

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004

10967 HOUSE RESOURCES



KENAI-KACHEMAK
PIPELINE PROJECT

Kenai Kachemak Pipeline LLC

KKPL Facts

- June 2002: Held extensively publicized “Open Season” for potential shippers
- Two Shippers made “firm” commitments
 - Total of 300 BCF of gas over 15-years
 - Marathon ~ 180 BCF
 - Unocal ~ 120 BCF
 - Total Peak Committed Rate is 90 MMCFPD (in year 4)
- Required a 12-inch diameter pipeline
 - If Inlet Pressure is 1050 psig & Outlet Pressure is 750 psig, Capacity would be 120 - 130 MMCFPD
 - Expansion is possible

April, 2003

*Testimony of A Ben Schoffmann to Alaska State
Senate and House Resource Committees*

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KENAI-KACHEMAK
PIPELINE PROJECT

Kenai Kachemak Pipeline LLC

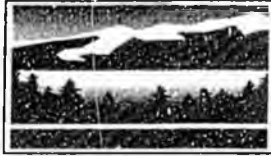
KKPL Facts – Cont.

- Received RCA Temporary Certificate of Convenience and Necessity under AS 42.06 on January 9, 2003.
- Construction is in Progress.
 - Started in January 2003.
 - Contractual Target In-Service Date is 11/1/03.
 - Construction is ahead of schedule by ~ 2 months.
- RCA Tariff Filing is required at least 90 days before Commencement of Commercial Operation.
 - KKPL tentatively plans to make this filing in late April.

April, 2003

*Testimony of A Ben Schoffmann to Alaska State
Senate and House Resource Committees*

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KENAI-KACHEMAK
PIPELINE PROJECT

Kenai Kachemak Pipeline LLC

HB 204 / SB 151

Impacts to State of Alaska

- Pro-Development, without providing a “handout”.
 - Provides stability to potential pipeline investors if firm capacity is committed.
 - Provides gas suppliers with flexibility to match transportation service to gas supplies (proven or prospective) and sales contracts (firm or interruptible).



KENAI-KACHEMAK
PIPELINE PROJECT

Kenai Kachemak Pipeline LLC

HB 204 / SB 151 Conclusions

- **Provides a Tool:** Clarifies RCA's Authority
 - They have the ability to approve firm and interruptible service for all intrastate Natural Gas Pipelines under the Pipeline Act.
- **Has a Purpose:** Encourages Investment
 - Meets the needs of Pipeline Owners who require economic justification and minimization of risk for their investments.
 - Helps Potential Shippers align their transportation service with their gas supplies and gas sales contracts.
 - Firm Transport for Firm Contracts and Relatively Certain Supplies
 - Interruptible Transport for Interruptible Contracts and less certain supplies
 - Retains "Open Access" provisions of the Pipeline Act.
- **Meets a Need:** KKPL has commitments for this service & will shortly file for approval by RCA.

April, 2003

*Testimony of A Ben Schoffmann to Alaska State
Senate and House Resource Committees*

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A. Ben Schoffmann
Project Manager
Alaska Business Unit
Domestic Production



Marathon Oil Company

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HB

208

Representative
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Alaska State Legislature



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House District 7

House of Representatives

Sponsor Statement for HB 208

"An Act relating to hunting on the same day airborne; and providing for an effective date."

House Bill 208 adds and deletes language from existing statute (AS 16.05.783(a) to give both the Board of Game and the Commissioner of Fish and Game a valuable tool in maintaining game populations around the state.

Currently, after complying with strict prey population standards, an authorized department employee or person may use same day airborne hunting as part of the game management program. The first change in HB 208 will essentially allow for same day airborne or aerial shooting of predators as part of human consumptive game management.

Likewise, management of game is severely restricted in an either/or situation. As an example, if the minimum game population objective is met, but the harvest level is not, a management decision cannot be made, even if it is established that predators are limiting the game population. The second change to statute allows the Board to use both objectives when determining and making recommendations to the Department.

HB 208 makes changes that will allow both the Board and the Commissioner to better manage wildlife populations in the state by reviewing the facts and balancing populations. By adding this language to existing statute, a more consistent balance of both human consumptive game and predators will be obtained.

Additional information in support for change to AS 16.05.783

This statute sets out conditions under which same-day-airborne (SDA) hunting of wolf, wolverine, fox, or lynx hunting may occur. It contains two basic pathways for authorizing hunting of these species the same day a person has flown.

One of these allows a Department of Fish and Game employee to engage in same-day-airborne hunting if authorized to do so in the course of a game management program.

The other pathway, and the one which is the subject of this bill, allows a person to conduct SDA hunting for these species if the Commissioner of Fish and Game makes a written finding at the request of the Board of Game stating that predation is an important factor contributing to low or declining prey population levels and that a reduction in predators can be expected to help the prey population stabilize or grow.

This section of the statute mandates that the Commissioner's finding be based on "prey population objectives" established under the intensive management law. Read strictly, this allows the finding to consider only one of the two management objectives set by the Board of Game for ungulate populations identified as being important for high levels of human consumptive use. Under AS 16.05.783, only the population objective can be considered when making a finding, and in a case when the population objective is being met, but the harvest objective is not, no finding is possible. One example of where the population objective is being met but where the harvest objective is not is the moose herd in Game Management Unit 19D East in the McGrath area. For this reason it is not possible for the Commissioner to make a finding allowing SDA wolf hunting in this case, even though wolf predation has been identified as a factor limiting this herd.

The proposed modification to the statute will allow the Commissioner to consider either or both of the intensive management objectives when determining whether to make a finding to allow SDA hunting for wolves, wolverines, foxes, or lynx, or the other species covered under this law when any management objective set by the Board is not being met and predation is identified as a crucial factor.

Additional Information

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 208
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Relating to hunting on the same day BRU Wildlife Conservation
airborne Component Wildlife Conservation
 Sponsor Representative Fate
 Requester House Resources Component No. 473

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Matthew H. Robus, Acting Director Phone 465-4190
 Division Wildlife Conservation Date/Time 3/27/03 11:51 AM
 Approved by: Kevin C. Duffy, Commissioner Date 3/27/2003
 Agency Department of Fish and Game

Representative
HUGH "BUD" FATE
Chair-Resources Committee
Energy Council
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Alaska State Legislature



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House District 7

House of Representatives

Sponsor Statement for CS for HB 208 (RES)

"An Act relating to hunting on the same day airborne; and providing for an effective date."

House Bill 208 adds and deletes language from existing statute (AS 16.05.783(a)) to give the Board of Game a valuable tool in maintaining game populations around the state.

Currently, after complying with strict prey population standards, an authorized department employee or person may use same day airborne hunting as part of the game management program. The first change in HB 208 will essentially allow for same day airborne or aerial shooting of predators as part of sustained yield game management.

Likewise, existing language severely restricts management of game using an either/or scenario. As an example, if the minimum game population objective is met, but the harvest level is not, a management decision cannot be made, even if it is established that predators are limiting the game population. The second change to statute allows the Board to use management objectives when determining and making recommendations.

HB 208 makes changes that will allow the Board to better manage wildlife populations in the state by reviewing the facts and balancing populations. By adding this language to existing statute, a more consistent balance of both human consumptive game and predators will be obtained.

23-LS0846Q
Utermohle
5/2/03

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 208(RES)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE FATE

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to predator control programs; and providing for an effective date."**

2 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 *** Section 1.** AS 16.05.783(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or [,]
5 wolverine [, FOX, OR LYNX] the same day that a person has been airborne.
6 However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a
7 game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting
8 [INVOLVING SHOOTING FROM THE AIR] if

9 [(1)] the board has determined based on information provided by
10 the department

11 (1) in regard to an identified big game prey population under
12 AS 16.05.255(g) that [COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND GAME ACTING UNDER
13 A REQUEST FROM THE BOARD OF GAME MAKES WRITTEN FINDINGS
14 BASED ON PREY POPULATION] objectives set by the board for the population
15 have not been achieved and [UNDER AS 16.05.255(g)] that

1 [(A)] predation is an important cause for the failure to
2 achieve the objectives set by the board [FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO A
3 LOW OR DECLINING PREY POPULATION THAT IS INCONSISTENT
4 WITH A GAME MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THE
5 BOARD OF GAME], and that a reduction of predation can reasonably be
6 expected to aid in the achievement of the objectives [RESULT IN AIDING
7 AN INCREASE IN THE PREY POPULATION OR IN ARRESTING THE
8 DECLINE OF THE PREY POPULATION]; or

9 (2) that [(B)] a disease or parasite of a predator population

10 (A) [(i)] is threatening the normal biological condition of the
11 predator population; or

12 (B) [(ii)] if left untreated, would spread to other populations [;

13 AND

14 (2) THE COMMISSIONER DETERMINES THAT AIRBORNE OR
15 SAME DAY AIRBORNE SHOOTING IS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH A
16 GAME MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF
17 GAME].

18 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.783 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

19 (e) When the Board of Game authorizes a predator control program that
20 includes airborne or same day airborne shooting, the board shall have the prerogative
21 to establish predator reduction objectives and limits, methods and means to be
22 employed, who is authorized to participate in the program, and the conditions for
23 participation of individuals in the program.

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

23-LS0846I
Utermohle
4/25/03

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 208(RES)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE FATE

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to hunting on the same day airborne and airborne hunting; and
2 providing for an effective date."

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * **Section 1.** AS 16.05.783(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or [,]
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7 However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a
8 game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting
9 [INVOLVING SHOOTING FROM THE AIR] if

10 [(1)] the board has determined based on information provided by
11 the department

12 (1) in regard to an identified big game prey population under
13 AS 16.05.255(g) that [COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND GAME ACTING UNDER
14 A REQUEST FROM THE BOARD OF GAME MAKES WRITTEN FINDINGS

1 BASED ON PREY POPULATION] objectives set by the board for the population
2 have not been achieved and [UNDER AS 16.05.255(g)] that

3 [(A)] predation is an important cause for the failure to achieve the
4 objectives set by the board [FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO A LOW OR
5 DECLINING PREY POPULATION THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH A GAME
6 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF GAME], and
7 that a reduction of predation can reasonably be expected to aid in the achievement of
8 the objectives [RESULT IN AIDING AN INCREASE IN THE PREY
9 POPULATION OR IN ARRESTING THE DECLINE OF THE PREY
10 POPULATION]; or

11 (2) that [(B)] a disease or parasite of a predator population

12 (A) [(i)] is threatening the normal biological condition of the
13 predator population; or

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15 AND

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Additional Information

Alaska King Crab

adn.com

Anchorage Daily News

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Hillside pets fall prey to canines

UNUSUAL: Wolves, coyotes top suspects in four attacks on household dogs.

By BEN SPIESS

Anchorage Daily News

(Published: April 6, 2003)

Wolves and coyotes are the central suspects in attacks and killings of at least four dogs on the Anchorage Hillside over the winter.

Such assaults on pets are not uncommon in Anchorage, but biologists say the number of attacks and predator sightings is unusually high.

"It's a lot of activity," said Howard Golden, a state Fish and Game biologist who lives and works in Anchorage. "Wolf kills happen periodically. But it's somewhat unusual to have a wolf running through a neighborhood, attacking dogs. It indicates they don't have much fear of human activity."

These attacks on household dogs have occurred:

- In November, two coyotes attacked and killed a beagle that was running loose near Campbell Airstrip, said Betsy Kean, a Hillside resident, who helped look for the dog after it vanished. The dog had been on a leash, but was running loose near the airfield when the coyotes attacked, she said.
- In midwinter, a large coyote or wolf snatched a small dog off the front step of a home near Birch Road on the South Anchorage Hillside. The predator carried the dog off and the pet was not seen again, according to Rick Sinnott, a Fish and Game biologist.
- Also in midwinter, a medium-sized dog was attacked while chained to a doghouse near Birch Road. The dog was found half-eaten about 30 yards from the doghouse. Sinnott believes the attacker was, again, a wolf or large coyote.

"The predator might have been a wolf-hybrid, but it's unusual for a pet to eat another pet," Sinnott wrote in an e-mail about the attacks.

- In late February or early March, a large husky or husky mix was attacked and killed while chained to a doghouse on Riverton Avenue, near lower Rabbit Creek Road. Tracks indicated a large wolf, Sinnott said. The predator tried so hard to pull the dog free of the doghouse that it ripped the dog's tail off. The dog was disemboweled.
- Friday, a woman told Sinnott that she saw a wolf with a short tail attack her neighbor's large Labrador retriever. She broke up the attack before the dog was injured.

Golden said he saw a young, gray wolf on Wednesday in the Rabbit Creek Road area. He believes the animal and perhaps some other wolves or coyotes are responsible for the attacks.

He said that wolf packs tend to disperse in late winter and early spring.

"What you have is a bunch of young inexperienced wolves about. They are trying to make a living on their own and they don't really know the rules. ... They are testing their environment. Animals learn by trial and error. A dog on a chain is an easy mark," Golden said.

He said the size of the dogs attacked suggests wolves, not coyotes, are responsible. Coyotes weigh 40 to 50 pounds. An adult wolf typically weighs 85 to 115 pounds.

A low snow year has left Anchorage's moose healthy, Golden said. That may have made hunting by wolves more difficult and placed pressure to find food elsewhere.

"These may be fairly hungry wolves," he said. Several wolf packs live in the Anchorage area, Golden said. But wolves are shy and the packs live in the mountains in areas such as Ship Creek and Arctic Valley, he said.

The seasonal breakup of the pack and hunger may be drawing the young wolves to a new food source in Anchorage.

"It's clear that there's wolves in the area."

Reporter Ben Spiess can be reached at bspiess@adn.com or 907-257-4464.

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Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources Committee

on HB208 dated 041403
(bill # / subject)

I am very much in favor of land and shoot hunting/trapping as a means of reducing predation. I have an extensive background in wildlife conservation and have been an avid hunter and trapper all my life, having participated in land and shoot trapping for over 20 years.

I am concerned that the inclusion of wolverine, fox, and lynx in your proposals may result in limited support from people who would otherwise be very supportive of the idea.

Being primarily scavengers or predators of small animals and birds, these species pose little threat to moose or caribou populations.

My biggest concern is that wolverine populations may be over exploited in some areas as an unintended consequence of otherwise sound predator reduction efforts. I know from personal experience that wolverines can be extremely vulnerable to land and shoot hunting/trapping. They travel extensively across open terrain during late winter and many times are much easier to locate than wolves. Wolverine fur prices are currently higher than for wolves. There's absolutely no doubt that every wolf hunter out there would stop to pick up a \$300-350 wolverine incidental to his wolf hunting activities. It's purely a matter of economics. Simply put, wolverines are potentially more profitable than wolves to the average hunter/trapper. A 30 pound wolverine takes up less room in the airplane than a 100 pound wolf. He's often easier to locate than a wolf, usually being encountered in open, treeless terrain where he can easily be harvested without expenditure of additional fuel. Often wolverines are encountered incidentally, in a vulnerable situation, while the pilot is tracking wolves across the country. It's a no brainer to conclude that such a wolverine will end up in the back of the supercub as it continues to look for wolves.

It's also my fear that, given the opportunity, many hunters/trappers would target wolverines rather than wolves for purely economic reasons in those areas where wolverine populations are the most vulnerable if it were legal to do so. Wolverines are not as prolific as wolves and can be over exploited much more easily, especially if you have a whole "air force" of aerial wolf hunters out there paying \$3.00 or more for a gallon of aviation fuel.

I think it may be difficult to sell land and shoot fox and lynx hunting to the public in the name of predator reduction as well, but at least those populations would not be put in jeopardy by the practice. I think there's a lot of support for your ideas, especially if we can focus our attention on the reduction of predation on moose and caribou.

Thank you for hearing my concerns.

Charles R. Rodgers P.O. Box 293 Aniak, AK. 99557 Currently in Soldotna at 262-5547



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
committee name

committee on HB 208 HUNTING GAME, dated 3-28-03
bill/subject DAY AIRBORNE

I VEHEMENTLY OPPOSE THIS BILL - AND AS THE GOVERNOR, GAME BOARD & LEGISLATURE SEEM TO WANT TO IGNORE, SO DO THE MAJORITY OF ALASKAN VOTERS & CITIZENS! THE MENTALITY TO KILL THESE WOLVES - THE GAME BOARD'S DECISION & THIS BILL IS POMPUS & DRACONIAN. FURTHERMORE, IT IS EXTREMELY BAD SCIENCE. IT IS NOT MANAGEMENT - IT IS SLAUGHTER, TO TRY & SUBVERT THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY OF ALASKANS AND TO DO SOMETHING - ATTEMPT TO DO SOMETHING WHICH IS SUCH BAD SCIENCE & MANAGEMENT IS IGNORANT, ARROGANT & DOWNRIGHT STUPID. NOT ONLY DOES THIS RIDICULOUS & SUBVERSIVE BILL TARGET WOLVES BUT WOLVERINE, FOX, & LYNX. I SUGGEST THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, THE MEMBERS OF THE GAME BOARD AND THE GOVERNOR & HIS STAFF READ THE NON-FICTION BOOK BY BARRY H. LOPEZ OF WOLVES AND MEN. IT EXPLAINS MUCH OF THE SCIENCE THAT THESE FOLKS ARE CHOOSING TO IGNORE OR BE IGNORANT OF AND JOIN RALLY AGAINST. I HAVE MADE IT MY BUSINESS TO BECOME VERY INFORMED (OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS) CONCERNING THIS ISSUE. IN ADDITION I HAVE A LAW DEGREE FROM LEWIS & CLARK COLLEGE IN PORTLAND, OREGON AND WAS GRANTED AN ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN CERTIFICATE. MY UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IS IN GEOGRAPHY SPECIALIZING IN THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. I AM ALSO A NATIONALLY & ALASKAN KNOWN POET WHO WRITES EXTENSIVELY ON NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL & SPIRITUAL ISSUES. WHETHER THE STATE EMPLOYEES KILL WOLVES AND OTHER ANIMALS BY SNOWMOBILE, HELICOPTER OR AIRPLANE OR WHETHER REGULAR CITIZENS ARE ALLOWED TO DO THIS, IT IS UNCONSCIONABLE AND BARBARIC.

