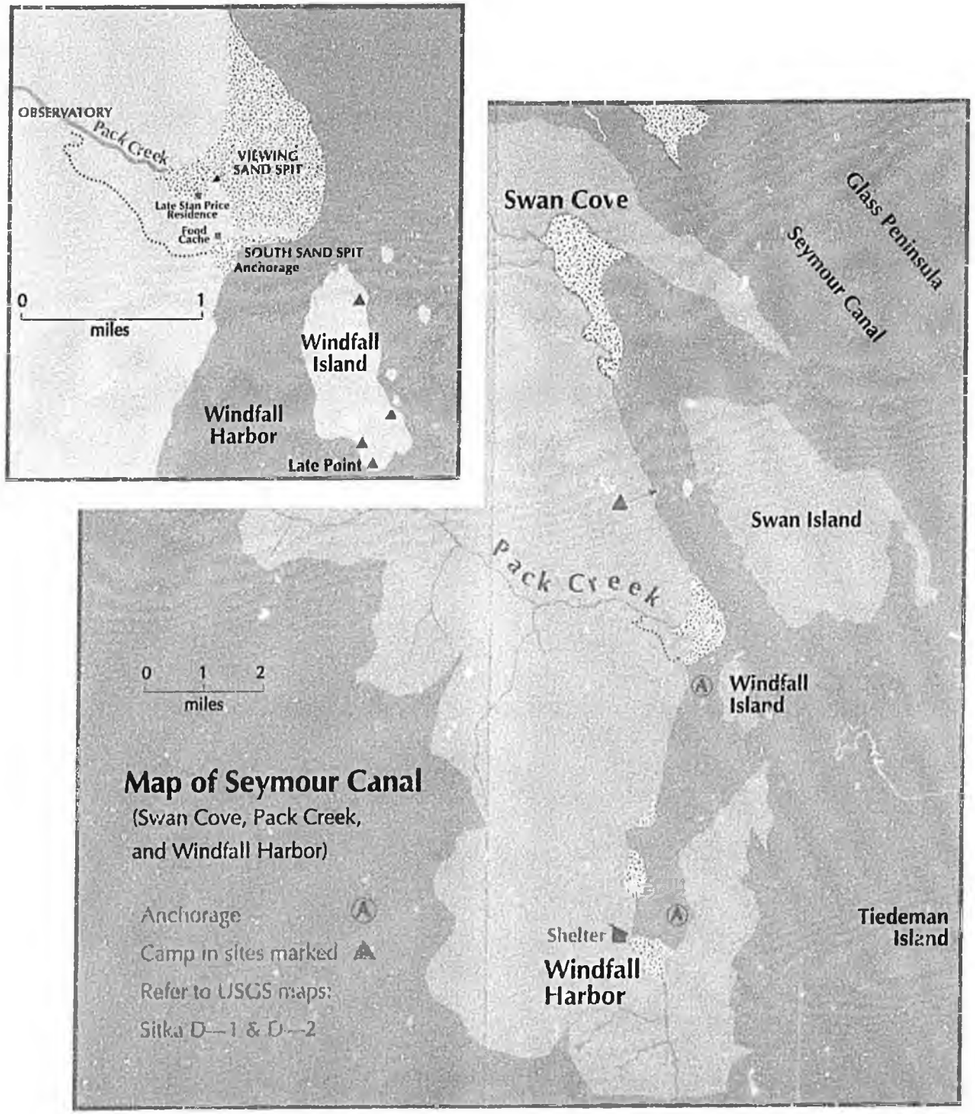
Seymour Canal Bear Viewing

Swan Cove, Windfall Harbor and Pack Creek all have extensive tideflats that provide important habitat for brown bear. Bears are most abundant in July and August as they congregate around salmon streams, but they can also be seen in May and June eating sedges or digging clams. While Pack Creek has special considerations (see "Pack Creek & Stan Price") the other bays have fewer visitors and fewer restrictions on visitors. Swan Cove, Swan Island, Windfall Harbor and Windfall Island have been closed to bear hunting since 1984 (Pack Creek has been closed since 1935).

Access to all areas is generally from Juneau by floatplane, canoe or kayak, or by boat. Both charter services and guides are available to take you there (see "For More Information"). There are no facilities in these areas and visitors should dress for a coastal rainforest wilderness. Some of the primitive campsites are shown on the map.

Courtship amongst bears occurs in spring and early summer.

Photos by John Hyde



Pack Creek and Stan Price

Since the construction of a trail and viewing stand in the 1930's Pack Creek has been managed for bear viewing. Bears are accustomed to seeing visitors and most exhibit little fear of people. A homesteader named Stan Price lived at Pack Creek from the 1950's until his death in 1989. Over these many years the bears became used to the continual presence of humans. The crumbling remains of his floathouse, sheds, and gardens are now left for the bears to use, and for visitors to observe from a distance.