Signed: Rebecca Lee Gates REBECCA LEE GATES
Testifier

SELF (+ THE CITIZENS OF ALASKA)
Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 376 HOMER, AK 99603
Address

(907) 235-9188 poetgates@hotmail.com
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource
committee name

committee on HB 208, dated 3/28/03
bill/subject

Dear House Resource Committee members,
I urge you turn down HB 208. The wording ~~is~~ of the bill includes predators that don't even hunt moose. This bill is so far out of line, it's hardly worth the time we are taking on it.

1. No science or real numbers justify these actions.
2. You cannot eliminate one species without affecting far more than the intended goal.
3. This is not game management, this is barbarism.
4. The bad PR generated from such an action is going to hit the state economically.
5. The public has already voted overwhelmingly against such action.
6. If this is a food issue, then we ~~do~~ need to deal with this on a food level. There are so many other alternatives to a food problem.
7. These resources belong to everyone. Alaska is not a place to turn into wildlife ^{for} human consumption management.

Signed: Marika E. Moru
Testifier

self

Marika Moru

cont -

Representing (Optional)

Box 4084

Address

Homer, AK 99603

Phone No.

235-7455

To: HRES, 3-28-03, HB208
From: Marika Morw

Page 2 of 2

This has been done before, with drastic results. Our government is spending millions of dollars to reintroduce species after humans have systematically eliminated them. Do we need to keep repeating mistakes made before.

A balanced ecosystem is a resource and belongs here. I am opposed to this "management" of a balanced, functioning, valuable, intact ecosystem simply for the interests of a very small group of people.

This isn't just killing wolves and relocating bears. (we don't know much about relocation either) but foxes, and lynx. This is crazy.

I am opposed to HB 208!

This bill must die immediately.

I do not want ~~any~~ monies spent on such special interest issues. The state budget is too tight to even start to entertain such ridiculous actions of such grave consequences.

This is the 21st Century, not the dark ages of uninformed barbarians, for all the science and knowledge we have, this bill reflects nothing but special interest bulldozing of the worst kind.

NO on HB 208.

Please, please,
please



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources Cmte.
committee name

committee on HB 208, dated 03/28/03

HONORABLE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS;
bill/subject

I AM A VERY LONG-TERM ALASKA RESIDENT, AND A PROPERTY OWNER HERE IN FRITZ CREEK. I VOTED TWICE TO OUTLAW THE PRACTICE OF "LAND AND SHOOT" HUNTING THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ALASKA. I LIKE EATING MOOSE, AND I ALSO LIKE WOLVES AND BEARS; ALIVE. THERE IS NOTHING MORALLY OR POLITICALLY WRONG WITH WOLVES OR BEARS FOR DOING WHAT PREDATORS DO - KILLING AND EATING MOOSE AND OTHER GRITTERS. PLEASE OPPOSE HB-208! "LAND AND SHOOT" HUNTING WILL START ANOTHER VISITOR BOYCOTT TO ALASKA, & WILL DEVESTATE PORTIONS OF OUR TOURISM INDUSTRY.

Signed: Michael W. Kiemann
Testifier

(self)

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 15163, FRITZ CREEK, AK. 99603
Address

(907) 235-2552
Phone No.

TO: HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE : RE: HB 208

March 26, 2003

Dear Sir

I am strongly opposed to shooting wolves from helicopters as a form of predator control. I am opposed to any kind of aerial hunting--a practice which the legislature voted to outlaw years ago. I am equally opposed to giving permits to hunters as a way to control "predators". I think going after the wolves with snow machines and hunting them from airplanes is disgusting, and unethical. It makes me ashamed to be an Alaskan

Whether we use state funds to kill predators, or allow hunters to do so, this barbaric practice is designed favor a small segment of the Alaskan population. This is mainly, but not only an issue concerning the budget. Wolves are an Alaska resource belonging to ALL the people; their fate is definitely also my concern, not just the concern of fish and game to "manage" for a chosen few. . These people who "need" moose for food have not been forced to live in the bush, but instead have chosen rural living as their lifestyle. I can think of no law that says humans have a God given right to include moose in their diet. Why should I be asked to condone and subsidize someone else's lifestyle--especially right now when the state is cutting many of its essential programs? (and raising taxes? For stuff like this?) When someone chooses to live away from the mainstream and out in the bush, they should go with the flow and adapt to the cycles of nature, not try to force nature to change for their own selfish benefit. The wolves have a greater right to the moose than a few game hunters or homesteaders who could have other options for food, (such as growing their own!) or who can move elsewhere.. The wolves and bears were here first and cannot suddenly change their diets or move to another state.

I have lived in Alaska 60 + years and grew up on a homestead, subsistence style, living off the land and sea.. Our family grew vegetables, and raised a cow for meat and milk, we raised chickens and rabbits, and we had enough! We figured wolves and coyotes were part of living in the Alaskan wilderness, part of its risks, excitement, beauty and challenges. We never killed a moose, bear, or any animal, except to eat, and we respected the wild creatures their own right to eat any animal they chose. I never thought of them as "my" moose. I grew up respecting the balance of nature for its own sake and not just to service humans. Lets face it, we only manage wildlife for the benefit of a few people. Before we came along, nature managed itself quite well without our "help". Those creatures that are not economically "useful" to us for hunting, subsistence, tourism, fishing, or fur are rarely deemed worth protecting, yet for many of us, they are equally important to our Alaskan quality of life. It seems to me if a person can afford a plane, an ATV, a boat, a snowmachine, plus all that expensive ammo and gear, they dont NEED that "subsistence" moose to SAVE on grocery bills, for goodness sake! Only hunting on foot, by horse, should be allowed!

I urge Gov. Murkowski to find ways to develop other, sustainable food sources for needy Alaskans. State money would be better spent subsidizing Alaska's struggling farmers, and to support and develop a home grown food supply. Killing off wolves is a primitive and short term approach to the long term food needs of our state.

Sincerely
Maurin Kilcher, Homer, Alaska

Robert Archibald
P.O. Box 2460
Homer, AK 99603

Attention: *Home Resources*, 3-28-03
HB 208

Dear *Home* Members:

I strongly OPPOSE the Murkowski proposal to shoot wolves from helicopters & the removal of bears in the McGrath area.

I suspect one of the reasons for the decrease in the number of moose in this area is connected to human predation by the people living in & around McGrath.

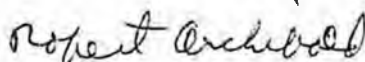
I think there are many other creative solutions to increase the moose population, rather than the sole one proposed by the Governor. The following are some suggestions:

1. Close the area around McGrath to moose hunting until the population returns to a Healthy number.
2. Use the helicopters to transport hunters to other locations with healthy moose Populations. Better yet, have the hunters pay to get flown into these other areas Like everyone else does.
3. Community members raise their own beef cattle.
4. Community members raise reindeer.
5. Community members have organic beef shipped in from the various places in Alaska where these cattle are raised and the farmers desperately need a market
Ie: Palmer, Homer & Kodiak

I take great umbrage in the fact our wildlife has to pay so dearly for humans to eat. In my opinion, the wolves have more right to those moose than humans do, because humans have other food choices.

I will never agree with the idea of predator control for the sake of raising ungulate numbers so hunters can kill them. I consider the funds spent for wolf eradication a subsidy for the hunters. I would much prefer to see this subsidy go to the farmers working so hard to supply us with organic beef.

Sincerely



Robert Archibald
907-235-8214



Society

Kachemak Bay Conservation

3734 Ben Walters Lane, Suite 202
Homer, AK 99603

Phone: (907)235-2062 • Fax: (907)235-4069 • kbcbs@xyz.net

House Resources Cmte. 3/28/03 HB 208

Representative Paul Seaton
House of Representatives
Alaska State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

March 21, 2003

Dear Paul,

The Kachemak Bay Conservation Society has closely followed the recent actions of the state Board of Game concerning predator control. We are dismayed by the Board of Game's ill-considered predator control recommendations for the McGrath area and even more detrimental proposals increasing both the geographic scope of predator control and the means by which predators will be eradicated. Public pronouncements by some Board of Game members concerning predators and the means of their destruction have gone far beyond the bounds of acceptable public discourse.

Alaska voters solidly opposed "land and shoot" hunting throughout the state by statewide ballot initiative in 1996 and again through a referendum in 2000. The recent recommendations of the Board of Game to allow members of the public to employ land and shoot wolf hunting within the Nelchina Basin northeast of Anchorage and certain other areas directly contravenes the lawful decision of Alaskan voters to ban this practice in our state.

You are also aware that there are other perspectives on the hugely complex issue of natural resource management, and that there are other beliefs concerning the management of ecosystems. Without the benefit of other points of view the Alaska Outdoor Council dominated Board of Game will continue to adopt contentious, deleterious recommendations and ignore moderate hunters and the 75% of Alaskans who do not hunt or trap.

Please consider closely the varied perspectives of your constituents on the predator control issue, as well as the many questions, controversies, and opportunities that will arise concerning the management of state lands and natural resources during your tenure in the Alaska Legislature. We respectfully urge your opposition to the recent Board of Game recommendations to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game concerning the opening of areas to predator control, and specifically the use of aircraft to shoot wolves and "remove" bears.

PLEASE OPPOSE HOUSE BILL 208.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Highland, President

House Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Representatives Chenault, Fate, Gatto, Guttenberg, Heinze, Lynn, Kertulla and Wolf

Dear Committee Members,

March 28, 2003

I am writing to ask you to oppose H.B. 208. The public, and most importantly, the residents statewide have repeatedly voted down attempts to legislate the use of airborne and land and shoot hunting. Public opinion does not support these methods as valid for wildlife management. You all were elected to listen to and represent your constituents, not the Board of Game.

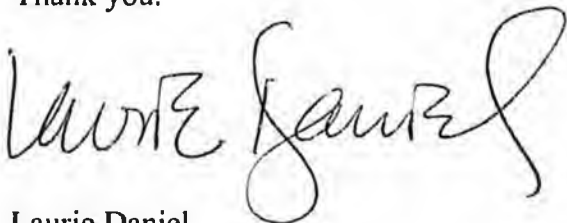
It is clear this bill is an attempt to politically influence wildlife management in this state and reflects the efforts of special interests within the Board of Game. It is widely accepted in the field of wildlife biology that employing aerial predator control to manipulate prey numbers is an out-dated and ecologically unsound method for managing wildlife populations.

With increasing pressure from the hunting communities located around the greater Anchorage area and the McGrath area, it is obvious we need to incorporate a measure of hunting management into the wildlife equation. Requiring hunters to spread their efforts out into presently less hunted areas around the state would effectively help to resolve the issue of prey availability and sustained yield in a much more ecologically viable way.

ADF&G does not have accurate population estimates for the primary prey and predator species throughout the state, therefore employing the drastic measure of aerial hunting to reduce predator populations around easy access prey populations for human consumption is poor science and bad management practice.

I ask that you require ADF&G to manage wildlife across the state from a scientifically valid, ecosystem-based approach. As such, I respectfully request that the House Resources Committee to reject H.B 208.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Laurie Daniel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Laurie Daniel
PO Box 3713
Homer, AK 99603

HB

210

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The Honorable John Coghill
Majority Leader, Alaska State House
State Capitol, Room 502
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Majority Leader Coghill,

On behalf of the Board of Directors and collective membership of 12,000 Alaskans, I am writing to express our appreciation to you for introducing House Bill 210 "An Act relating to the Chitina dip net fishery." Please know you have our strong support and commitment to passing this legislation.

House Bill 210 is very timely. As you may be aware, a survey of the lands in and around Chitina was completed in the summer of 2001. This survey conclusively showed that up to 60% of the area utilized by dipnetters is public land. In addition, public corridors were identified that will allow dipnetters access to fishing sites without crossing private lands. The initial \$25 fee established by the legislature to secure access across private lands is no longer necessary.

Two letters speak to this point, the first from former Governor Tony Knowles to the Chitina Native Corporation dated April 25, 2002. The letter states, "Last summer DOT/PF staff completed this legislatively funded survey, which showed that at least 60 percent of the length of the right of way between O'Brien Creek and Haley Creek affords legal public access to the Copper River." Further, "The results of this survey places the state in the awkward position of collecting fees from a portion of users in the Chitina subsistence fishery to pay for access that is not needed in order to participate in the fishery." Governor Knowles concludes, "...ADF&G is considering a proposal that would repeal...the access fee."

The second letter, from then Commissioners Pat Pourchot, DNR, and Frank Rue, ADF&G, to AHTNA Incorporated, dated August 5, 2002, stated, "The current year-to-year compensation process has been difficult for all parties, and given information from the survey and other developments, we do not believe that the current management arrangement is sustainable." The letter went on to state that a bill seeking to repeal the fee passed the Senate and "would likely have passed the House as well if it had not been so close to the end of the session."

It is our hope that through your efforts and others, dipnetters will no longer be forced to pay a private entity to access public lands. The facts in this case are clear: 1) the \$25 private land trespass fee is no longer needed now that public access has been identified;

"Protecting your hunting, fishing, trapping, and outdoor heritage since 1953."

2) the agencies responsible for marking and informing the public about this access have received funds to do so but have not done so because the fee remained in place unnecessarily, and 3) this bill in no way limits private landowners from charging for access across their lands should public patrons wish to utilize their lands. We believe it's a win-win for both landowners and the public and would strongly encourage HB 210's passage this year.

Again, thank you for introducing HB 210 and know we stand in support of its passage.

Sincerely,



Jerry Burnett
President

CC: Frank Murkowski, Governor, State of Alaska
Kevin Duffy, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Gene Therriault, Senate President, Alaska State Legislature
Pete Kott, House Speaker, Alaska State Legislature

.hitna

Subject: Chitna

Date: Tue, 25 Mar 2003 08:19:35 -0900

From: "Mac Carter" <maccarter@starband.net>

To: "John Coghill" <Representative_John_Coghill@legis.state.ak.us>

Representative Coghill

Thank You for the effort in correcting the permitting of salmon dip netting in Chitna, I too had many request on my travels from people to do away with charging to fish. I do question the cost for policing and cleaning up?

Keep up the good work!

Mac Carter

maccarter@starband.net

Subject: Copper River Dipnetting

Date: Fri, 14 Feb 2003 16:55:46 -0900

From: "jimmayo" <jimmayo@wildak.net>

To: "Rep Pete Kott" <Representative_Pete_Kott@legis.state.ak.us>,
"Rep John Coghill" <Representative_John_Coghill@legis.state.ak.us>,
"Sen Ben Stevens" <Senator_Ben_Stevens@legis.state.ak.us>,
"Rep Carl Morgan" <Representative_Carl_Morgan@legis.state.ak.us>,
"Rep John Harris" <representative_John_Harris@legis.state.ak.us>,
"Sen Gene Therriault" <Senator_Gene_Therriault@legis.state.ak.us>,
"Sen Georgianna Lincoln" <Senator_Georgianna_Lincoln@legis.state.ak.us>

TO OUR STATE LEGISTRATOR'S:

LAST YEAR IT WAS FOUNDED, THAT IN FACT, WE, THE DIPNETTER'S, WERE ACTUALLY DIPNETTING FROM THE STATE RIGHT OF WAY BUT WE PAID THE \$35.00. BUT NOW THIS COMING SEASON, KNOWLY THAT MOST OF THE LAND ALONG O'BRIEN CREEK ROAD FALLS WITHIN THE STATE RIGHT OF WAY, WE, THE DIPNETTER'S, HAVE TO PAID A \$10.00 TRESPASSING FEE!!!! GET ME A BREAK, THAT DON'T EVEN MAKE IT RIGHT. COME ON, LET'S GET IT RIGHT THIS YEAR BEFORE THE SEASON START'S. JIM MAYO, P.O.BOX 201, DELTA JUNCTION, AK 99737

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE RESOURCES

BY

TO: HB 210 Version D

- 1 Page 2, Line 3
- 2 DELETE:
- 3 (a)
- 4
- 5 Page 2, line 9
- 6 DELETE
- 7 Lines 9 through 20

Senate RESOURCES Minute



May 08, 2002

SB 366-CHITINA DIP NET FISHERY PERMIT FEE

CHAIRMAN JOHN TORGERSON called the Senate Resources Committee meeting to order at 3:50 p.m. and announced SB 366 to be up for consideration.