Management of Pack Creek

The Pack Creek area is cooperatively managed by the federal and state governments. As part of the Admiralty Island National Monument it is administered by the USDA Forest Service. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game also manages the Stan Price Wildlife Refuge at Pack Creek. Both agencies cooperate to provide protection for bears and assistance to visitors. Hunting brown bear is prohibited and there are several restrictions designed to keep the bears and the people on good terms (see "Pack Creek Rules").

Bear Safety

Whenever in bear country (whether at Pack Creek or anywhere else) you should act responsibly with food and respect the territorial nature of bears.

Keep your distance.

Realize that bears use the forest, the beaches, the creeks, and human trails regularly and might be seen anywhere. Bears are curious and some will approach closely. If you feel uncomfortable back away slowly. It is not wise to surprise a bear, so when traveling make plenty of noise to let the bears know you are around. Bears sometimes communicate to other animals and to humans through body posture.

Standing in profile to you, head lowered, and "passively" looking toward the distance may be a bear's way of showing you his size, a polite way of telling you to move out of his space. Aggression is signaled by salivation, teeth chatter, hair raised on the hump back, and ears laid back along the sides of the head.

Standing erect on hind legs is usually not an aggressive posture. When the bear's head and nose are raised with ears forward, the animal may only be trying to identify noises and smells.

Keep a clean camp.

No site, even those on small islands, is safe from a bear visit. Set the tent up well away from the cooking area and do not take food near it. Thoroughly burn all food scraps and trash to remove smells and pack out whatever remains. People who use the site after you will appreciate you not burying or leaving anything behind that will attract bears into their camp. Hang food 12 feet above the ground when not in use. Remember, intentionally leaving food unattended and accessible to bears is considered feeding and is a violation of Alaska law. Be sure to drown your campfire. Many sites are destroyed by campfires that people thought "couldn't possibly spread."

RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original documents after microfilm reproductions have been made.

William J Carter
Signature of Camera Operator

10/14/2003
Date

Certification Rev. 7/98

HB

14

Bill History/Action Display

H

BILL: HB 14 SHORT TITLE: SUBSISTENCE USE OF FISH AND GAME
BILL VERSION:
SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S)DAVIES
CURRENT STATUS: (H) RES STATUS DATE: 01/08/01
THEN JUD, FIN
HEARING: (H) RES Mar 27 1:00 PM CAPITOL 124 TELECONFERENCE

TITLE: "An Act relating to subsistence use of fish and game, to fish and game advisory committees, and to permits for historic or traditional uses of fish and game and harvest practices; amending the definition of 'domicile' for purposes of the Fish and Game Code; and providing for an effective date."

Full Text No Fiscal Notes Available

Committee Action with Bill History

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page		Action
01/08/01	0027	(H)	PREFILE RELEASED 12/29/00
01/08/01	0027	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/08/01	0027	(H)	RES, JUD, FIN
01/08/01	0027	(H)	REFERRED TO RESOURCES

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match
BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
FISH & GAME (BOTH)
SUBSISTENCE

Bill Root: Display Bill Root

TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY
LIVE KTOO STREAMS
Return to Basis Main Menu (22 Legislature)
Return to Legislature Home Page

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DAVIES
House District 29

Sponsor Statement
HB 14

This bill provides a statutory framework for the subsistence use of fish and game that is consistent with ANILCA. House Bill 14 implements my "dotted line" proposal, which provides a compromise version of rural priority that allows maximum opportunity for subsistence use of fish and game by urban residents.

This measure would require the passage of House Joint Resolution 4, which allows a statewide vote to amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska to allow the Legislature to provide a priority for subsistence users of fish, wildlife, and other replenishable natural resources on state land, based on place of residence, dependence upon, or customary and traditional uses of the replenishable resources.

The "dotted line" proposal embodied in HB 14 would establish rural areas of the state: a resident of a rural area would automatically have a preference in the subsistence taking of fish and game. Residents of non-rural areas (urban) could apply for the subsistence preference and could be granted that preference based on his or her place of residence dependence upon and or customary and traditional use of a fish stock or game population. When fish and game are plentiful all residents in the State who qualify would have subsistence access to all fish and game. When fish and game are limited, access would be restricted eventually to just subsistence users who reside near the endangered stock population.

January-May: State Capitol • Juneau, AK 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4457 • Fax (907) 465-3519
June-December: 119 N. Cushman St., Ste 207 • Fairbanks, AK 99701• (907) 456-8172• Fax (907) 451-9293
Representative_John_Davies@legis.state.ak.us

HB

22

Bill History/Action Display

H

BILL: HB 22 SHORT TITLE: MARINE PASSENGER VESSELS
BILL VERSION:
SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S)KERTTULA
CURRENT STATUS: (H) TRA STATUS DATE: 01/08/01
THEN RES, FIN
HEARING: (H) TRA Apr 19 1:00 PM CAPITOL 124 TELECONFERENCE

TITLE: "An Act relating to certain passenger vessels operating in the marine waters of the state; and providing for an effective date."

Full Text No Fiscal Notes Available

Committee Action with Bill History

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page		Action
01/08/01	0029	(H)	PREFILE RELEASED 12/29/00
01/08/01	0029	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/08/01	0030	(H)	TRA, RES, FIN
02/23/01	0410	(H)	SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE INTRODUCED
02/23/01	0410	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
02/23/01	0410	(H)	TRA, RES, FIN
02/23/01	0410	(H)	REFERRED TO TRANSPORTATION

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match
ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
HAZARDOUS WASTE
SANITATION
TRANSPORTATION
VESSELS
WATER

Bill Root: Display Bill Root

BASIS HAS BEEN RE-PROGRAMMED THIS YEAR

TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY

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Representative Beth Kerttula

Sponsor Statement

Sponsor Substitute House Bill 22

Large Passenger Vessels that Operate in the Marine Waters of Alaska

Sponsor Substitute for House Bill 22 will give Alaskans information about the wastes generated and released by large passenger vessels operating in Alaska. HB 22 builds on Senator Murkowski's federal legislation directed at Alaska cruise ship operations at a time when the cruise ship sector of Alaska's tourism industry continues to grow substantially.

Alaskans have become alarmed by the wastewater pollution violations that led to state and federal fines imposed on cruise ships in the 1990s and by air emission violations in 1999 and 2000. Since late 1999, state and federal agencies, cruise ship companies, and other interested parties have collaborated on the Alaska Cruise Ship Initiative to describe waste handling practices, examine technology, and conduct preliminary sampling of ship discharges and emissions. Inspections and sampling in 2000 identified a number of failing marine sanitation devices and numerous graywater and treated sewage samples with high levels of fecal coliform bacteria.

Federal legislation in late 2000, authored by Senator Murkowski, takes further important steps to limit and clean up waterborne discharges – particularly sewage -- from cruise ships. However, the federal legislation does not establish standards for graywater discharges nor does it address cruise ship air emissions.

House Bill 22 builds on the above-mentioned measures. The bill does not require duplication of efforts by the cruise ship industry. HB 22 calls for:

- annual registration with the state -- so we know how to contact responsible officials of the foreign flag vessels;
- monthly reports of *all* ship waterborne discharges – a requirement that can be readily satisfied because the U.S. Coast Guard will have cruise ships keep these records beginning in the 2001 cruise season;

- sampling of graywater discharges for certain pollutants not currently required under federal law or regulations;
- monthly sampling and reporting of air emissions; and
- an assessment of the data collected after three years to examine what we know about cruise ship waste releases and the risks to our human and marine environments.

HB 22 provides a mechanism so the State of Alaska can begin to understand the composition and disposal of the substantial volumes of wastes generated onboard cruise ships in our state waters. Notwithstanding the cruise line industry assurances of careful shipboard practices and industry cooperation with regulatory agencies, it is imperative that Alaska obtain basic information and examine the waste volumes, composition, and discharge location in order to manage our most valuable tourist asset – our exceptional natural environment.

Thank you for your consideration of House Bill 22.

SSHB 22
Large Passenger Vessels that Operate in the Marine Waters of Alaska

Sectional Analysis

Section 1 adds new sections to AS 46.03, the Environmental Conservation statutes.

Sec. 46.03.460 requires owner/operator who conducts business in Alaska to register annually each vessel. The in-state contact information becomes paramount when contacting a foreign flag vessel that frequently has international crews and officers.

Sec. 46.03.465 requires owner/operator to monitor cruise ship pollutants in order to fulfill the reporting requirements of this legislation. Monthly sampling is required of visible emissions from each vessel while in an Alaskan port. The owner/operator must sample and test graywater at least as frequently as required under federal laws and regulations for treated sewage. Graywater will be tested for conventional pollutants, including fecal coliform bacteria and total suspended solids.

Sec. 46.03.470 requires that records be maintained for three years.

Sec. 46.03.475 establishes the monthly reporting for all wastewater discharges and air emissions. The location, volume, flow rate, weight and type of pollutant must be documented. Significantly, SSHB 22 does not require the cruise line companies to get a new state permit nor does the bill set new performance standards. Reporting data for each vessel individually facilitates site-specific assessments of potential impacts or risks to the human or marine environment. In keeping with other DEC environmental oversight practices, each report must be certified by a responsible vessel official.

Sec. 46.03.477 requires the owner/operator to provide to the state a report of any sampling and testing conducted for a federal agency.

Sec. 46.03.480 establishes civil penalties for failing to register or report. The penalties are based on those imposed on other businesses operating in Alaska or imposed on violations under DEC statutes.

Sec. 46.03.484 exempts vessel merely transiting through state waters in innocent passage.

Sec. 46.03.485 provides DEC rule-making authority to implement this legislation.

Sec. 46.03.490 defines several terms by drawing on existing state and federal laws and regulations, most notably the Clean Water Act and recent federal legislation authored by Senator Frank Murkowski.