SENATOR WILKEN explained that three years ago, the legislature enacted legislation that requires a \$25 fee per family to fish the Chitina dipnet fishery of which \$18 went to the Ahtna and Chitina Corporations and \$7 went to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) for maintenance. There has also been some discussion, after a survey was completed, that perhaps no trespass fees are required anymore. This bill addresses changing the fee to a certain amount that doesn't pay the trespass fees.

MR. GORDY WILLIAMS, legislative liaison, ADF&G, said the Chitina dipnet fishery is the largest fishery in the state and varies from year to year. Last year over 8,000 household permits were issued. A fee has been in place since 1992; it was initially \$10 but was increased to \$25 in 2000 by SB 301. That bill also changed language to reflect that the Board of Fisheries had changed the fishery from personal use to subsistence and it contained intent language directing the Administration to do several things. The Administration was to enter into an agreement by February 1, 2001 that would last for at least three years and ADF&G was to work with other state and federal agencies on long-term solutions. It also required the state to work with private owners to identify and survey the right-of-way.

ADF&G was unable to enter into a three-year contract with the Chitina and Ahtna Corporations, but it has entered into two successive one-year contracts, the last of which expired in December. Those contracts continue to provide guaranteed access for dipnetters across the Chitina-Ahtna lands that lie between the boundary of the public right-of-way and the ordinary high water line of the Copper River. The fee has provided \$10 to Chitina Native Corporation, \$8 to Ahtna for guaranteed access, \$5 to ADF&G for maintenance contracts for solid waste and garbage, and a \$2 administrative fee for the department. He explained:

A survey was undertaken using funds appropriated by the legislature last year and that survey is not totally final yet. There are still drafts going back and forth between DOT and the contractor. But the preliminary estimates are that about 60% of the dip net use area is accessible from the right-of-way. Money for that appropriation is also, as is spelled out in language last year, to publish a brochure and for DOT to go out and put some on-ground marking in to try to indicate where the public right-of-way does access the river and where the private lands are.

MR. WILLIAMS said the survey has provided important new information on the land status and confirms a real patchwork of public and private land ownership along the river. People use several very key areas for fishing, camping, parking, and

ancillary activities, such as the mouths of O'Brien Creek and Haley Creek, that are private lands or they ask ADF&G questions about the ordinary watermark. He added:

So, while we recognize that there are policy issues which [indisc.] in light of this new survey, we believe the best option for 2002 is to retain the fee at \$25 and to enter into one-year agreements again with the Chitina and Ahtna Corporations and we've had discussions with them along those lines. We believe that will result in a more orderly fishery and provide both the atmosphere for further discussions on long-term solutions as directed by SB 301 - possible land trades. Those discussions can use the new information from the survey and be able to sit down, hopefully, with private landowners and talk about the various options.

Also, the fishery has been impacted by a landslide, which is south of O'Brien Creek, which currently blocks the road. DOT is looking at options for removing that landslide but it's a difficult area. The original landslide was in the last year and then there's been a couple of smaller ones since. It's a very unstable area. They need to get in and do some assessment work. Part of that would be on Ahtna lands and they look forward to working cooperatively with the landowners on those kinds of issues.

In summary, we recognize that there's important new information on land status in the area that came with the survey. It is, however, very new information and with the final survey not in yet. The 2002 season is likely to start in mid-June and people will be looking to buy the permits here in the next few weeks. Certainly, by the first of June, people will start to look to buy their permits. We think keeping the fee at \$25, having access contracts in place will provide an orderly fishery and will allow us to go forward in a hopefully productive manner this year working towards long-term solutions that would benefit both the state and the local landowners.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked if the state is paying the Ahtna Corporation for access to state land.

MR. WILLIAMS replied, "It was always recognized that there was some private land. It just wasn't known how much of it is and now the estimate is about 60%, but some of that 40% is pretty important key land."

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked why ADF&G couldn't configure this to pay the 40% and not 60%.

MR. WILLIAMS replied that the discussion has centered around the policy issue of going to the area and access to the fishery, but because of the patchwork ownership pattern, it would be difficult for people to stay off of the private land. With 30,000 to 40,000 people using the fishery, private landowners think people will trespass either knowingly or unknowingly. It's more of a policy call about should there be a fee, not about how much. ADF&G is saying that given the status this year - the need to work on long-term solutions and DOTPF needing time to work on the landslide problem, ADF&G believes the fee should be maintained this year. That would allow everyone to have guaranteed access

all along the river.

SENATOR ELTON asked whether ADF&G or the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been negotiating the access agreement with the corporations.

MR. WILLIAMS replied that ADF&G has been negotiating the contracts.

SENATOR ELTON asked what his sense is of what will happen to those negotiations if the fee is lowered from \$25 to \$10.

MR. WILLIAMS said the negotiations have been very difficult at the \$25 level, which is why ADF&G has not been able to enter into a three-year contract. ADF&G doesn't believe that a \$10 fee access agreement would be part of the equation; \$10 would be within the maintenance arena.

SENATOR ELTON asked what the consequence of having no agreement would be to the people trying to access the fishing spots.

MR. WILLIAMS replied that a brochure would be produced and roads would be marked. People would be told they are not allowed to go on to private land, but that they could access the fishery through public land. The fishing takes place below the mean ordinary high water mark, but access to the other activities, such as camping, is through private land. The private lands would be off limits unless the Native corporations came up with some permitting system of their own.

SENATOR ELTON asked if the chances that such a change would be chaotic are very high.

MR. WILLIAMS replied that he couldn't predict, but it is possible.

SENATOR ELTON said he was trying to figure out a way this could work for everybody and asked the department's reaction to an effective date of January 1, 2003.

MR. KELLY HEPLER, Director, Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G, said that is an interesting question because ADF&G and DOTPF certainly want to work with the two corporations on long-term solutions. It then becomes a question of whether they realize the state is serious about this and would come to the table with greater faith than they plan to now. He didn't know, but he thought it would ease some of the concerns Mr. Williams voiced earlier. A final date by the legislature to resolve the issue would send a strong message.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked why the Native corporations wouldn't charge their own fees and manage it themselves. He noted the problem of access across private land is not unique to Chitina. He said he didn't understand why there is a big problem and why the state is collecting fees.

MR. HEPLER said that access to the fishery is through a patchwork of public and private land ownership. He said the area they are talking about is a fairly small area but a large number of people want to use it at one time.

SENATOR WILKEN said it's a mish-mash of ownership. He explained the topography is such that one might have to go across private land in order to get down to the cliffs or the bluffs in order to access some of the state land. He asked Mr. Hepler to point out the landslide area.

MR. HEPLER replied that it is about a mile below O'Brien Creek.

SENATOR WILKEN asked if Rand Creek and Haley Creek are private or public.

MR. HEPLER replied that a lot of it is private and that it's harder to determine the high water mark on a river delta than in other places.

SENATOR WILKEN asked if boat access to the river would be available if the O'Brien Creek and Haley Creek boat launches were closed.

MR. HEPLER replied if they shut down the Haley Creek boat launch, people would probably have to go to where the bridge crosses. It would be a longer run.

SENATOR WILKEN asked if options are available for both parties to look at during the negotiations to start to come to some conclusion or whether they are so far apart that there hasn't been a real discussion.

MR. HEPLER replied that discussions have been two-fold. One discussion has been about what an agreement would look like if they come to an agreement this year. The corporations want to have the same agreements they had in previous years. At the same time they have been talking about long-term solutions. The energy is there to come up with something.

SENATOR WILKEN asked when the preliminary survey was completed and when the final would be available.

MR. WILLIAMS replied that Mr. Swarthout and Mr. Bennett, with ADF&G in Fairbanks, could answer that.

SENATOR WILKEN said his intent in this fishery is to have an accessible, productive, safe fishery and he could support a continuation of the \$25 fee knowing that this is the end and that next year there will be some agreement between the state and the corporations. He would also consider an effective date. He didn't want to be talking about \$18 or \$25 and having an inaccessible, unproductive, unsafe fishery for Fairbanks people.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON said he didn't see why they couldn't continue to pay \$25 for access across private land and leave the state lands at \$10, "and you do that basically by grouping the two and dividing it by the total."

MR. WILLIAMS said, "It's one fee that's \$25. Out of that, \$5 goes to maintenance, \$2 to us, \$18 to the corporations."

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked, "Are we maintaining their land, too?"

MR. WILLIAMS replied that they pick up trash.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON said he didn't mind paying for access to that land, but he didn't see why the state was paying for the use of its own land. He stated, "According to this, you're paying \$18 for use on 60% of the state's land and we're paying an entity that has no control over that. It's our land - if your survey is right."

MR. WILLIAMS replied they could assume \$15. The \$5 service fee is for trash pick up and porta-potties, leaving \$10.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON said, according to their figures, 3,800 users don't use the private land, but the state is paying \$18 per head for them as if they were.

SENATOR ELTON said his understanding is that the \$25 fee is per family.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON said that 40% is Native land. He thought it was fair to reimburse them for what the public is using.

MR. WILLIAMS said that the 40% and 60% figures don't apply to the number of permits; they apply to the land status.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked if the \$100,000 survey only shows who owns the land.

MR. WILLIAMS replied yes.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked if they know how many people go over the private land.

SENATOR WILKEN asked Mr. Ralph Swarthout, Northern Regional Director, DOTPF, to go over the survey process. Mr. Swarthout indicated that Mr. John Bennett would go over it.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, Right-of-way Chief, DOTPF, said he was the contract manager and took the task from ADF&G. He did a professional services agreement with a survey company out of Anchorage called Crazy Mountain Joint Venture. The company was tasked with mapping the location of the Copper River Highway right-of-way because DOTPF had no information on that. He explained:

They prepared an as-built survey of the centerline geometry from the Copper River Bridge on McCarthy Road through Chitina down to Haley Creek. The next task was to determine as best they could the ordinary high water line on the Copper River along that stretch - basically so we could determine the relationship between the edge of the right-of-way, which is 150 feet on each side of the center line of the Copper River Highway and the ordinary high water line, therefore, being able to determine in what areas you could actually go from the road right-of-way to the state owned lands below the high water lines without getting into a trespass situation.

The survey was commenced sometime in the fall of last year. I don't have the dates with me. The mapping was done over the course of the winter. We have one task left to perform, but we had deferred it after the annual Chitina Dipnetters meeting when we found out that it's our understanding that we're going ahead with the status quo on the permit fee...

With the milepost markers and the map we intend to publish in a brochure and give to each dipnet permittee, they will be able to walk or drive down the road, look at the milepost markers and determine if they're at a location where they can go directly to the water without being in a trespass situation.

SENATOR WILKEN asked him when the survey was completed.

MR. BENNETT said the fieldwork was completed late last fall. He

explained:

The milepost markers will either be completed this fall or, if this bill passes, we're going to have to scramble out there and do it this week.

SENATOR WILKEN asked if he had a preliminary report on what the survey shows as far as what is public and what is private.

MR. BENNETT replied that he had a map that was just delivered by the survey contractor yesterday and he didn't know if Mr. Williams had received copies of what he plotted out.

MS. SUE ASPELUND, Executive Director, Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), opposed the reduction of the fee this year because the timing is inappropriate given the lateness, relative to how soon the fishery should commence for the prosecution of an orderly fishery. In addition, because resource management can be costly, CDFU encourages future discussion of using a fee similar to this one to reimplement much needed in-season reporting requirements in the future for the Chitina dip net fishery.

MR. BRUCE CAIN, Executive Director, Native village of Eyak, said the original Copper River railroad right-of-way was 100 ft., not 300 ft. as is proposed, and it was only valid as long as it was used as a railroad.

MR. JOSEPH HEART, resource manager, Ahtna Incorporated, said he is also the Chairman of the Land Committee for Chitina Native Corporation as well as the Vice President of the Corporation. He is one of the main negotiators on behalf of the Native corporations with ADF&G. He stated, "Ahtna and Chitina, both, do not support the passing of SB 366."

He said that both corporations have been cooperative. However, they feel strongly that when the state invites people to use the resource and invites them to come near or across their property, the land rights need to be protected or an agreement needs to be worked out to compensate for the impacts, like trash collection, tree cutting, fire rings, etc. He said hardly anyone lives in Chitina and the only time large negative impacts occur is when the fishery is operating. He has been working with Commissioner Rue and others and believes the fee should be left in place this year so they can address a lot of the issues, like the right-of-way the state has on 60 % of the land for access to the river and the intent of that.

SENATOR ELTON said the previous testifier suggested that the right-of-way ought to be 50 ft. from the centerline and the department has testified that it is using 150 ft. in each direction from the centerline. He asked Mr. Heart what their stance is on that.

MR. HEART replied that the original right-of-way was in place for the railroad and it was 100 ft. In the 1980s, when Chitina Corporation started charging people to cross its land, DOTPF realigned the highway access and that's how this agreement came into being. At that time, everyone knew the right-of-way was 100 ft. The state courts decided the right-of-way was 150 ft. Their paperwork still shows it as a 100 ft. right-of-way. Native allotments on that same road show a 100 ft. right-of-way on their titles. They feel it should still be a 100 ft. right-of-way.

SENATOR ELTON asked his opinion of an amendment that would provide an effective date some time after this summer instead of

immediately.

MR. HEART said for this year a later effective date would be okay if the state is willing to work out some of the issues.

MR. TOM TALBY, ADF&G, Glennallen, said he was available to answer questions.

MR. MIKE TINKER, Fish and Game Advisory Committee, said:

There are about 5,000 netters in the Dip Netters Association that live in the Fairbanks-Delta Junction-Nenana area. There are 5,001 in the Mat-Su area. So, to talk about this as a Fairbanks issue is not correct. About a year and a half ago, the Board of Fisheries found that the Chitina dipnet fishery was a subsistence fishery. This fee makes it the only subsistence fishery in the State of Alaska that we charge for. Fifty miles up the road from Chitina, Ahtna maintains a fee schedule for access to the Gulkana and other waters and both collect the fee themselves for trespass over their property and maintains a protection force or an advisory force for people who want to find out where to get a permit or that might be trespassing. The fact that the state should continue to do this for them at Chitina is just ludicrous. Discussions that they're talking about now and they're worried about having for the next year, and the next year, have been had for the last five or six years with the fee going up. It's time to end it. Our constituents on the Advisory Committee and our constituents here in Fairbanks really don't feel there should be any fee at all unless you are going to start to require subsistence fishermen statewide to buy a simple general fishing permit as they would a hunting permit to go hunting. Going to \$10 is certainly a jump in the right direction and allows the services that could be there. You might ask Mr. Hepler how we got to this point. My letters to some of you and to him started in late February and that was after a month of discussions here in Fairbanks. Before that he was all for doing away with the fee schedule until the commissioner got a letter from Ahtna in mid-March, which he and the other fishery guys didn't get until April and now all of a sudden it's a crisis.

MR. TINKER said the issue is whether or not we're going to charge a fee for the subsistence fisheries.

TAPE 02-28, SIDE B

MR. STAN BLOOM, President, Chitina Dip Netters Association, said last year they supported raising the fee to \$25 but the survey now shows that 60% of the land is on one side of the river. This fee does not cover anybody who goes on the other side of the river or in a boat. He pointed out:

So, you should do away with the fee that pays the Native corporations for trespass. If they want to put up posted signs and they want to charge a fee, let them do it. It's hard enough paying for our services. We're the only group that pays for our own services in the state. When you go to the Kenai you don't pay \$10 so you can use a toilet or have someone pick up the trash. The state does that. The state should do that in this case..

He said that all subsistence users are required to have a state hunting license.

No subsistence user is required to have a state fishing license. It's ludicrous to let all of us people fish free when you must manage the fishery. I say drop the word 'sport' out of paragraph 1, charge everybody \$15 for a fishing license, use that money to provide the services and put it in DNR. Let me tell you, Fish and Game doesn't have to make a contract for toilets and for trash pick up. I took pictures of the toilets last year that would gag a maggot. The trash was piled up so high that when I pulled up with my truck that says "Chitina Dipnetters" on it, three guys went out and started piling trash bags into a pick up truck to haul them away before I took a picture of it. Fish and Game is not the person to handle services. Put it in DNR or DOT or somebody that's got some kind of expertise in that kind of stuff and let Fish and Game go out there and count little fishies and do what biologists do. I say do away with the permit fee period, make everybody have a fishing license and the state provide services just like they do on the Kenai or any other place they hold a fishery...

MS. LISA HARBO said she fished the Chitina Dipnet fishery with her family since she was a kid and opposes the permit fee that they pay for several reasons. One is that no other subsistence fishery in the state requires a fee. In the federal fishery for the Chitina sub district in the same area, people are paying no fee and have higher limits. She also didn't think they should have to pay a trespass fee when they can cross a public easement path and didn't think their legal rights to dipnet should be tied to the trespass fee payments.

MR. HERB SIMON said he is testifying as a private individual from Nelchina whose family has been there since after World War II. He agreed with the gentleman from Fairbanks who suggested requiring a state license instead of fooling with the dipnet fee.

He would like to believe that the negotiations have been in good faith, but apparently that isn't the case. He thought they should get a kick-back because they have been paying this fee for years and there is public access and the same fees are not being charged for access in other places.