Section 2 amends DEC statutes on criminal penalties to incorporate cruise ship wastewater discharge and air emission reporting.

Section 3 specifies the timeframe for vessel registration (within 3 days) and pollutant sampling, testing and reporting (within 21 days) beginning June 1, 2001.

Section 4 directs DEC to prepare an assessment report by January 2004, after three seasons of sampling and record keeping. The report shall:

1. characterize the risks posed by the wastewater discharge and air emissions to the human and marine environments;
2. evaluate pollution abatement and control technologies of the cruise line companies; and
3. recommend future action, as appropriate.

Section 5 establishes an effective date of June 1, 2001 in order to capture as much as possible of the 2001 cruise season.

Organized Village of Kake
P.O. Box 316
Kake, Alaska 99830-0316
Telephone 907-785-6471
Fax 907-785-4902 / Email ovkgovt@seaknet.alaska.edu
(Federally Recognized Tribal Government serving the Kake, Alaska area)

March 30, 2001

Rep. Vic Kohring, Chairman
House Transportation Committee
State Capitol, Room 24
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Sent via fax to 907/465-3818

Dear Representative Kohring:

This letter is in full support of Representative Kertulla's Sponsor Substitute for HB 22, "An Act relating to certain passenger vessels operating in the marine waters of the state; and providing for an effective date." The bill complements Senator Murkowski's legislation that was recently passed plus addresses gray water discharges and air emissions that were not addressed in Senator Murkowski's bill.

Since the decline of the timber industry, Kake's economy is dependent on the local salmon hatchery and seafood processing/cold storage plant. The community is also focusing on attracting smaller tour ships to experience our rural lifestyle and Tlingit culture. All our local industries are dependent having a clean environment and this Right to Know bill will provide access to information about the wastes generated and released by the cruise ships. It provides for an annual registration with the state, so we know who the responsible parties are and how to contact them, monthly reports of all waterborne discharges, sampling of gray water discharge for certain pollutants, monthly sampling and reporting of air emissions and an assessment of all data after 3 years to examine what we have learned about emissions and what it means to our human and marine environments. We support all these proposed activities and in order to make it accessible to rural Alaskan communities, we would like to see such information posted on the internet. Alaskan citizens have the right to know what is being dumped in our waters and released into our air. By enabling Alaskans to have a better knowledge of the impacts of cruise ships on our environment, we will be armed with the information necessary to insure the impacts are not likely to jeopardize the economic benefits of our fishing & recreation industries.

Sincerely,

Casimero A. Aceveda Jr.
President

cc: Representative Beth Kerttula

April 9, 2001

Dear Rep. Kohring:

It is reassuring to the Lower Chatham Conservation Society that progressive action is being taken to keep Alaskan air and water cleaner. We are in full support of SSHB22 and agree that this legislation is an integral component in planning for and maintaining a healthy marine environment.

LCCS's mission is to protect the integrity of the Lower Chatham Ecosystem, locally defined from south Baranof Island, Chatham Strait to west Kuiu Island. Our membership has close ties with the marine environment, as many people are commercial fishermen and subsistence gatherers. Last summer many people saw an unusual orange oily substance in Chatham that has yet to be identified. Of concern to us are the cruise ship discharges that could potentially harm our food sources and beaches. We agree that by requiring the cruise ships to comply with discharge regulations that are imposed on other industries, one may make a safer bet that the people of this state will be provided clean air and water.

If the cruise industry is so mum about its discharge activities, then one has to wonder what they could be hiding. The right to know what are discharged into Alaskan waters should be public knowledge. We can all rest more assured when we know toxic materials are being disposed of at the proper facilities and not being dumped into our waters. Regular monitoring will tell if they are in compliance, knowledge every Alaskan should be privy to.

Progressive indeed is this legislation's intent, not only clean up dirty dumping practices, but to reassess the program's effectiveness by gathering monitoring information over 3 years and forming the basis for a thorough assessment determining whether there are serious risks to our human health and marine environment. This longer-term approach will rest well on the eyes of the public, who will no longer wonder what has become of the cruise ship issue.

It is our hope that by way of public disclosure, state and federal oversight, monitoring and sound enforcement policy that the not-so-invisible effects of toxic discharge be a problem of the past. The benefits of clean water and a healthy ecosystem will benefit everyone, including the cruise industry.

Sincerely,
Anissa Berry-Frick
President
LOWER CHATHAM CONSERVATION SOCIETY

PO BOX 8118 o PORT ALEXANDER, AK o 99836
PHONE: (907) 568-2210 o EMAIL: BACKLAGOON@AOL.COM

Subject: HB 22
Date: Mon, 16 Apr 2001 14:18:05 -0800
From: "AWRTA - Sarah Leonard, Executive Director" <sleonard@awrta.org>
To: Representative_Beth_Kerttula@legis.state.ak.us

April 12, 2001

Representative Beth Kerttula
Room 430
Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Kerttula:

I am writing on behalf of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Association (AWRTA) and in support of HB 22 as it relates to our organization's 2001 Cruise Legislative priority. AWRTA's membership includes almost 300 nature-based tourism business owners, partnering organizations and individuals in Alaska and the United States.

The AWRTA Board of Directors recently adopted our 2001 Legislative Priorities including support for cruise legislation:

"AWRTA encourages regulation focusing on safe waters and consistent monitoring of marine wastewater discharges within all of Alaska's coastal region including the Southeast, Inside Passage, Southcentral and Southwest areas. AWRTA supports legislation that includes monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance by all operators to follow state and federal regulations."
AWRTA also encourages and supports a distinction between foreign-owned cruise ships and American-owned tour boats; and a distinction based on the ship's passenger capacity. We believe these distinctions should be considered separately in all cases of State and Federal jurisdiction and regulation. Many small boat operators are encouraging sound practices and teaching visitors and residents alike about Alaska's natural and cultural environments.

AWRTA is a membership-driven trade organization formed to be a collective voice for wilderness-dependent businesses.
We advocate for the sustainability of Alaska's natural and cultural resources, responsible tourism, and tourism planning for communities. Because we support the sustainability of Alaska's resources, including safe and healthy Alaska waters, we support these components of HB 22. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and I look forward to working with you during this legislative session and in the future.

Best Regards,
--
Sarah Leonard
Executive Director
****
The Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Association (AWRTA)
The Alaska Institute for Sustainable Recreation & Tourism (AISRT)
****
2207 Spenard Road, Suite 201
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-258-3171 - T * 907-258-3851 - F

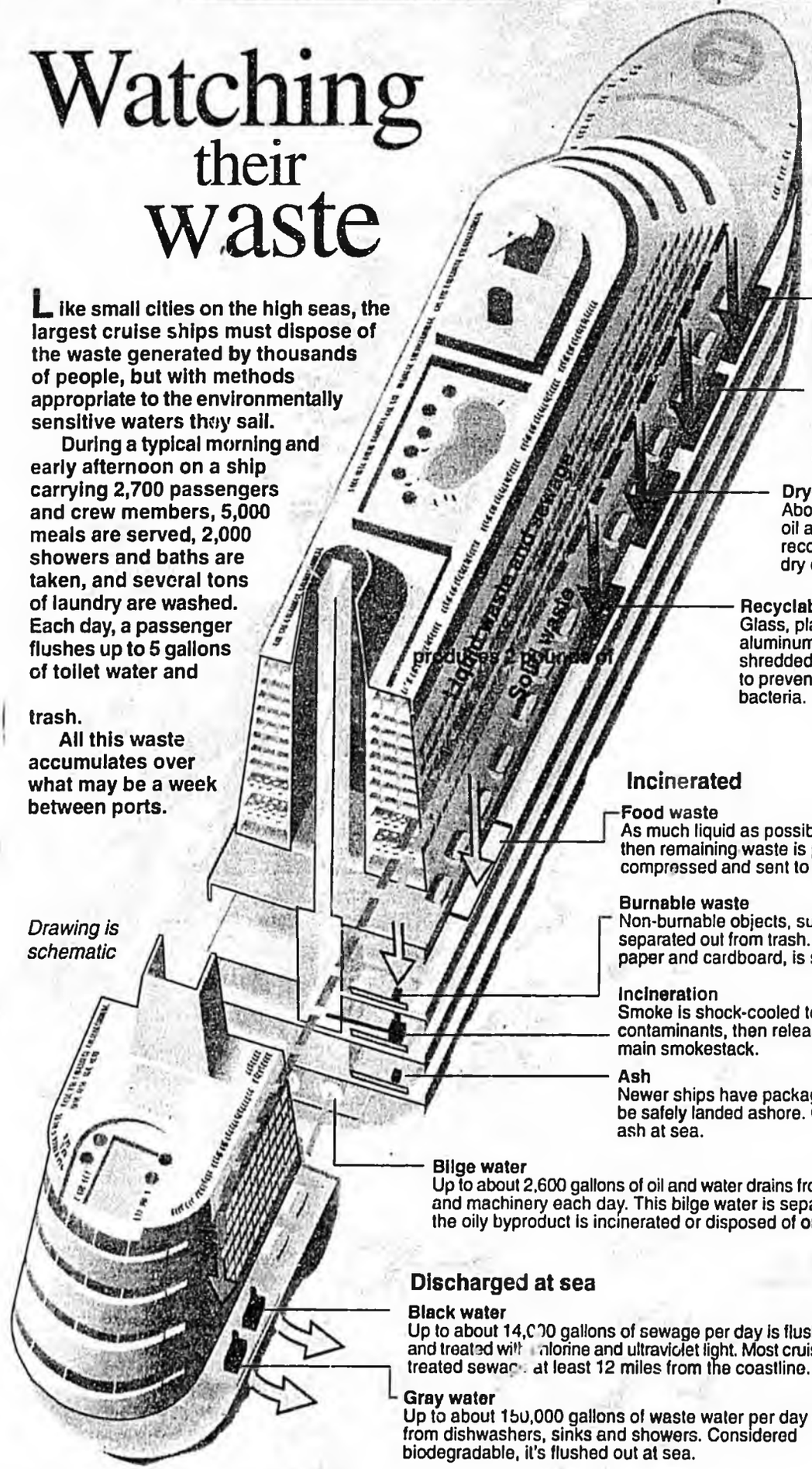
Sunday, April 8, 2001
Anchorage Daily News