MR. DICK BISHOP, Alaska Outdoor Council, supported SB 366 and suggested attaching a sunset provision to the \$10 fee so it could eventually be removed. People have noted that it is the only fee on a subsistence fishery in the state and they feel that is not appropriate. He added:

We agree with the rationale that the fee should be reduced at this time. The whole point of the several-year dialogue here has been to identify and provide the public access, relieve the public of the problem of trespassing and relieve the state of the obligations of negotiating contracts to cover potential trespass and make it possible for people to access that fishery on the public lands that are available to access it...We would like to see if there needs to be a fee to cover the cost of services there such as trash and waste disposal. Then it should be under a different guise and not as a subsistence fishing permit fee. It should

perhaps be a service fee and normally those things are handled through a general fund appropriation to another department...

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON said the committee was working on amendments as they talked, but a quorum of the committee wasn't present, so he would hold the bill.

Bill Root: |



TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY

LIVE KTOO STREAMS 

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Senate RESOURCES Minute



May 08, 2002

SB 366-CHITINA DIP NET FISHERY PERMIT FEE

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON announced that the committee would take up SB 366 again, as a quorum was now present.

SENATOR WILKEN moved to adopt Amendment 1 to replace \$25 with \$0 in Section 1, to change the effective date to 1/1/2003 in Section 2, and to add a new Section 3 that says, conceptually, the Department of Fish and Game will report to the legislature the final results of the Chitina fishery access negotiations by February 1, 2003.

There were no objections and Amendment 1 was adopted.

CHAIRMAN TORGERSON asked if there was any objection to moving the bill.

SENATOR WILKEN reiterated that it is important to have a safe, productive and accessible fishery at Chitina this year and that, "By this time next year, we'll have this problem fixed."

There were no objections and CSSB 366(RES) moved from committee.

Bill Root: _____ Display Bill Root



TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY

LIVE KTOO STREAMS

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Senate RULES Minute



May 12, 2002

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS announced that SB 366-CHITINA DIP NET FISHERY PERMIT FEE was before the committee.

SENATOR TAYLOR informed members that the Senate Resources Committee changed the bill to reflect the same fee this year and a zero fee next year.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS stated that this bill moved out of the Senate Finance Committee last night.

SENATOR HALFORD moved to calendar SB 366 and its accompanying fiscal notes.

CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS announced that without objection, the motion carried.

Bill Root:



TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY

LIVE KTOO STREAMS



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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

- 400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
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- 550 WEST 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 1400
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PHONE: (907) 269-8431
FAX: (907) 269-8918

August 5, 2002

Mr. Ken Johns
President/CEO, Ahtna Incorporated
PO Box 649
Glennallen, Alaska 99588

Mr. Harry Billum
President, Chitina Corporation
PO Box 3
Chitina, Alaska 99566

Dear Sirs:

The State of Alaska would like to pursue potential long-term solutions to land use issues in the Chitina area. This approach follows legislation passed in 2000 and is in concert with testimony before the legislature on Chitina dip net legislation at the end of the last legislative session. The recent completion of the land survey that was called for in the 2000 legislation provides information that we believe is valuable in furthering discussions between the parties.

The goal of such discussions would be the long-term resolution of access issues to the mutual satisfaction of the landowners and the State. We believe a solution that provides both public access to the Chitina dip net fishery and adequately addresses local impacts can be found. The current year-to-year compensation process has been difficult for all parties, and given information from the survey and other developments, we do not believe that the current arrangement is sustainable. A bill with a January 2003 repeal of the \$25 Chitina dipnet fee, which is the basis for the current access contracts, passed the State Senate last session and would likely have passed the House as well if it had not been so close to the end of the session.

The State is committed to working with your corporation on long-term Chitina dip net fishery related land issues. Potential solutions may involve land trades, leases, or other mutually acceptable agreements. We stand ready to discuss issues and solutions with you, and look forward to hearing from you about your desire to proceed.

Sincerely,


Pat Fourchot

Commissioner Alaska Department of Natural Resources


Frank Rue

Commissioner Alaska Department of Fish and Game

RECEIVED
AUG 07 2002
SPORT FISH

cc: Commissioner Joe Perkins - DOT&PF
Bob Loeffler - DNR
Kelly Hepler - ADF&G
Ralph Swarthout - DOT

Previous Administration
Comments



TONY KNOWLES
Governor
governor@alaska.gov

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

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Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
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www.gov.alaska.gov

April 25, 2002

*Jesse -
8 pages total
includes other
brochures*

Ms. Mildred Buck
President and CEO
Chitina Native Corporation
P.O. Box 3
Chitina, AK 99566

Dear Ms. Buck:

Thank you for your letter concerning issues related to the subsistence fishery in the Chitina subdistrict of the Copper River. The focus of state involvement has been to maintain access to the fishery, while at the same time being good neighbors and responsible stewards of the area's resources. Since 1992, this has been accomplished by the collection of fees from dip net fishermen. The bulk of these receipts were paid to the Chitina and Ahme corporations through contractual arrangements that provided access across corporation lands.

When the Legislature passed Senate Bill 301 in 2000, increasing the Chitina dip net fee from \$10 to \$25, it also contained language directing the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to work with private landowners, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF) to "identify the portion of the Copper River Railroad right-of-way associated with the Chitina dip net fishery." Last summer DOT/PF staff completed this legislatively funded survey, which showed that at least 60 percent of the length of the right-of-way between O'Brien Creek and Haley Creek affords legal public access to the Copper River.

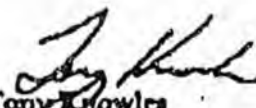
The results of this survey places the state in the awkward position of collecting fees from a portion of users in the Chitina subsistence fishery to pay for access that is not needed in order to participate in the fishery. Given the new survey and in response to inquiries from legislators, ADF&G is considering a proposal that would repeal or reduce the access fee. The state recognizes the need for garbage and sanitation services for the visiting public, and ADF&G is working with legislators to arrive at an arrangement to ensure those services continue to be provided.

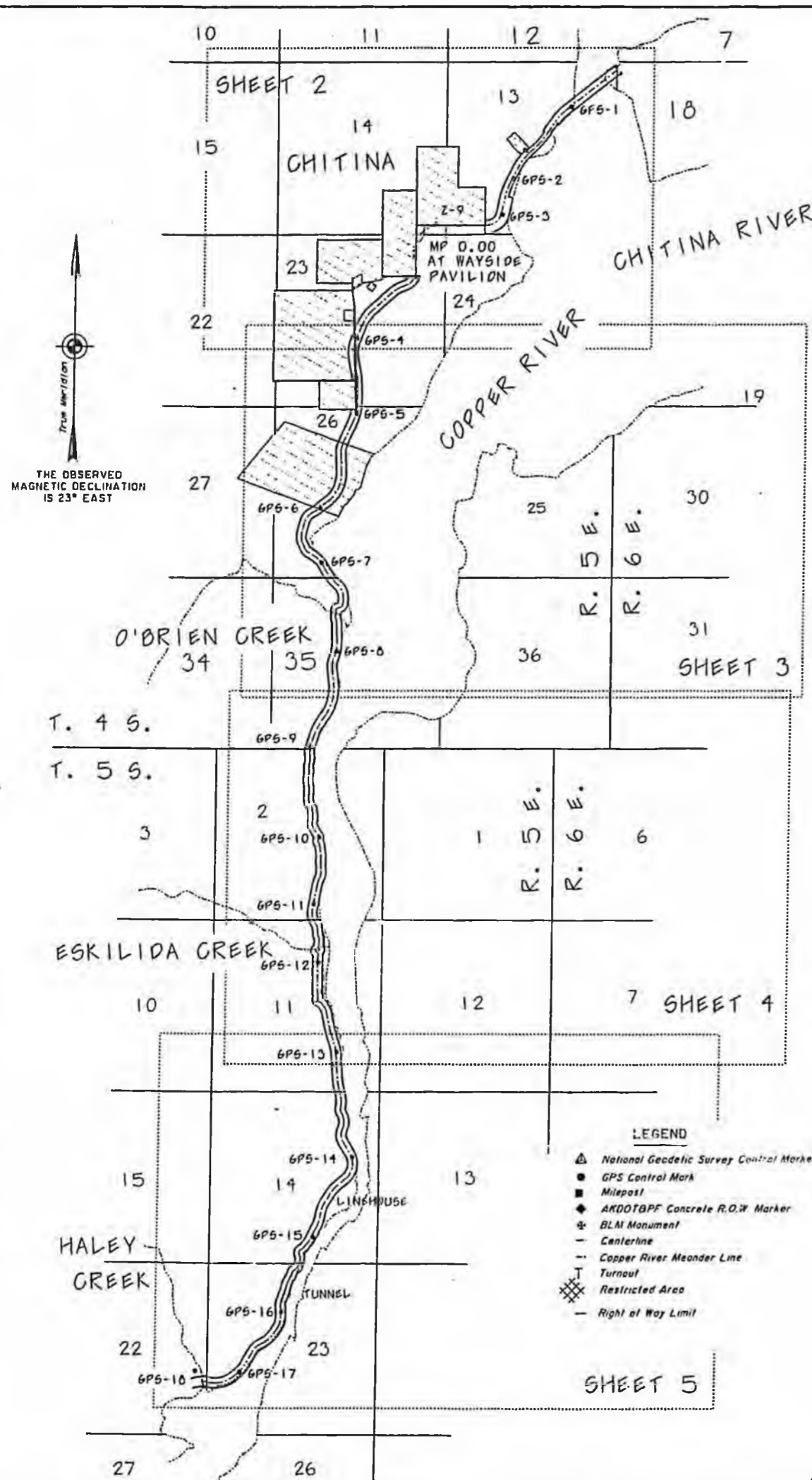
Ms. Mildred Duck
April 25, 2002
Page 2

In letters to both the Chitina and Ahna Corporations in February 2002, ADF&G staff articulated the state's position. Although ADF&G believes collecting the full access fee is not justifiable, they will cooperate on other important issues. ADF&G and DOT/PP staff will work together to produce a map useful in locating public access points to the river along the right-of-way. DOT/PP staff will work with survey professionals to mark the right-of-way so the public can avoid trespass. Additionally, the state will work this season with private landowners to help mark private lands, and will include a statement on the Chitina subsistence permit about the need to avoid trespassing on private lands. If your corporation is interested in collecting a fee for access across your private lands, campgrounds, or for other services on your lands, ADF&G will offer assistance to you.

I am confident that by working together we can find solutions that recognize the rights and needs of all parties involved with fisheries access and impacts in the Chitina area.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor



Notes

- The purpose of the survey is to map the limits of the State managed highway rights of way of the McCarthy Road and the Copper River Highway adjoining the west bank of the Copper River from the Copper River Bridge at Chitina south to Haley Creek.
- Milepost 0.00 is defined at the rest area pavilion in Chitina. Yellow carborundum paste, at approximately 0.2 mile intervals, have been placed along the right of way to provide orientation. These mileposts are specific to this survey and may vary from DOTDPF official milepost designations. Coordinates provided for mileposts are approximate.
- The right of way of the McCarthy Road from Chitina north was established from existing monuments and the record information provided from the 1970 State of Alaska project S-085016. "Chitina East" filed as Plat No. 76-8 in the Chitina Recording District on 8/19/76. The "Chitina East" project used the CRNW Railroad definition of centerline geometry according to the Map of Amended Delinits Location. (See Note 4). Record information was adjusted to fit the existing monumentation. No right of way monuments were recovered within the Chitina Townsite. Existing corners of the Townsite were used to control the West portion of project S-085016.
- The right of way of the Copper River Highway from Chitina through the Chitina Townsite is portrayed on this plat. Two conflicting definitions of the right of way exist.
 - Definition based upon the Plat of Chitina Townsite: The right of way lines graphically shown on this map reflect the original Townsite boundaries according to the Plat of Chitina Townsite filed on 9/28/19 in the Chitina Recording District and retraced by CMJV as a part of the "Dependent Resurvey of the Chitina Townsite" filed as Plat 2000-11 in the Chitina Recording District. As the Chitina Townsite plat defined the boundary adjoining the railroad using spiral geometry, this map and the CMJV Plat 2000-11 also define the centerline and right of way using railroad spiral geometry.
 - Definition based upon the Map of Amended Delinits Location of the Copper River Northwestern Railway, filed in the US Land Office in Juneau on April 4, 1910; and the Plat of Chitina Townsite, filed in 1919 provide the information portrayed. This map was the basis for the federal grant of right of way to the railroad under the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409.1). As these filings preceded the entry dates for the US Surveys that comprised the Chitina Townsite, the townsite boundary should have been subject to this definition. The railroad geometry depicted on the map of Amended Delinits Location and the geometry depicted on the Chitina Townsite differ significantly.

Resolution of the conflicting definitions will likely require an action to quiet title.

- The right of way of the Copper River Highway south of Chitina follows the existing roadbed. A 500-foot wide reservation for highway purposes was established by Secretarial Order 2665 Am. no. 2 on 9/15/56. This reservation was subsequently converted to a highway easement by Public Land Order No. 1615 dated 4/7/58. The right of way was conveyed to the State of Alaska by virtue of the June 30, 1959 "Omnibus Act" quietclaim deed. The Quietclaim Deed references the Copper River Highway as FAS "A" Route 851 with the following description: "From the Ocean Docks at the Port of Cordova through the Town of Cordova northerly paralleling the Copper River to a junction with FAS Route 850 (McCarthy road) at Chitina; thence northeasterly to a junction with FAS Route 71. (Richardson highway)" in support of the Copper River Highway right of way in the vicinity of this survey, an Order for Partial Summary Judgment was issued by the Superior Court on 4/3/02 (Case No. 3AN-91-6937 CIV) stating that the "State of Alaska acquired through quietclaim deed from the federal government a 500-foot wide easement through the lands that are the subject matter of the plaintiff's complaint." Notes: To the extent that the easterly right of way line (150-foot offset from the physical road centerline) of the Copper River Highway adjoining the Chitina Townsite lies outside of US Surveys 597, 264, 702 and 596 and within the lands subject to this Judgment, the right of way may be wider than shown on this map.
- The natural meanders of the ordinary high water line forms the true bounds of the State owned Copper River. The approximate line of ordinary high water, as shown, is for area computations only. The Copper River is both state and federally determined to be navigable and is excluded from federal conveyances. The boundary between state and private ownership is the "Ordinary High Water Mark" which is defined in 11 AAC 33.900(23) as being - "The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the non-tidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation or other distinctive physical characteristics." Also see the Alaska State Supreme Court definition in Department of Natural Resources v. Penkronis 538 P.2d 984, 988-89 (Alaska 1975). The ordinary high water line can usually be observed by the laymen simply by noting the vegetation line or well defined stream banks. The meanders shown identify the water line of the Copper River as opposed to the legally defined line of "ordinary high water". The meanders are photogrammetrically interpreted and digitized from color infrared photography flown on August 29, 1997. This method represents a conservative estimation of the limits of the State owned bed of the Copper River and may vary from the limits as determined by an "on the ground" inspection.

Notes

- Base of Coordinates - N.C.S. Station Z-9 was used as the Basis of Coordinates. The NAD83 horizontal datum is based on the GRS450 adjustment performed in 1992 by the National Geodetic Survey. The coordinates for Z-9 were established in 1994 by the Crazy Mountains Joint Venture from level observations in 1990 - 1992 as part of the AKDOT & PF Geospatial Project.
- The Chitina Townsite was extensively resurveyed in 1997 - 1999 by the Crazy Mountains Joint Venture. A Record of Survey filed in the Chitina Recording District on 11/2/2000 as Plat # 2000-11. Reference should be made to this document for information concerning the locations of property boundaries in the vicinity of the townsite.
- Talbot Railroad Spirals were computed using formulas derived from "The Railway Transition Spiral" by Arthur M. Talbot, C.E. published in 1910.
- BASIS OF BEARING** The Basis of Bearing on this plat was determined by a high precision GPS survey using Topcon GGD receivers differentially corrected and processed using GeoGenius 2000 processing software.

Coordinates shown on the plat were transformed from NAD83 geographic positions. The grid bearings and grid distances shown reflect the inverse between the coordinates (Alaska State Plane Zone 3 NAD83 feet) for each point. "29" is the basis of coordinates for the survey. At "29" the scale factor is 0.99998459 and the convergence angle is 1° 22' 21". A local coordinate (surface coordinate) system for the project was not derived.

- This survey does not constitute a subdivision as defined by AS 40.15.190 (2).
- Lands within sections 2, 11, 14 and 23 of Township 5 South, Range 5 East, CRM were conveyed to Ahina, Inc. (surface and subsurface estates) under IC 442 on 10/23/81. Lands within section 26 (excluding USS 11732) and section 35 of Township 4 South, Range 5 East, CRM were conveyed to Chitina Native Corporation under IC 1021 on 4/10/85 (surface estate) and Ahina, Inc. under IC 1022 on 4/10/85 (sub-surface estate). Lands within sections 23, 14 & 13 of Township 4 South, Range 5 East, CRM (excluding US Surveys) were conveyed to Chitina Native Corporation under IC 947 on 9/28/84 (surface estate) and Ahina, Inc. under IC 948 on 9/28/84 (sub-surface estate).
- This plat was prepared for the Department of Transportation Public Facilities under contract No. 368-2-1-008 to assist the Department of Fish & Game in their management of the Chitina dipnet fishery.
- The road centerline was determined by an RTK GPS profile collecting a GPS data point once per second. A GPS receiver was mounted on a ATV or pickup truck and driven along the centerline of the current road. A second centerline location was determined photogrammetrically from the 1997 photography. The profile data was used to produce simple highway curves with minimum deviation from the actual centerline location.