Watching their waste

Like small cities on the high seas, the largest cruise ships must dispose of the waste generated by thousands of people, but with methods appropriate to the environmentally sensitive waters they sail.

During a typical morning and early afternoon on a ship carrying 2,700 passengers and crew members, 5,000 meals are served, 2,000 showers and baths are taken, and several tons of laundry are washed. Each day, a passenger flushes up to 5 gallons of toilet water and trash.

All this waste accumulates over what may be a week between ports.



Drawing is schematic

Taken ashore

Photoprocessing
Extraction units separate toxic silver from developing fluids for disposal or recycling on shore.

Pharmaceuticals
Unused drugs are flushed, returned to manufacturers or treated as hazardous waste.

Dry-cleaning
About two pounds of dirt, oil and solvent is recovered weekly from dry cleaning equipment.

Recyclables
Glass, plastic, tin and aluminum are crushed or shredded, then refrigerated to prevent the spread of bacteria.

Incinerated

Food waste
As much liquid as possible is removed, then remaining waste is pulped, compressed and sent to the incinerator.

Burnable waste
Non-burnable objects, such as batteries, are separated out from trash. Burnable waste, including paper and cardboard, is shredded for incineration.

Incineration
Smoke is shock-cooled to eliminate some contaminants, then released through the ship's main smokestack.

Ash
Newer ships have packaging systems so ash may be safely landed ashore. Older ships still discharge ash at sea.

Bilge water
Up to about 2,600 gallons of oil and water drains from engines and machinery each day. This bilge water is separated and the oily byproduct is incinerated or disposed of on shore.

Discharged at sea

Black water
Up to about 14,000 gallons of sewage per day is flushed by vacuum toilets and treated with chlorine and ultraviolet light. Most cruise lines only discharge treated sewage at least 12 miles from the coastline.

Gray water
Up to about 150,000 gallons of waste water per day drains from dishwashers, sinks and showers. Considered biodegradable, it's flushed out at sea.

SOURCES: International Council of Cruise Lines; Alaska Cruise Ship Initiative; Deerberg Systems; Cruise Line International Association

F. Duckett, J. Jurgensen/AP

ALASKA CRUISE SHIP INITIATIVE

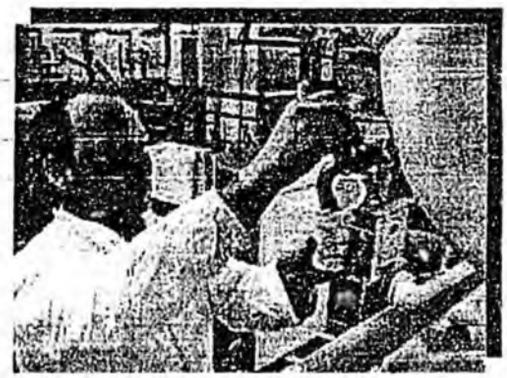
2000 Season Accomplishments

AIR QUALITY

240 total opacity readings of cruise ship emissions were conducted by DEC and EPA. 34 observations exceeded the opacity standard. 16 ships were cited by the state and four by EPA. Opacity readings will occur for the next four seasons as a part of the Royal Caribbean settlement

Ambient air quality was monitored in downtown Juneau at four locations: near the old police station, the Baranof Hotel, Capital School, and the Court Plaza Building. From August 13 through September 30, 2000 levels were well below (50%) health based standards. The work group will determine the extent of future sampling.

WATER QUALITY



Wastewater samples were taken from each of 21 large cruise ships visiting Juneau. Blackwater, (from toilets) and graywater (from showers, sinks, galleys, laundry) were tested in the same manner as land based sewage treatment plants. Results showed that treated blackwater often exceeded the federal treatment standard and that graywater had surprisingly high fecal coliform levels.

Following the initial sampling results, the Coast Guard focused on how marine sanitation devices are operated and maintained by conducting follow-up inspections. Five regulatory actions are pending, based on 12 expanded examinations. Coast Guard oversight of marine sanitation devices will continue as needed, when these same ships call on other U.S. ports.

Each ship's discharges were additionally analyzed for a suite of chemicals, called priority pollutants, that would indicate if there was improper disposal of hazardous chemicals. Current results indicate that hazardous wastes are not being improperly disposed of. A few priority pollutants are present at levels above water quality standards; however, there is not enough information to determine if exceedences have occurred. Priority pollutant analysis is complex. A panel of experts is being assembled to assist with data analysis and determining if there are impacts to public health or the environment. Sampling of blackwater and graywater discharges, and certain priority pollutants will likely continue next year.

The Coast Guard implemented Operation Cruise Watch 2000, which increased the aircraft and cutter oversight of cruise ships. No violations were noted.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

Through the Royal Caribbean settlement, $2.1 million has been given to the South East Alaska Pollution Response Organization (SEAPRO) to increase oil spill response capabilities in Southeast Alaska. In consultation with the DEC and the U.S. Coast Guard a variety of pollution response equipment was selected for purchase. Major purchases include:

- Two 48 ft. multi-mission fast response vessels
- One 55 ft. oil spill response barge for the Northern Lynn Canal Near Shore oil spill response package
- LORI brush skimming system
- 1,000 feet Shoreguard boom
- 2,000 ft of containment boom
- Seven 21 ft spill response skiffs

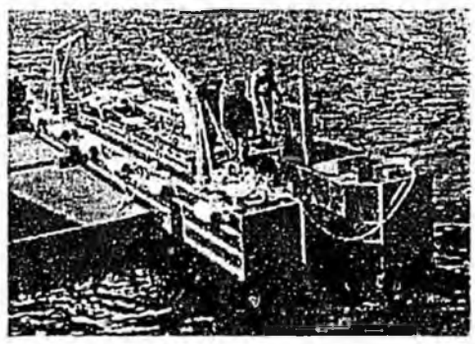
ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP

Environmental Awareness Days were conducted July 12 through July 14, with tours of ships environmental systems available daily. Additionally, during the evening of July 13, a joint panel of experts provided information to the public on environmental management systems on ships and updated the public on the 2000 Season activities.

Next summer, Princess Cruises will connect four of its ships to Juneau shore power, eliminating the need to run generators, thereby reducing emissions while in port.

The North West CruiseShip Association paid for four sets of Oil Spill Recovery Barges that have been located at Haines, Juneau, Glacier Bay, and Ketchikan. Each set consists of two barges, one with a skimmer, and both with 249 barrels of storage capacity. These barges significantly increase the states oil spill safety net, as they can be used for responses to spills other than just from cruise ships.

WASTE WATER TREATMENT:



- Eliminated discharges of treated blackwater and untreated graywater in ports.
- All capable ships held discharges until 10 miles from port, and discharged at a speed of at least 6 knots.
- There were no discharges of garbage or untreated wastewater in so-called "donut holes", once the policy was enacted.
- Four pilot projects are underway to test new ways of treating graywater.
  - Reverse osmosis: initial analysis indicated this process meets standards.
  - Aerated membrane treatment system: preliminary results from one ship are promising.
  - Activated oxidation process: currently being evaluated.
  - Chemical treatment with mechanical decanting: shipboard sampling indicated that early modifications were successful.
- Industrial wastewater treatment methods have not changed in decades. These initiatives may fundamentally change wastewater treatment methods for the marine trade.

Cruise Ship Legislation Summary of Summer 2000 Water Quality Sampling

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Statewide Public Service

Priority Pollutants

- 24 cruise ship effluent samples were analyzed for priority pollutants to determine if hazardous chemicals were being improperly discharged.
- 10 pollutants exceeded Alaska's water quality standards; there was no evidence of hazardous wastes being mixed with overboard discharges.
- 7 metals – chromium, copper, lead, mercury, zinc, silver and nickel – were present in levels above the water quality standards for aquatic life.

Table 1 lists the priority pollutants that were found, the Alaska Water Quality Standard, the highest sample concentration of a pollutant found, and the number of samples that were above the Alaska Water Quality Standards. Additionally, the table lists the drinking water standard maximum contaminant level (MCL) and the number of samples above the drinking water standard.

Table 1: Highest Concentration of Priority Pollutants Found During Cruise Ship Wastewater Testing, Summer 2000

Metals	WQS	Highest Sample	Number Above	DW MCL's	Number above DW
	ug/L	ug/L	WQS	ug/L	MCL's
Chromium	50	430	2	100	1
Copper	2.9	7100	46	1000	6
Lead	5.6	62	12	15	10
Mercury	0.25	0.33	1	2	0
Nickel	8.3	630	11	100	3
Silver	2.3	610	7	Na	Na
Zinc	86	1800	39	5000	0
Organics					
Diethyl phthalate	3.4	15	14	No Drinking Water Criteria for these organic compounds	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	3.4	98	5		
Ethylbenzene	430	2600	1		

Assessment of Wastewater Treatment

In the summer of 2000 only blackwater (waste from toilets) was regulated. Regulations required blackwater to be treated in a Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) certified by the Coast Guard. MSDs constructed after 1980 have to meet effluent limits of 150 mg/l of total suspended solids (TSS) and 200 fecal coliform per 100 milliliters. Until the passage of the Murkowski amendments, graywater, consisting of drainage from dishwashers, showers, laundry, washbasins and galleys, was discharged legally, without any treatment, into waters anywhere in Alaska.