GPS CONTROL POINTS

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Alaska State Plane Zone 3 - Feet
GPS-01	61 31 29.14834	144 24 32.38304	2752605.43
GPS-02	61 31 07.48014	144 23 29.25575	2750362.41
GPS-03	61 30 56.69880	144 23 36.40509	2749259.54
GPS-04	61 30 19.35343	144 27 00.63834	2745360.75
GPS-05	61 29 56.54569	144 27 08.16022	2743045.71
GPS-06	61 29 27.63402	144 27 30.82514	2740084.32
GPS-07	61 29 11.17175	144 27 29.49073	2738414.49
GPS-08	61 28 44.28068	144 27 19.10034	2735896.25
GPS-09	61 28 15.24476	144 27 34.99486	2732730.06
GPS-10	61 27 47.70177	144 27 28.78740	2729948.95
GPS-11	61 27 27.48272	144 27 28.78628	2727085.61
GPS-12	61 27 09.78926	144 27 28.30673	2726093.03
GPS-13	61 26 42.61600	144 27 15.71742	2723388.22
GPS-14	61 26 10.82015	144 27 04.61770	2720135.41
GPS-15	61 25 46.78332	144 27 29.13716	2717663.97
GPS-16	61 25 24.00339	144 27 48.75051	2715328.70
GPS-17	61 25 05.90397	144 28 15.29668	2713460.78
GPS-18	61 25 03.23092	144 28 39.26156	2713162.13
Z9	61 30 55.76490	144 26 18.37703	2748912.62
C15997	61 30 38.15095	144 26 31.16599	2747512.54

MILEPOSTS

MP	NORTHING	EASTING	History of Survey
0.20	2748890'	1914205'	U.S. Survey No. 11758 - 1910
0.40	2749259.54'	1915105.37'	U.S. Survey No. 1810 - 1935
0.62	2751358.75'	1915425.73'	U.S. Survey No. 1899 - 1936
0.80	2751160'	1915915'	U.S. Survey No. 204 - 1934
1.00	2751980'	1916580'	U.S. Survey No. 702 - 1909
1.16	2752605.45'	1917130.29'	U.S. Survey No. 1225 - 1916
			Amended U.S. Survey No. 597 - 1914
			Amended U.S. Survey No. 596 - 1910
			U.S. Survey No. 264 - 1910
			Chitina Townsite - 1919
			CRNW RR Amended Delinits Location Diagram - 1910
			AKDOT & PF ROW project S-085016 - 1970

MP	NORTHING	EASTING
0.23	2748059.44'	1917423.66'
0.40	2747312.08'	1912494.55'
0.58	2746754.85'	1911767.98'
0.75	2746140.16'	1911106.64'
0.92	2745360.75'	1910721.63'
1.16	2744101.22'	1910782.04'
1.36	2743045.71'	1910800.80'
1.55	2742113.91'	1910420.03'
1.75	2741100.88'	1910402.71'
1.99	2740069.54'	1909732.15'
2.21	2739102.46'	1909214.85'
2.39	2738403.72'	1909875.83'
2.63	2737425.15'	1910376.75'
2.76	2736905.41'	1910385.65'
2.98	2735696.25'	1910443.83'
3.21	2734505.42'	1910407.20'
3.33	2733919.07'	1910283.47'
3.57	2732750.06'	1909741.77'
3.80	2731560.24'	1909609.26'
3.99	2730386.04'	1909591.99'
4.13	2729279.39'	1909073.96'
4.34	2728338.17'	1910216.28'
4.53	2727885.61'	1910011.60'
4.73	2726869.66'	1910224.73'
4.91	2726093.03'	1910214.00'
5.13	2724969.66'	1910237.80'
5.26	2724366.94'	1910304.09'
5.47	2723326.32'	1910893.46'
5.72	2722045.65'	1911064.35'
5.91	2721040.77'	1911182.61'
6.11	2720131.41'	1911515.40'
6.30	2719259.06'	1911098.45'
6.50	2718379.79'	1910610.94'
6.64	2717663.97'	1910382.64'
6.83	2716822.65'	1909903.97'
6.98	2716128.36'	1909627.82'
7.14	2715328.70'	1909483.35'
7.33	2714454.20'	1909062.34'
7.58	2713465.39'	1908229.35'
7.82	2713131.95'	1907082.77'

approximate position



SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am registered and properly licensed to practice Land Surveying in the State of Alaska, and that this plat represents a survey executed by me or under my direct supervision, and that all monuments shown herein exist as shown and that all dimensions and details are correct.

Date: 11/20/2002 Registration No. LS-5131

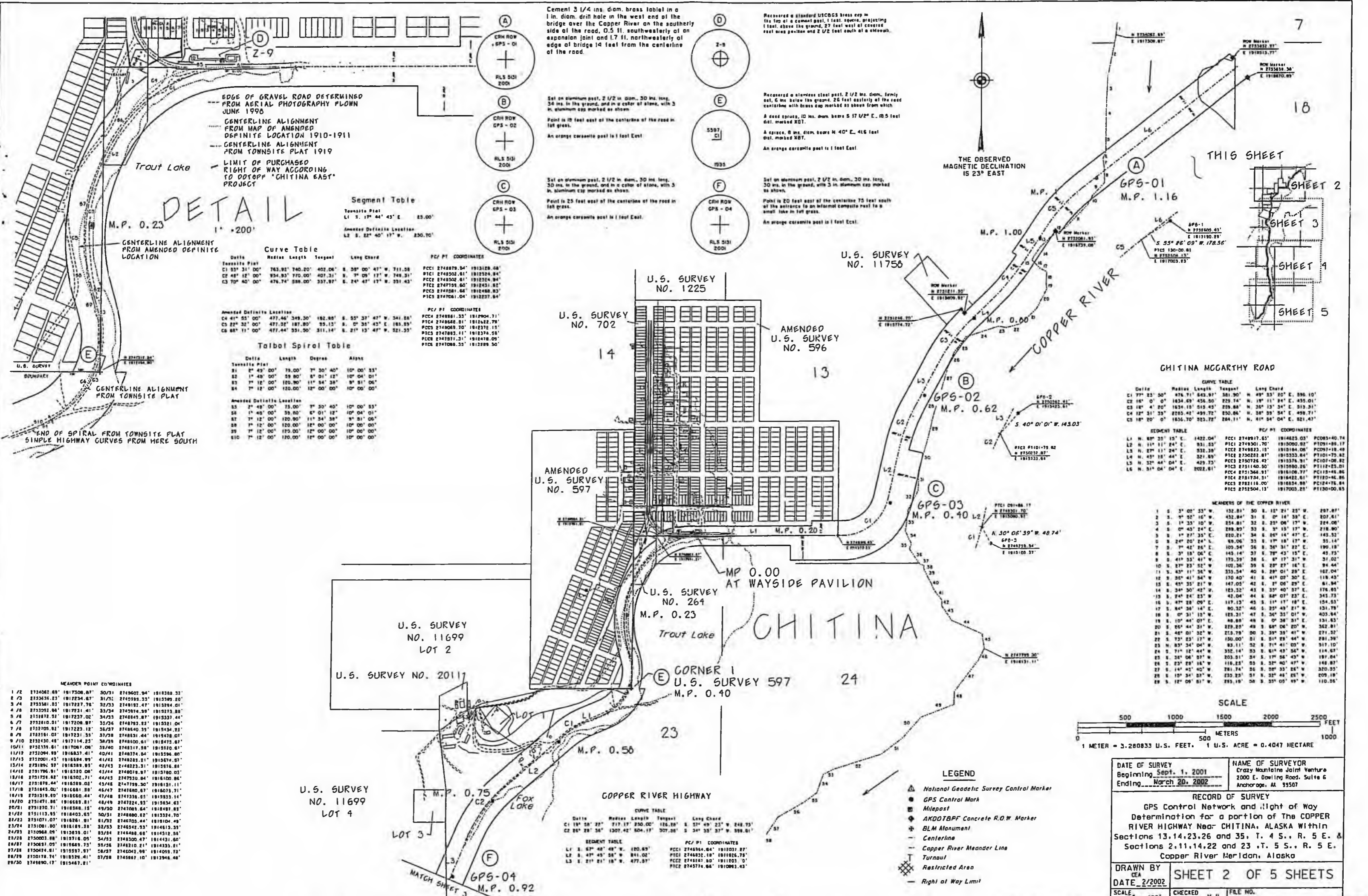
Charles E. Ahin, Jr.
Charles E. Ahin, Jr., Registered Land Surveyor



CHITINA RECORDING DISTRICT

DATE OF SURVEY Beginning <u>Sept. 1, 2001</u> Ending <u>March 20, 2002</u>	NAME OF SURVEYOR Crazy Mountains Joint Venture 2000 E. Dowling Road, Suite 6 Anchorage, AK 99507
RECORD OF SURVEY GPS Control Network and Right of Way Determination for a portion of The COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY Near CHITINA, ALASKA Within Sections 13, 14, 23, 26 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 5 E. & Sections 2, 11, 14, 22 and 23, T. 5 S., R. 5 E., Copper River Meridian, Alaska	
DRAWN BY CEA	SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS
DATE <u>2/2002</u>	FILE NO.
SCALE	CHECKED

RS 2002-10 Chitina 12/10/02



DETAIL
1" = 200'

EDGE OF GRAVEL ROAD DETERMINED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY PLOWN JUNE 1998
 CENTERLINE ALIGNMENT FROM MAP OF AMENDED DEFINITE LOCATION 1910-1911
 CENTERLINE ALIGNMENT FROM TOWNSITE PLAN 1919
 LIMIT OF PURCHASED RIGHT OF WAY ACCORDING TO DOTOFF 'CHITINA EAST' PROJECT

Segment Table

Townsite Plat	L1 S. 17° 44' 43" E.	25.00'
Amended Definite Location	L2 S. 22° 40' 17" W.	250.70'

Curve Table

Delta	Radius Length	Tangent	Long Chord	PC/PT COORDINATES
Townsite Plat				
C1 33° 31' 00"	763.92'	740.20'	402.06'	S. 58° 00' 47" W. 711.58'
C2 48° 12' 00"	934.93'	770.00'	407.31'	S. 7° 09' 17" W. 748.31'
C3 70° 40' 00"	478.74'	588.00'	337.89'	E. 24° 43' 17" W. 331.43'

Amended Definite Location

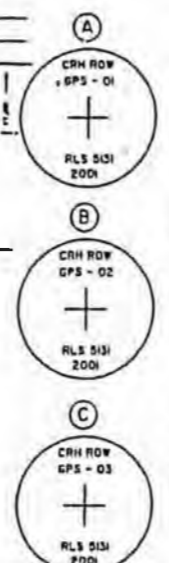
C4 41° 55' 00"	477.46'	349.30'	182.88'	S. 53° 37' 47" W. 341.88'
C5 22° 32' 00"	477.32'	187.80'	55.13'	S. 0° 35' 43" E. 183.89'
C6 88° 11' 00"	477.44'	351.50'	311.14'	E. 21° 13' 47" W. 321.35'

Talbot Spiral Table

Delta	Length	Degree	Alpha
Townsite Plat			
S1 2° 49' 00"	75.00'	7° 30' 40"	10° 00' 33"
S2 1° 48' 00"	59.80'	8° 01' 12"	10° 04' 01"
S3 7° 12' 00"	120.90'	11° 34' 38"	9° 31' 06"
S4 7° 12' 00"	120.00'	12° 00' 00"	10° 00' 00"

Amended Definite Location

S5 2° 49' 00"	75.00'	7° 30' 40"	10° 00' 53"
S6 1° 48' 00"	59.80'	8° 01' 12"	10° 04' 01"
S7 7° 12' 00"	120.90'	11° 34' 38"	9° 31' 06"
S8 7° 12' 00"	120.00'	12° 00' 00"	10° 00' 00"
S9 7° 12' 00"	120.00'	12° 00' 00"	10° 00' 00"
S10 7° 12' 00"	120.00'	12° 00' 00"	10° 00' 00"



Cement 3/4 in. diam. brass label in a 1 in. diam. drill hole in the west end of the bridge over the Copper River on the southerly side of the road, 0.5 ft. southwesterly of an expansion joint and 17 ft. northwesterly of edge of bridge 14 feet from the centerline of the road.

Set on aluminum post, 2 1/2 in. diam., 30 ins. long, 34 ins. in the ground, and in a color of stone, with 3 in. aluminum cap marked as shown.

Point is 18 feet east of the centerline of the road in left grass.

An orange cassette post is 1 foot East.

Set on aluminum post, 2 1/2 in. diam., 30 ins. long, 30 ins. in the ground, and in a color of stone, with 3 in. aluminum cap marked as shown.

Point is 25 feet east of the centerline of the road in left grass.

An orange cassette post is 1 foot East.

Recovered a standard USCGS brass cap in the top of a cement post, 1 foot square, projecting 1 foot above the ground, 27 feet west of centerline east area position and 2 1/2 feet south of a stream.

Recovered a stainless steel post, 2 1/2 in. diam., firmly set, 6 in. below the ground, 26 feet east of the road centerline with brass cap marked as above from which

A dead spruce, 10 in. diam. bears S 17 1/2° E., 10.5 feet dist. marked XG1.

A spruce, 8 in. diam. bears N 40° E., 41.6 feet dist. marked XG7.

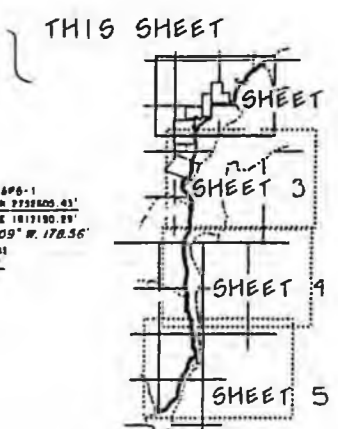
An orange cassette post is 1 foot East.

Set on aluminum post, 2 1/2 in. diam., 30 ins. long, 30 ins. in the ground, with 3 in. aluminum cap marked as shown.

Point is 20 feet east of the centerline 75 feet south of the entrance to an informal composite road to a small lake in left grass.

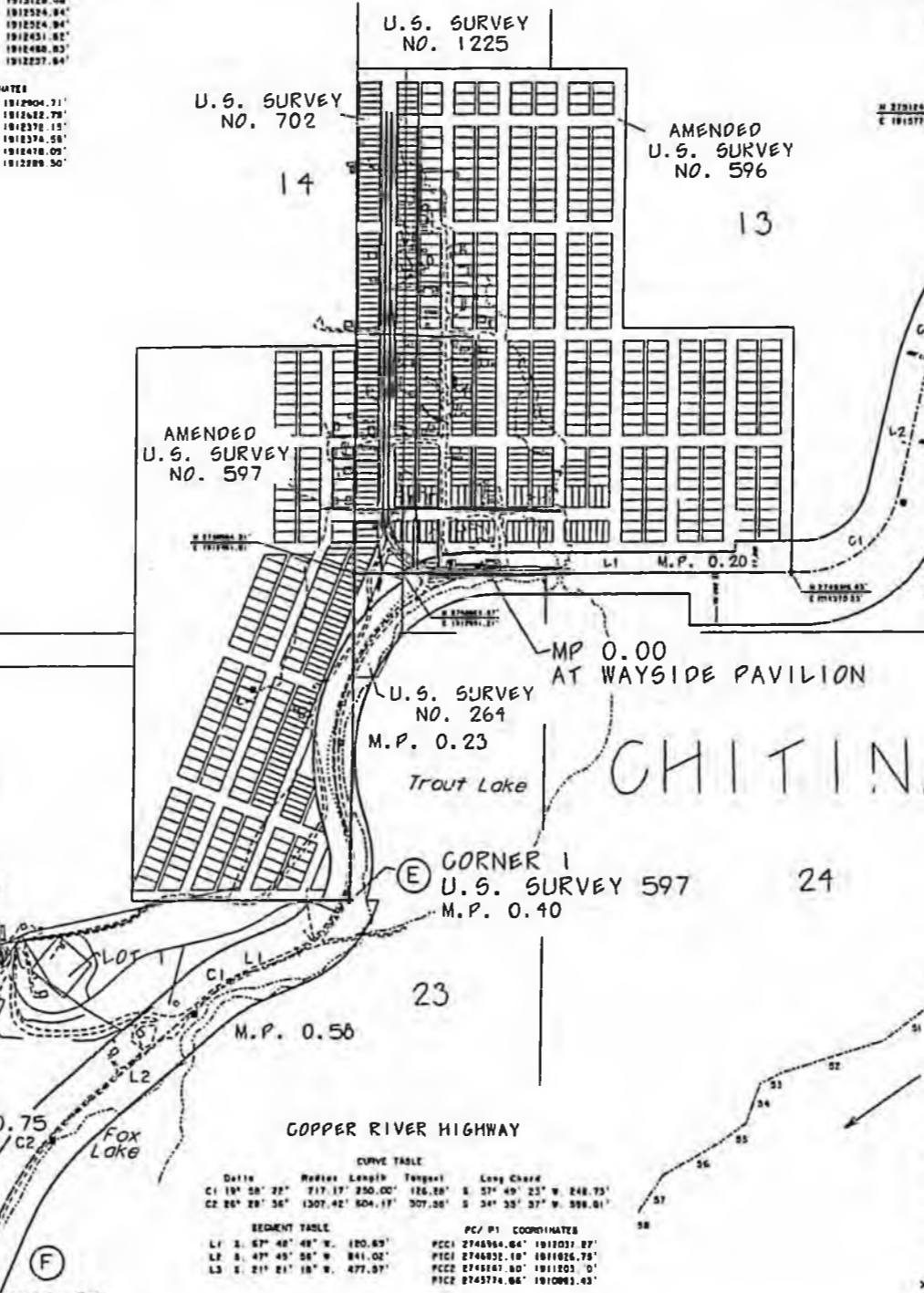
An orange cassette post is 1 foot East.

THE OBSERVED MAGNETIC DECLINATION IS 23° EAST



MEANDER POINT COORDINATES

1/2	2734061.88'	1917308.87'	50/31	274601.94'	1918382.33'
2/2	2734061.88'	1917308.87'	31/31	274601.94'	1918382.33'
3/4	2733381.81'	1917227.76'	32/33	2748192.47'	1918264.01'
4/8	2733291.84'	1917231.41'	33/34	2749274.59'	1918273.88'
5/8	2732871.81'	1917237.02'	34/35	2748845.87'	1918333.44'
6/7	2732810.81'	1917204.89'	35/36	2748793.23'	1918321.04'
7/8	2732705.81'	1917223.18'	36/37	2748640.35'	1918324.32'
8/8	2732705.81'	1917231.35'	37/38	2748531.44'	1918478.01'
9/10	2732430.48'	1917114.25'	38/39	2748100.61'	1918475.87'
10/11	2732335.81'	1917091.08'	39/40	2748517.58'	1918590.61'
11/12	2732094.99'	1916837.41'	40/41	2748374.54'	1918594.80'
12/13	2732001.43'	1916894.89'	41/42	2748283.21'	1918574.57'
13/14	2731896.99'	1916889.89'	42/43	2748223.31'	1918561.84'
14/16	2731796.91'	1916820.08'	43/44	2748018.87'	1918780.05'
15/16	2731734.82'	1916802.71'	44/45	2747930.84'	1918100.84'
16/17	2731676.44'	1916820.05'	45/46	2747739.30'	1918131.11'
17/18	2731645.00'	1916681.98'	46/47	2747680.93'	1918013.91'
18/19	2731519.60'	1916600.44'	47/48	2747336.05'	1918033.14'
19/20	2731471.86'	1916689.81'	48/49	2747224.93'	1918054.61'
20/21	2731370.71'	1916588.15'	49/50	2747081.64'	1918491.83'
21/22	2731123.95'	1916405.03'	50/51	2746880.82'	1918394.70'
22/23	2731071.07'	1916281.91'	51/52	2746705.44'	1918104.46'
23/24	2731001.80'	1916189.30'	52/53	2746542.03'	1918413.33'
24/25	2730984.05'	1916038.01'	53/54	2746488.80'	1918512.55'
25/26	2730903.88'	1915918.05'	54/55	2746300.47'	1918431.60'
26/27	2730831.05'	1915869.73'	55/56	2746210.21'	1918433.81'
27/28	2730814.81'	1915851.91'	56/57	2746204.98'	1918405.72'
28/29	2730819.74'	1915826.41'	57/58	2746067.10'	1918396.48'
29/30	2749890.17'	1915467.81'			



U.S. SURVEY NO. 11758

Curve Table

Delta	Radius Length	Tangent	Long Chord	PC/PT COORDINATES
C1 77° 25' 50"	476.71'	843.91'	801.90'	N. 49° 53' 20" E. 396.10'
C2 16° 01' 00"	1634.09'	458.50'	228.74'	N. 19° 11' 24" E. 455.01'
C3 18° 42' 20"	1634.10'	515.45'	228.84'	N. 35° 13' 34" E. 513.31'
C4 12° 31' 33"	2205.41'	499.72'	250.84'	N. 59° 58' 54" E. 499.71'
C5 18° 20' 00"	1836.70'	523.72'	284.11'	N. 61° 54' 04" E. 521.47'

Segment Table

L1 N. 80° 23' 15" E.	1422.04'	PC1 2748917.65'	1918423.03'	PC083+08.74
L2 N. 11° 11' 24" E.	931.53'	PC1 2749301.70'	1918000.92'	PT091+08.17
L3 N. 27° 11' 24" E.	532.38'	PC2 2748823.13'	1918184.08'	PC097+18.48
L4 N. 48° 15' 48" E.	321.89'	PC2 2750226.42'	1918333.84'	PT101+75.82
L5 N. 32° 44' 04" E.	429.75'	PC3 2751140.50'	1918080.26'	PT112+25.01
L6 N. 31° 04' 04" E.	2022.61'	PC4 2751346.91'	1918108.77'	PT123+48.86
		PC4 2751734.31'	1918422.01'	PT129+46.96
		PC5 2752116.00'	1918034.98'	PT124+76.84
		PC5 2752504.13'	1917003.25'	PT130+00.45

MEANDERS OF THE COPPER RIVER

1 S. 3° 02' 33" W.	132.81'	50 E. 15° 21' 25" W.	297.87'
2 S. 9° 02' 16" W.	432.84'	31 E. 0° 14' 38" E.	207.61'
3 S. 1° 33' 10" W.	254.81'	32 E. 23° 08' 17" W.	224.08'
4 S. 0° 43' 24" E.	228.85'	33 S. 3° 15' 17" W.	218.90'
5 N. 27° 35' 35" E.	120.21'	34 E. 08° 14' 47" E.	143.32'
6 S. 24° 20' 24" E.	86.06'	35 S. 17° 18' 17" W.	55.14'
7 S. 7° 42' 26" E.	109.54'	36 S. 36° 31' 22" E.	190.18'
8 S. 31° 18' 06" E.	145.16'	37 E. 79° 43' 15" E.	43.73'
9 S. 41° 53' 41" W.	175.29'	38 S. 6° 23' 31" W.	31.02'
10 S. 37° 23' 32" W.	102.36'	39 E. 22° 27' 16" E.	94.44'
11 S. 43° 11' 36" W.	355.54'	40 E. 28° 01' 28" E.	167.04'
12 S. 35° 41' 54" W.	170.40'	41 E. 41° 02' 30" E.	118.43'
13 E. 43° 35' 21" W.	147.05'	42 E. 7° 08' 29" E.	61.84'
14 S. 34° 30' 42" W.	123.32'	43 E. 35° 40' 37" E.	176.85'
15 S. 24° 24' 23" W.	42.04'	44 E. 84° 03' 23" E.	345.73'
16 S. 27° 28' 09" E.	117.13'	45 S. 11° 17' 18" E.	154.53'
17 S. 84° 38' 14" E.	80.32'	46 S. 25° 43' 21" W.	131.79'
18 S. 0° 31' 15" W.	123.31'	47 E. 34° 35' 01" W.	403.84'
19 S. 10° 44' 07" E.	88.88'	48 E. 0° 34' 07" E.	131.63'
20 S. 85° 44' 31" E.	229.25'	49 E. 84° 03' 23" E.	345.73'
21 S. 48° 01' 32" W.	215.78'	50 S. 33° 33' 41" W.	271.32'
22 S. 73° 53' 17" W.	150.00'	51 E. 51° 29' 44" W.	281.29'
23 N. 83° 34' 04" W.	83.11'	52 E. 71° 41' 03" W.	517.10'
24 S. 71° 12' 44" W.	352.14'	53 S. 61° 43' 56" W.	114.67'
25 S. 32° 06' 51" W.	203.31'	54 S. 17° 56' 43" W.	189.84'
26 S. 23° 28' 15" W.	116.25'	55 S. 32° 40' 16" W.	168.87'
27 S. 14° 45' 40" W.	281.74'	56 S. 28° 35' 26" W.	320.55'
28 S. 15° 34' 53" W.	230.23'	57 S. 32° 46' 26" W.	209.18'
29 S. 12° 09' 51" W.	283.19'	58 S. 35° 05' 19" W.	110.55'

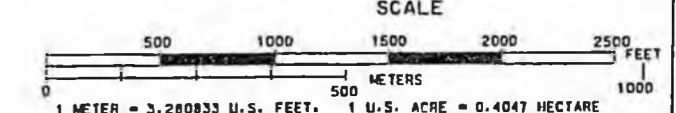
Curve Table

Delta	Radius Length	Tangent	Long Chord	PC/PT COORDINATES
C1 19° 58' 22"	717.17'	250.00'	126.28'	S. 37° 49' 25" W. 248.75'
C2 82° 28' 36"	1307.42'	804.17'	307.38'	S. 34° 35' 37" W. 388.81'

Segment Table

L1 S. 67° 48' 48" W.	120.89'	PC1 2748944.64'	1918031.87'
L2 S. 47° 45' 58" W.	841.02'	PC2 2748832.18'	1918026.78'
L3 S. 21° 21' 18" W.	477.97'	PC2 2748861.80'	1918103.01'
		PC2 2748776.64'	1918083.43'

- LEGEND**
- National Geodetic Survey Control Marker
 - GPS Control Mark
 - Milepost
 - AKDOT/BPF Concrete R.O.W. Marker
 - BLM Monument
 - Centerline
 - Copper River Meander Line
 - Turnout
 - Restricted Area
 - Right at Way Limit



DATE OF SURVEY
 Beginning Sept. 1, 2001
 Ending March 20, 2002

NAME OF SURVEYOR
 Crazy Mountain Joint Venture
 2000 E. Dowling Road, Suite 6
 Anchorage, AK 99507

RECORD OF SURVEY
 GPS Control Network and Right of Way
 Determination for a portion of the COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY Near CHITINA, ALASKA within Sections 13, 14, 23, 26 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 5 E. & Sections 2, 11, 14, 22 and 23, T. 5 S., R. 5 E., Copper River Meridian, Alaska

DRAWN BY
 CEK
DATE 2/2002
SCALE 1" = 400'

SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS

CHECKED KJJ
FILE NO.

U.S. SURVEY
NO. 11699
LOT 1

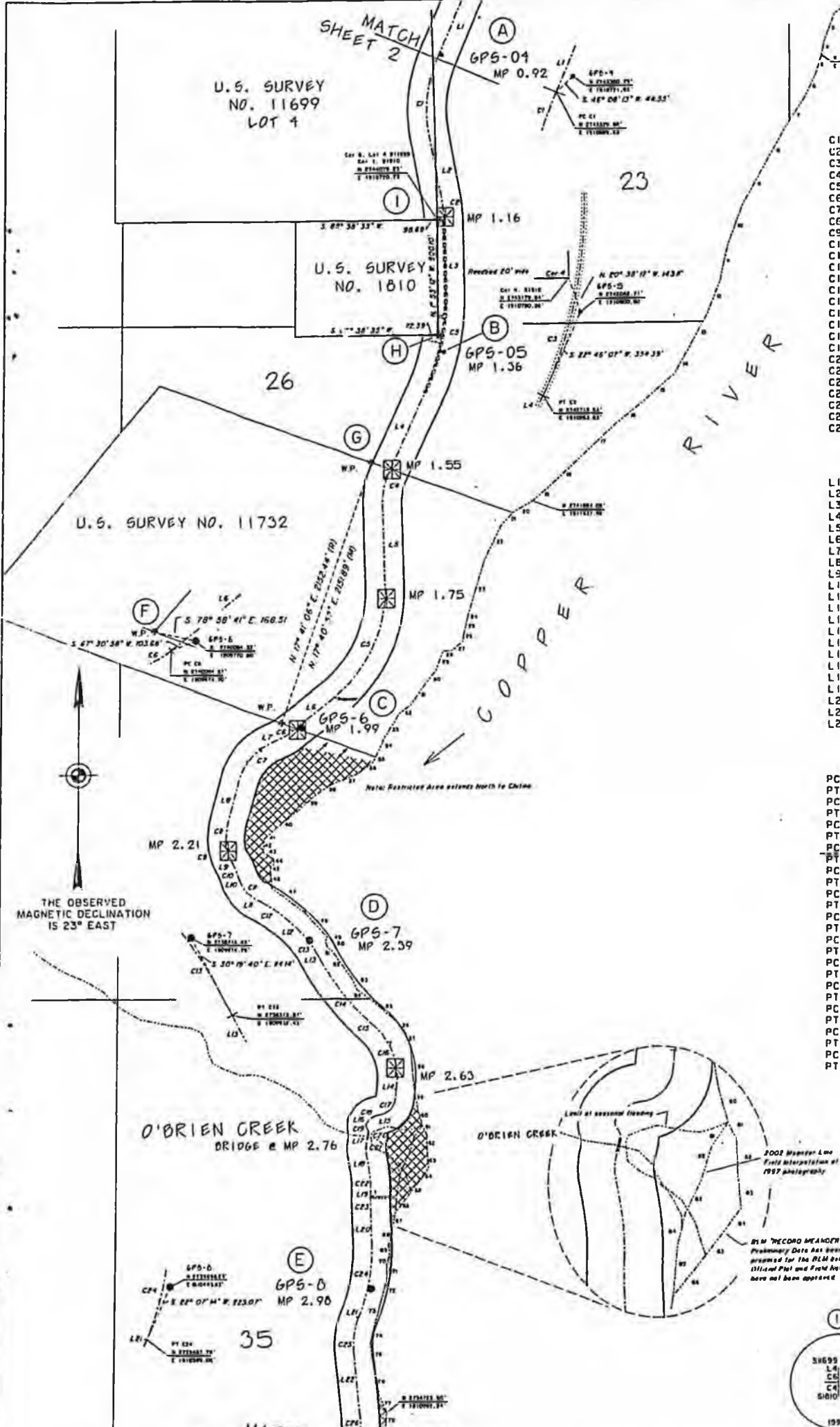
MATCH SHEET 2

U.S. SURVEY
NO. 1810

U.S. SURVEY NO. 11732

O'BRIEN CREEK
BRIDGE @ MP 2.76

THE OBSERVED
MAGNETIC DECLINATION
IS 23° EAST



MEANDERS OF THE COPPER RIVER

1 S. 35° 05' 49" W. 110.56'	41 S. 46° 47' 18" W. 92.51'
2 S. 52° 27' 44" W. 82.99'	42 S. 4° 27' 17" W. 103.88'
3 S. 19° 41' 18" W. 234.79'	43 S. 56° 28' 21" E. 97.01'
4 S. 9° 27' 01" W. 111.33'	44 S. 8° 39' 43" E. 42.50'
5 S. 16° 17' 21" W. 157.18'	45 S. 39° 24' 59" E. 45.94'
6 S. 24° 00' 12" W. 198.31'	46 S. 6° 41' 47" E. 152.55'
7 S. 31° 22' 37" W. 294.84'	47 S. 55° 27' 29" E. 317.60'
8 S. 28° 41' 10" W. 299.24'	48 S. 43° 22' 18" E. 268.19'
9 S. 27° 43' 32" W. 361.09'	49 S. 17° 26' 22" E. 42.33'
10 S. 18° 32' 26" W. 321.14'	50 S. 26° 41' 12" E. 56.22'
11 S. 10° 56' 15" W. 291.86'	51 S. 71° 01' 05" E. 18.43'
12 S. 19° 37' 54" W. 275.44'	52 S. 38° 32' 22" E. 286.64'
13 S. 27° 15' 13" W. 346.43'	53 S. 26° 08' 05" E. 95.53'
14 S. 27° 37' 22" W. 189.62'	54 S. 55° 51' 53" E. 135.29'
15 S. 46° 58' 44" W. 328.98'	55 S. 49° 15' 36" E. 280.22'
16 S. 50° 05' 52" W. 278.04'	56 S. 42° 42' 51" E. 86.31'
17 S. 45° 57' 36" W. 370.84'	57 S. 21° 09' 12" E. 134.09'
18 S. 45° 32' 22" W. 341.68'	58 S. 6° 55' 00" E. 314.99'
19 S. 47° 53' 21" W. 177.24'	59 S. 11° 26' 03" E. 165.87'
20 S. 58° 46' 38" W. 168.68'	60 S. 17° 01' 26" E. 141.72'
21 S. 42° 54' 14" W. 145.20'	61 S. 28° 26' 39" E. 74.54'
22 S. 24° 00' 16" W. 305.57'	62 S. 4° 01' 00" E. 149.18'
23 S. 15° 30' 19" W. 433.61'	63 S. 6° 40' 22" E. 122.98'
24 S. 11° 53' 20" W. 60.72'	64 S. 34° 41' 49" W. 143.65'
25 S. 11° 45' 20" W. 72.60'	65 S. 36° 20' 13" W. 164.26'
26 S. 9° 30' 20" W. 93.72'	66 S. 37° 01' 13" W. 129.06'
27 S. 49° 40' 21" W. 113.52'	67 S. 13° 56' 49" W. 134.93'
28 S. 07° 58' 23" W. 64.02'	68 S. 10° 48' 51" E. 61.55'
29 S. 36° 08' 25" W. 127.38'	69 S. 9° 39' 47" W. 134.11'
30 S. 34° 59' 27" W. 197.34'	70 S. 17° 18' 44" E. 50.36'
31 S. 50° 51' 29" W. 116.16'	71 S. 12° 47' 51" W. 184.40'
32 S. 30° 00' 31" W. 209.22'	72 S. 13° 03' 47" W. 224.09'
33 S. 22° 59' 30" W. 162.36'	73 S. 10° 59' 29" W. 135.72'
34 S. 23° 26' 20" W. 52.25'	74 S. 10° 07' 10" E. 205.76'
35 S. 40° 55' 34" W. 127.59'	75 S. 13° 47' 11" E. 204.95'
36 S. 65° 21' 43" W. 211.58'	76 S. 22° 38' 17" E. 147.25'
37 S. 62° 51' 50" W. 128.39'	77 S. 2° 20' 11" W. 119.77'
38 S. 48° 19' 40" W. 261.19'	78 S. 1° 18' 33" W. 216.54'
39 S. 49° 09' 16" W. 233.69'	79 S. 7° 20' 04" W. 247.60'
40 S. 33° 13' 05" W. 116.57'	
81 S. 15° 04' 46" W. 130.69'	
82 S. 24° 19' 31" W. 140.51'	
83 S. 11° 56' 24" W. 128.57'	
84 S. 3° 17' 24" W. 204.74'	