Results of Black and Graywater Discharges for Fecal Coliform, TSS, BOD, and COD

- 21 cruise ships tested black and graywater effluent samples for fecal coliform, TSS, biological oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD).
- Only one blackwater sample out of 70 samples met both the TSS and fecal coliform standards.
- 78% of the samples exceeded the effluent limit of 200 fc/100 ml for discharges from marine sanitation devices.
- 40% of the graywater samples for TSS exceeded the MSD effluent limit of 150mg/l. These results indicate that graywater is similar to blackwater in number of fecal coliform bacteria and total suspended solids, and that graywater should be treated prior to discharge.

Table 2 displays the number of samples that had fecal coliforms in the 0 to 200, 200 to 1000, 1000 to 1 million, 1 million to 10 million and greater than 10 million ranges. Similar ranges are shown for total suspended solids, BOD and COD.

Table 2: Sample Ranges for Fecal Coliform, TSS, BOD and COD

Fecal Coliform per 100 mL	**0 to 200**	**200 to 1000**	**1000 to 1,000,000**	**1,000,000 to 10,000,000**	**more than 10,000,000**
Gray Water	14	2	27	12	9
Black Water*	27	6	16	15	4
Gray & Black Water Combined	1	1	5	2	1
Rev. Osmosis Treated B&G Water	5				
*FC results greater than 200 per 100 ml exceed the federal standard for MSD.					
TSS	**0 to 150 mg/L**	**150 - 1000 mg/L**	**More than 1,000 mg/l**		
Gray Water	39	23	3		
Black Water*	8	22	6		
Gray & Black Water Combined	8	3			
Rev. Osmosis Treated B&G Water**	5				
*Samples >150 mg/l exceed the federal standard for MSDs					
BOD	**0 to 100 mg/L**	**100 to 1000 mg/L**	**More than 1,000 mg/l**		
Gray Water	16	36	13		
Black Water	18	16	1		
Gray & Black Water Combined	1	10			
Rev. Osmosis Treated B&G Water	3	2			
COD	**0 to 100 mg/L**	**100 to 1000 mg/L**	**1000 to 10,000 mg/L**	**more than 10,000 mg/l**	
Gray Water	1	39	15	2	
Black Water		2	5	1	
Gray & Black Water Combined		10	1		
Rev. Osmosis Treated B&G Water		5			

Cruise Ship Legislation
Visible Cruise Ship Emissions

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Statewide Public Service

History of Emissions Testing

From 1990 through June 1996, DEC staff routinely monitored cruise ship smoke emissions in Juneau and Ketchikan. On occasion , DEC also monitored cruise ship opacity in Valdez, Haines, and Glacier Bay. The National Park Service has done monitoring in Glacier Bay for several years. Reductions in general funds reduced the program to monitoring on a complaint basis. From 1997 to 1999, DEC did few or no observations of cruise ship emissions.

In 2000, DEC has contracted for smoke readers in Juneau, Ketchikan, Haines, and Skagway, using money from the Royal Caribbean Cruise Line settlement.

Compliance Summary

Year	DEC Inspections	Out of Compliance	DEC Notices of Violation	Complaints Received by DEC
1992	152	56	20	252
1993	127	25	11	97
1994	109	27	15	45
1995	195	26	20	32
1996	78	-	-	65
1999	-	17*	0	-
2000	240	34	16	-86

- Readings by EPA
-

Penalties

Until funding was cut in 1996, DEC used schedules of fines agreed to by the cruise lines, instead of referring violations to the Attorney General. The amount of the fine depended on the number of violations the ship had during the summer, and whether the cruise line turned in a corrective action report. This agreement has not been in place since 1996.

The fee schedule used in 1995 was:

Number of NOVs	Penalty
1st	$0
2nd	$5,000
3rd	$10,000
4th and subsequent	$20,000
Additional Penalty if corrective action report	$5,000

not turned in after any NOV	

The following schedule was planned to start on July 15, 1996, but was never implemented:

Number of NOVs	Penalty
1st	$10,000
2nd	$20,000
3rd	$40,000
4th and subsequent	$100,000

Changes to Opacity Limits

From 1980 to 1991:
The Opacity limit was less than or equal to 40%. Ships could exceed this 40% requirement for:

- three minutes in any hour;
- six minutes in any hour during diesel startup.

From 1991 to 1995:

- The opacity standard was lowered to 20%.
- To allow safe operation, an exemption was added for 12 minutes in any hour during berthing, anchoring, getting underway, and maneuvering in port.

From 1995 – present:
The exemption during berthing, anchoring, getting underway and maneuvering in port was changed to 40% for one hour, or 20% except for 9 minutes in that hour.