CURVE TABLE

Curve	Delta	Radius	Length	Tangent	Long	Chord
C1	33° 58' 57"	1038.80'	616.12'	317.42' S.	4° 21' 50" W.	07.13'
C2	9° 32' 46"	1276.95'	212.76'	106.63' S.	7° 51' 16" E.	212.51'
C3	20° 6' 43"	1779.79'	811.12'	412.73' S.	9° 58' 30" E.	004.12'
C4	26° 19' 34"	575.17'	264.20'	134.51' S.	9° 52' 03" E.	261.96'
C5	53° 44' 14"	1045.81'	980.86'	529.85' S.	23° 34' 24" W.	945.31'
C6	13° 46' 2"	407.65'	97.95'	49.21' S.	57° 19' 32" W.	97.72'
C7	50° 22' 47"	470.83'	414.00'	221.46' S.	39° 01' 10" W.	400.79'
C8	16° 5' 0"	628.97'	176.56'	88.86' S.	5° 47' 16" W.	175.90'
C9	30° 19' 22"	327.93'	173.55'	88.86' S.	17° 24' 56" E.	171.54'
C10	11° 18' 42"	446.66'	88.18'	44.23' S.	26° 55' 16" E.	88.64'
C11	40° 47' 34"	293.38'	208.80'	109.09' S.	41° 39' 42" E.	204.50'
C12	12° 59' 5"	1427.04'	323.41'	162.40' S.	55° 33' 57" E.	322.72'
C13	18° 20' 36"	812.01'	260.22'	131.23' S.	39° 54' 06" E.	259.11'
C14	19° 23' 37"	1920.01'	56.93'	28.40' S.	47° 50' 38" E.	56.91'
C15	4° 33' 33"	715.39'	56.93'	28.40' S.	47° 50' 38" E.	56.91'
C16	49° 14' 25"	561.03'	482.15'	257.10' S.	20° 56' 38" E.	467.45'
C17	76° 32' 59"	139.29'	166.10'	109.91' S.	41° 57' 05" W.	172.57'
C18	43° 12' 57"	111.82'	84.34'	44.29' S.	56° 37' 06" W.	82.36'
C19	61° 28' 42"	33.72'	47.95'	29.04' S.	3° 43' 43" E.	44.01'
C20	55° 24' 15"	46.86'	45.31'	24.61' S.	16° 45' 55" E.	43.57'
C21	22° 34' 2"	180.88'	71.24'	36.09' S.	0° 20' 51" E.	70.78'
C22	11° 30' 8"	977.25'	195.19'	98.43' S.	5° 52' 48" E.	195.86'
C23	3° 46' 59"	1986.71'	131.19'	65.62' S.	2° 01' 14" E.	131.16'
C24	23° 28' 40"	1420.97'	582.26'	295.28' S.	7° 49' 36" W.	578.20'
C25	27° 11' 57"	583.15'	276.83'	141.08' S.	5° 57' 57" W.	274.24'
C26	39° 57' 12"	1491.90'	1040.33'	542.32' S.	12° 20' 35" W.	1019.38'

SEGMENT TABLE

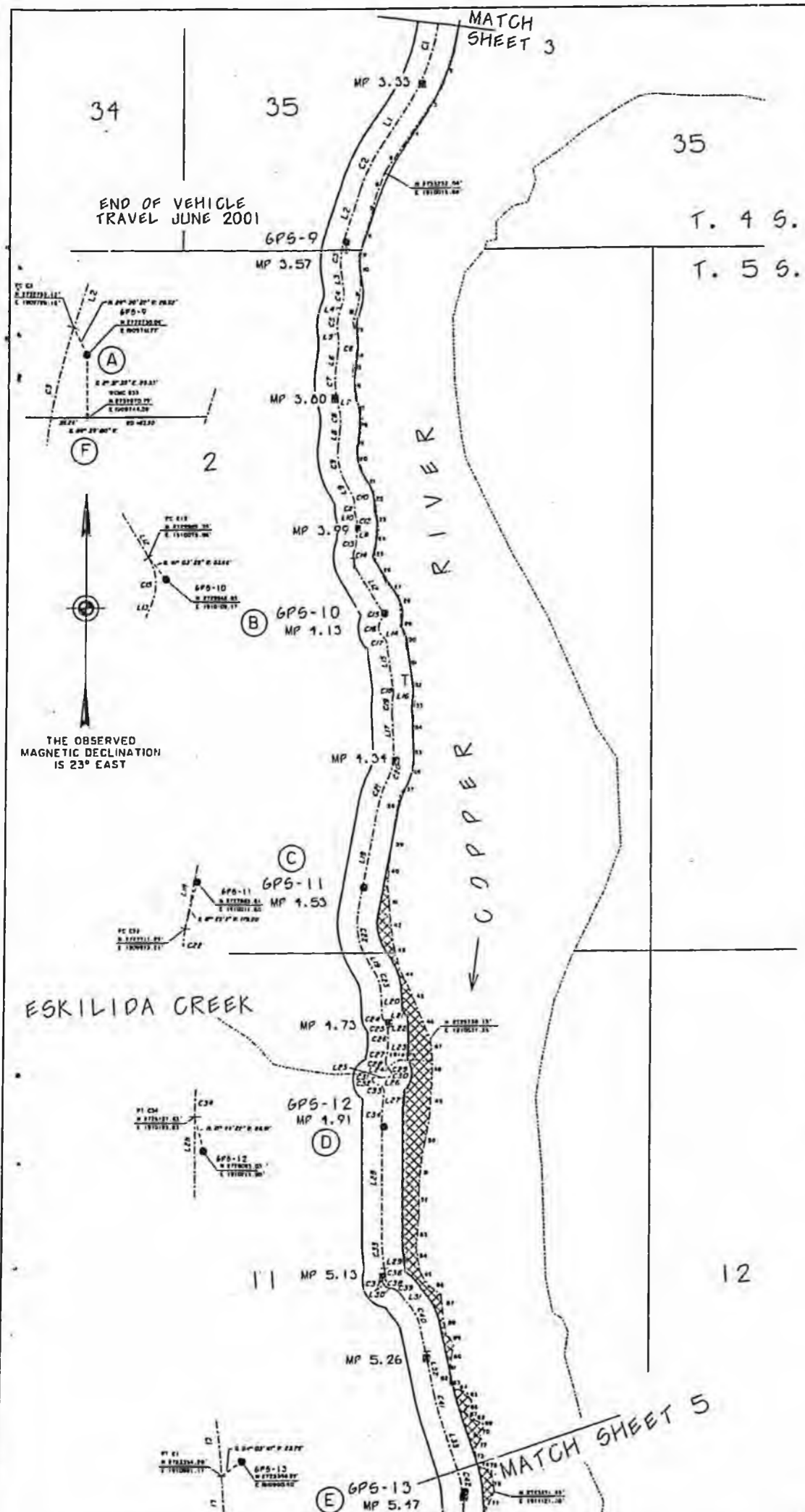
L1	S. 21° 21' 18" W. 477.57'
L2	S. 12° 37' 39" E. 461.06'
L3	S. 3° 04' 51" E. 553.98'
L4	S. 23° 01' 50" W. 677.80'
L5	S. 3° 17' 44" E. 647.78'
L6	S. 50° 26' 32" W. 438.51'
L7	S. 64° 12' 31" W. 58.01'
L8	S. 13° 49' 45" W. 309.92'
L9	S. 32° 34' 36" E. 16.12'
L10	S. 21° 15' 2" E. 43.15'
L11	S. 62° 03' 34" E. 41.17'
L12	S. 49° 04' 18" E. 21.38'
L13	S. 30° 43' 47" E. 58.94'
L14	S. 3° 40' 36" W. 115.04'
L15	S. 80° 13' 32" W. 14.08'
L16	S. 37° 00' 38" W. 23.44'
L17	S. 10° 56' 10" W. 74.41'
L18	S. 11° 37' 53" E. 119.62'
L19	S. 0° 07' 39" E. 9.47'
L20	S. 3° 54' 43" E. 248.85'
L21	S. 19° 33' 57" W. 26.57'
L22	S. 7° 36' 03" E. 467.72'

PC/PT COORDINATES

PC C1	2745329.88'	1910689.53'	PC C14	2733265.31'	1909962.55'
PT C1	2744724.51'	1910643.33'	PT C14	2737772.95'	1910381.98'
PC C2	2744274.60'	1910744.13'	PC C15	2737772.95'	1910381.98'
PT C2	2744064.08'	1910773.17'	PT C15	2737734.75'	1910424.17'
PC C3	2743510.90'	1910802.94'	PC C16	2737734.75'	1910424.17'
PT C3	2742718.94'	1910663.65'	PT C16	2737298.18'	1910591.26'
PC C4	2742095.16'	1910398.48'	PC C17	2737183.38'	1910583.88'
PT C4	2741837.07'	1910353.59'	PT C17	2737055.04'	1910468.52'
PC C5	2741190.36'	1910390.83'	PC C18	2737052.65'	1910454.64'
PT C5	2740323.94'	1910012.78'	PT C18	2737009.76'	1910384.33'
PC C6	2740044.67'	1909674.70'	PC C19	2736991.04'	1910370.22'
PT C6	2739991.92'	1909592.45'	PT C19	2736947.13'	1910373.08'
PC C7	2739966.68'	1909540.21'	PC C20	2736947.13'	1910373.08'
PT C7	2739655.29'	1909287.88'	PC C20	2736905.41'	1910385.65'
PC C8	2739354.36'	1909213.00'	PC C21	2736832.36'	1910371.54'
PT C8	2739179.28'	1909196.05'	PC C21	2736761.57'	1910371.54'
PC C9	2739179.28'	1909196.05'	PC C22	2736644.21'	1910395.12'
PT C9	2739015.61'	1909247.39'	PT C22	2736449.38'	1910416.19'
PC C10	2739002.02'	1909256.08'	PC C23	2736439.91'	1910416.21'
PT C10	2738883.31'	1909295.94'	PT C23	2736308.83'	1910420.84'
PC C11	2738883.31'	1909311.59'	PC C24	2736308.83'	1910420.84'
PT C11	2738730.53'	1909147.52'	PT C24	2736060.56'	1910437.81'
PC C12	2738711.24'	1909483.89'	PC C25	2735487.75'	1910359.78'
PT C12	2738528.76'	1909750.06'	PC C25	2735462.71'	1910350.18'
PC C13	2738514.75'	1909766.22'	PC C26	2735189.96'	1910321.67'
PT C13	2738015.97'	1909932.43'	PC C26	2734726.39'	1910383.81'
			PT C26	2733730.57'	1910165.80'

MEANDER POINT COORDINATES

1/2	2745776.64'	1913882.92'	41/42	2739204.83'	1909496.94'
2/3	2745726.08'	1913811.11'	42/43	2739101.26'	1909488.87'
3/4	2745505.01'	1913738.01'	43/44	2739047.68'	1909569.74'
4/5	2745395.19'	1913719.73'	44/45	2739005.66'	1909576.14'
5/6	2745244.33'	1913675.64'	45/46	2738970.18'	1909546.97'
6/7	2745063.17'	1913594.97'	46/47	2738818.67'	1909564.76'
7/8	2744811.45'	1913441.46'	47/48	2738638.58'	1909826.37'
8/9	2744548.94'	1913297.82'	48/49	2738443.63'	1910010.54'
9/10	2744229.30'	1913129.83'	49/50	2738403.25'	1909997.86'
10/11	2743924.83'	1913027.71'	50/51	2738353.01'	1910040.53'
11/12	2743638.27'	1912972.33'	51/52	2738347.02'	1910023.11'
12/13	2743378.84'	1912927.79'	52/53	2738122.82'	1910219.12'
13/14	2743070.87'	1912781.15'	53/54	2738037.06'	1910261.20'
14/15	2742902.87'	1912633.24'	54/55	2737961.14'	1910373.18'
15/16	2742678.41'	1912392.72'	55/56	2737778.85'	1910585.50'
16/17	2742500.06'	1912179.42'	56/57	2737714.85'	1910644.04'
17/18	2742242.26'	1911912.84'	57/58	2737589.80'	1910692.43'
18/19	2742002.94'	1911668.97'	58/59	2737277.09'	1910730.35'
19/20	2741884.09'	1911537.48'	59/60	2737114.51'	1910763.26'
20/21	2741796.65'	1911393.24'	60/61	2736979.01'	1910804.74'
21/22	2741690.30'	1911294.39'	61/62	2736913.46'	1910840.24'
22/23	2741411.15'	1911170.08'	62/63	2736764.65'	1910850.69'
23/24	2740993.32'	1911054.16'	63/64	2736645.03'	1910864.69'
24/25	2740933.90'	1911041.65'	64/65	2736543.92'	1910794.68'
25/26	2740862.82'	1911026.86'	65/66	2736428.22'	1910709.55'
26/27	2740770.48'	1911010.85'	66/67	2736297.07'	1910610.65'
27/28	2740697.02'	1910924.31'	67/68	2736169.07'	1910595.73'
28/29	2740694.76'	1910860.33'	68/69	2736037.12'	1910585.21'
29/30	2740541.69'	1910806.20'	69/70	2735974.66'	1910574.76'
30/31	2740438.82'	1910731.08'	70/71	2735844.46'	1910552.25'
31/32	2740277.15'	1910617.92'	71/72	2735796.38'	1910567.24'
32/33	2740203.83'	1910527.83'	72/73	2735616.55'	1910526.39'
33/34	2740022.66'	1910423.19'	73/74	2735398.27'	1910475.74'
34/35	2739873.19'	1910359.78'	74/75	2735265.04'	1910449.86'
35/36	2739825.25'	1910338.99'	75/76	2735058.54'	1910486.72'
36/37	2739741.42'	1910242.81'	76/77	2734859.50'	1910535.56'
37/38	2739653.22'	1910050.49'	77/78	2734723.60'	1910592.24'
38/39	2739594.66'	1909936.24'	78/79	2734604.93'	1910587.39'
39/40	2739421.00'	1909741.14'	79/80	2734392.59'	1910544.93'
40/					



CURVE TABLE

Curve	Delta	Radius	Length	Tangent	Long Chord	Station	Station
C1	39° 57'	1491.90'	1040.33'	542.32'	S. 12° 20' 35" W.	1019.38'	
C2	15° 3'	1479.18'	391.40'	126.85'	S. 24° 44' 22" W.	390.26'	
C3	26° 27'	558.36'	257.99'	131.23'	S. 3° 55' 57" W.	255.50'	
C4	25° 11'	271.67'	119.43'	60.70'	S. 3° 18' 00" W.	118.47'	
C5	25° 19'	327.26'	145.21'	73.82'	S. 3° 10' 58" W.	144.02'	
C6	15° 43' 28"	463.30'	127.15'	63.98'	S. 1° 39' 58" E.	126.75'	
C7	19° 57' 48"	596.52'	207.84'	104.99'	S. 3° 47' 00" E.	206.80'	
C8	18° 20' 17"	437.01'	139.87'	70.54'	S. 4° 35' 55" E.	139.27'	
C9	35° 28' 51"	471.74'	292.13'	150.92'	S. 13° 10' 12" E.	287.48'	
C10	32° 5' 24"	205.34'	115.01'	59.06'	S. 14° 51' 56" E.	113.50'	
C11	19° 35' 44"	201.10'	68.78'	34.73'	S. 8° 37' 05" E.	68.44'	
C12	19° 21' 3"	140.47'	47.44'	23.95'	S. 8° 44' 25" E.	47.22'	
C13	17° 47' 26"	267.26'	82.99'	41.83'	S. 9° 49' 50" W.	82.65'	
C14	51° 28' 0"	165.11'	148.31'	79.58'	S. 7° 00' 40" E.	143.38'	
C15	56° 13' 32"	96.72'	94.92'	51.67'	S. 4° 37' 40" E.	91.15'	
C16	67° 20' 50"	83.71'	98.40'	55.77'	S. 10° 11' 18" E.	92.83'	
C17	34° 46' 23"	89.06'	54.05'	27.89'	S. 26° 28' 33" E.	53.23'	
C18	15° 11' 2"	73.85'	19.57'	9.84'	S. 0° 29' 50" E.	19.51'	
C19	10° 11' 37"	772.45'	137.43'	68.90'	S. 0° 59' 52" W.	137.25'	
C20	29° 15' 37"	417.08'	213.00'	108.88'	S. 10° 31' 52" W.	210.69'	
C21	15° 57' 25"	776.82'	216.34'	108.88'	S. 17° 13' 58" W.	216.65'	
C22	41° 39' 9"	517.50'	376.21'	196.35'	S. 11° 37' 19" E.	367.98'	
C23	28° 19' 5"	364.13'	179.97'	91.86'	S. 18° 17' 20" E.	178.15'	
C24	44° 6' 18"	68.85'	52.99'	27.89'	S. 26° 10' 53" E.	51.69'	
C25	43° 39' 5"	43.01'	32.77'	17.22'	S. 26° 24' 24" E.	31.98'	
C26	5° 40' 23"	993.20'	98.34'	49.21'	S. 1° 44' 39" E.	98.30'	
C27	12° 56' 25"	294.50'	66.51'	33.40'	S. 7° 33' 45" W.	66.37'	
C28	53° 0' 16"	80.21'	74.20'	39.99'	S. 12° 28' 56" E.	71.50'	
C29	60° 42' 19"	28.97'	30.69'	16.96'	S. 8° 37' 11" E.	29.27'	
C30	67° 57' 9"	25.16'	29.84'	16.96'	S. 55° 42' 33" W.	28.13'	
C31	97° 11' 3"	17.08'	28.97'	19.37'	S. 41° 05' 37" W.	25.62'	
C32	63° 29' 41"	31.30'	34.69'	19.37'	S. 33° 14' 45" E.	32.94'	
C33	73° 53' 55"	55.61'	71.73'	41.83'	S. 34° 02' 37" E.	66.86'	
C34	4° 37' 29"	649.95'	52.46'	26.25'	S. 0° 35' 36" W.	52.45'	
C35	7° 24' 57"	987.16'	127.77'	63.98'	S. 9° 25' 38" E.	127.68'	
C36	37° 9' 49"	85.56'	55.50'	28.76'	S. 1° 26' 47" W.	54.53'	
C37	58° 57' 10"	50.89'	52.36'	28.76'	S. 1° 26' 54" E.	51.26'	
C38	51° 30' 56"	58.98'	53.03'	28.46'	S. 56° 40' 57" E.	89.53'	
C39	43° 42' 16"	120.26'	91.73'	48.23'	S. 26° 07' 12" E.	145.67'	
C40	25° 13' 52"	333.49'	146.86'	74.64'	S. 16° 33' 00" E.	167.09'	
C41	6° 5' 27"	1572.43'	167.16'	83.66'	S. 16° 33' 00" E.	167.09'	
C42	13° 53' 51"	740.20'	179.56'	90.22'	S. 12° 38' 48" E.	179.12'	

PC / PT COORDINATES

Point	PC	PT	PC	PT
PT C1	2733730.57'	1910165.90'	PC C23	2727262.66'
PC C2	2733475.30'	1910004.40'	PT C23	2727093.52'
PT C2	2733120.86'	1909841.08'	PC C24	2726531.43'
PC C3	2732755.12'	1909728.16'	PT C24	2726885.04'
PT C3	2732500.22'	1909710.63'	PC C25	2726878.66'
PC C4	2732383.06'	1909729.81'	PT C25	2726850.02'
PT C4	2732264.79'	1909722.99'	PC C26	2726800.39'
PC C5	2732196.58'	1909703.56'	PT C26	2726702.13'
PT C5	2732052.78'	1909695.57'	PC C27	2726670.49'
PC C6	2732033.18'	1909698.86'	PT C27	2726604.69'
PT C6	2731906.48'	1909702.54'	PC C28	2726604.66'
PC C7	2731772.78'	1909688.03'	PT C28	2726534.80'
PT C7	2731566.44'	1909701.68'	PC C29	2726509.33'
PC C8	2731477.77'	1909723.41'	PT C29	2726480.39'
PT C8	2731336.94'	1909734.57'	PC C30	2726480.39'
PC C9	2731199.54'	1909723.43'	PT C30	2726464.54'
PT C9	2730919.62'	1909789.93'	PC C31	2726464.01'
PC C10	2730848.81'	1909831.33'	PT C31	2726444.70'
PT C10	2730739.10'	1909860.45'	PC C32	2726444.70'
PC C11	2730739.08'	1909860.45'	PT C32	2726419.19'
PT C11	2730671.44'	1909870.70'	PC C33	2726409.45'
PC C12	2730653.61'	1909876.64'	PT C33	2726354.05'
PT C12	2730606.94'	1909883.81'	PC C34	2726209.87'
PC C13	2730506.17'	1909882.17'	PT C34	2726157.43'
PT C13	2730424.73'	1909868.05'	PC C35	2725241.00'
PC C14	2730424.71'	1909868.05'	PT C35	2725113.89'
PT C14	2730282.42'	1909865.55'	PC C36	2725021.18'
PC C15	2729989.39'	1910073.96'	PT C36	2724967.40'
PT C15	2729898.54'	1910081.32'	PC C37	2724967.40'
PC C16	2729876.98'	1910071.95'	PT C37	2724917.33'
PT C16	2729785.62'	1910088.37'	PC C38	2724917.33'
PC C17	2729768.19'	1910105.11'	PT C38	2724889.18'
PT C17	2729720.55'	1910128.84'	PC C39	2724888.21'
PC C18	2729345.46'	1910185.65'	PT C39	2724844.24'
PT C18	2729329.86'	1910184.44'	PC C40	2724728.17'
PC C19	2729192.63'	1910182.05'	PT C40	2724597.37'
PT C19	2728908.26'	1910202.43'	PC C41	2724105.60'
PC C20	2728701.12'	1910163.92'	PT C41	2723945.43'
PT C20	2728495.10'	1910100.22'	PC C42	2723529.05'
PC C21	2728701.12'	1910163.92'	PT C42	2723354.28'
PT C21	2727711.29'	1909973.21'		
PC C22	2727350.86'	1910047.34'		

MEANDERS OF THE COPPER RIVER

Station	Station	Station	Station
1 S. 7° 20' 04" W.	247.60'	40 S. 2° 41' 19" W.	218.24'
2 S. 18° 33' 43" W.	274.93'	41 S. 5° 37' 52" E.	266.94'
3 S. 31° 29' 08" W.	243.83'	42 S. 8° 56' 13" E.	100.53'
4 S. 33° 17' 21" W.	291.34'	43 S. 15° 14' 59" E.	193.19'
5 S. 33° 47' 41" W.	219.11'	44 S. 27° 23' 28" E.	185.91'
6 S. 17° 54' 20" W.	188.86'	45 S. 24° 31' 40" E.	175.35'
7 S. 12° 28' 01" W.	194.30'	46 S. 24° 18' 04" E.	215.37'
8 S. 15° 39' 16" W.	217.41'	47 S. 7° 30' 55" E.	167.50'
9 S. 21° 01' 06" W.	51.89'	48 S. 0° 05' 10" E.	171.80'
10 S. 6° 43' 46" E.	216.79'	49 S. 2° 04' 02" W.	269.19'
11 S. 7° 20' 09" W.	139.08'	50 S. 9° 29' 50" W.	282.05'
12 S. 15° 00' 46" W.	143.98'	51 S. 4° 05' 10" W.	216.83'
13 S. 16° 54' 12" E.	160.86'	52 S. 1° 44' 20" E.	223.78'
14 S. 10° 38' 59" W.	140.02'	53 S. 3° 37' 21" W.	244.56'
15 S. 11° 51' 07" W.	80.99'	54 S. 11° 26' 33" E.	176.63'
16 S. 8° 55' 08" E.	200.89'	55 S. 10° 40' 15" E.	115.80'
17 S. 24° 10' 02" E.	141.21'	56 S. 56° 25' 07" E.	123.50'
18 S. 4° 52' 42" W.	133.54'	57 S. 8° 24' 28" E.	183.67'
19 S. 15° 16' 12" W.	125.81'	58 S. 11° 11' 55" E.	115.19'
20 S. 18° 47' 02" E.	210.27'	59 S. 35° 41' 53" E.	100.21'
21 S. 33° 44' 45" E.	127.24'	60 S. 7° 39' 07" W.	121.46'
22 S. 9° 43' 48" E.	129.24'	61 S. 6° 26' 17" W.	91.26'
23 S. 8° 23' 18" E.	168.72'	62 S. 7° 01' 27" E.	65.25'
24 S. 13° 17' 18" W.	132.10'	63 S. 41° 20' 30" E.	51.67'
25 S. 8° 07' 22" E.	96.67'	64 S. 33° 36' 54" E.	85.83'
26 S. 26° 20' 08" E.	178.37'	65 S. 33° 00' 56" W.	96.56'
27 S. 44° 53' 07" E.	142.06'	66 S. 51° 44' 16" E.	104.98'
28 S. 6° 04' 15" E.	115.94'	67 S. 72° 17' 03" E.	56.40'
29 S. 10° 16' 27" E.	148.00'	68 S. 30° 34' 58" E.	27.37'
30 S. 13° 46' 27" E.	199.26'	69 S. 39° 54' 55" W.	67.38'
31 S. 12° 32' 51" E.	136.60'	70 S. 41° 43' 46" E.	41.74'
32 S. 10° 12' 41" E.	147.60'	71 S. 28° 56' 36" W.	103.93'
33 S. 3° 09' 17" W.	214.46'	72 S. 11° 14' 49" E.	121.13'
34 S. 0° 53' 51" E.	140.68'	73 S. 79° 33' 39" E.	46.38'
35 S. 4° 29' 30" E.	145.30'	74 S. 79° 33' 39" E.	63.76'
36 S. 12° 24' 33" W.	120.38'	75 S. 10° 33' 21" E.	168.58'
37 S. 33° 53' 32" W.	176.63'	76 S. 22° 19' 12" W.	149.47'
38 S. 9° 50' 01" W.	285.69'		
39 S. 6° 49' 17" W.			

MEANDER POINT COORDINATES

1 /2	2734147.02'	1910513.32'	40 /41	2727909.37'	1910185.34'
2 /3	2733886.39'	1910425.80'	41 /42	2727643.72'	1910211.54'
3 /4	2733678.43'	1910298.46'	42 /43	2727465.39'	1910239.58'
4 /5	2733434.93'	1910138.55'	43 /44	2727279.00'	1910290.39'
5 /6	2733252.84'	1910016.68'	44 /45	2727113.94'	1910375.93'
6 /7	2733073.12'	1909958.61'	45 /46	2726954.41'	1910448.72'
7 /8	2732882.82'	1909916.54'	46 /47	2726758.13'	1910537.35'
8 /9	2732673.47'	1909857.87'	47 /48	2726592.07'	1910559.26'
9 /10	2732465.03'	1909839.26'	48 /49	2726420.27'	1910559.51'
10 /11	2732249.74'	1909864.66'	49 /50	2726151.26'	1910549.80'
11 /12	2732271.80'	1909846.90'	50 /51	2725873.07'	1910503.27'
12 /13	2732132.74'	1909809.61'	51 /52	2725656.79'	1910487.81'
13 /14	2731971.17'	1909858.71'	52 /53	2725433.12'	1910494.61'
14 /15	2731833.56'	1909832.83'	53 /54	2725189.05'	1910479.15'
15 /16	2731754.29'	1909816.20'	54 /55	2725015.93'	1910514.19'
16 /17	2731555.82'	1909847.34'	55 /56	2724848.32'	1910576.15'
17 /18	2731426.99'	1909905.15'	56 /57	2724666.02'	1910703.01'
18 /19	2731293.93'	1909893.80'	57 /58	2724466.56'	1910725.38'
19 /20	2731172.56'	1909860.66'	58 /59	2724253.94'	1910783.85'
20 /21	2730965.91'	1909830.94'	59 /60	2724071.94'	1910783.85'
21 /22	2730860.11'	1910001.63'	60 /61	2723851.56'	1910767.68'
22 /23	2730732.73'	1910023.47'	61 /62	2723620.88'	1910757.45'
23 /24	2730565.82'	1910048.08'	62 /63	2723476.27'	1910767.87'
24 /25	2730437.25'	1910017.72'	63 /64	2723271.52'	1910802.06'
25 /26	2730341.55'	1910031.38'	64 /65	2723118.38'	1910882.77'
26 /27	2730101.70'	1910110.51'	65 /66	2722946.90'	1910930.29'
27 /28	2730001.04'	1910210.76'	66 /67	2723766.06'	1910877.49'
28 /29	2729915.65'	1910228.37'	67 /68	2723590.04'	1910959.92'
29 /30	2729801.66'	1910249.03'	68 /69	2723388.88'	1911013.64'
30 /31	2729657.92'	1910284.27'	69 /70	272	

LEGEND

- National Geodetic Survey Control Marker
- GPS Control Mark
- Milepost
- AKDOT/BPF Concrete R.O.W Marker
- BLM Monument
- Centerline
- Copper River Meander Line
- Turnout
- Restricted Area
- Right of Way Limit

CURVE TABLE

Station	Bearing	Delta	Radius	Length	Tangent	Long Chord
C1	13° 53' 51"	740.28'	179.56'	90.22'	S. 12° 38' 46" E.	179.12'
C2	9° 4' 37"	433.99'	68.75'	34.45'	S. 10° 14' 12" E.	68.68'
C3	19° 47' 55"	601.59'	207.80'	104.99'	S. 4° 52' 32" E.	206.85'
C4	25° 50' 32"	129.12'	58.54'	29.70'	S. 7° 57' 51" E.	58.04'
C5	16° 3' 47"	211.06'	59.17'	29.78'	S. 28° 59' 02" E.	58.98'
C6	21° 59' 31"	160.40'	61.57'	31.17'	S. 26° 01' 09" E.	61.19'
C7	10° 58' 6"	307.54'	56.87'	29.53'	S. 9° 32' 20" E.	58.78'
C8	24° 13' 50"	305.67'	129.27'	65.62'	S. 6° 03' 40" W.	128.31'
C9	52° 59' 58"	427.72'	395.65'	213.25'	S. 14° 14' 23" E.	411.68'
C10	37° 10' 0"	645.90'	418.99'	217.16'	S. 26° 09' 50" W.	403.21'
C11	43° 38' 25"	542.39'	413.12'	217.16'	S. 38° 25' 13" W.	275.76'
C12	17° 7' 40"	925.92'	276.79'	139.44'	S. 19° 44' 09" W.	321.92'
C13	22° 14' 27"	1337.98'	390.90'	196.85'	S. 16° 59' 05" W.	389.51'
C14	16° 44' 20"	543.62'	195.70'	98.92'	S. 35° 40' 04" W.	194.64'
C15	20° 37' 35"	298.64'	86.23'	43.43'	S. 37° 42' 18" W.	85.95'
C16	16° 33' 9"	136.16'	84.00'	43.43'	S. 47° 07' 04" W.	82.75'
C17	35° 22' 41"	186.11'	90.06'	45.93'	S. 50° 56' 35" W.	89.19'
C18	27° 43' 30"	84.17'	100.77'	57.41'	S. 2° 46' 53" W.	94.86'
C19	68° 35' 43"	225.65'	185.62'	98.43'	S. 7° 57' 02" E.	180.43'
C20	47° 7' 55"	256.75'	163.23'	84.40'	S. 33° 49' 44" W.	160.50'
C21	36° 25' 37"	162.18'	113.47'	59.17'	S. 32° 00' 00" W.	111.17'
C22	40° 5' 4"	474.32'	117.72'	59.17'	S. 19° 04' 05" W.	117.42'
C23	14° 13' 14"	344.80'	97.76'	49.21'	S. 18° 03' 20" W.	97.44'
C24	8° 16' 38"	453.40'	65.50'	32.81'	S. 14° 04' 17" W.	65.44'
C25	20° 49' 49"	178.49'	64.89'	32.81'	S. 7° 47' 41" W.	64.54'
C26	32° 51' 38"	592.43'	339.78'	174.70'	S. 13° 48' 36" W.	335.14'
C27	40° 5' 4"	1046.18'	552.72'	282.97'	S. 45° 22' 33" W.	546.31'
C28	30° 16' 14"	661.11'	369.04'	189.47'	S. 44° 31' 10" W.	364.27'
C29	31° 59' 13"	1155.09'	421.76'	213.25'	S. 30° 59' 16" W.	415.42'
C30	20° 55' 15"	814.27'	566.93'	295.20'	S. 69° 22' 48" W.	555.18'
C31	39° 51' 49"	231.56'	65.18'	32.81'	N. 82° 38' 15" W.	64.97'
C32	16° 6' 3"	63.08'	27.61'	14.03'	N. 85° 47' 15" W.	27.40'
C33	25° 4' 21"					

SEGMENT TABLE

Station	Bearing	Delta	Radius	Length	Tangent	Long Chord
L1	S. 5° 41' 53" E.	895.85'				
L2	S. 14° 46' 30" E.	417.42'				
L3	S. 5° 01' 25" W.	185.28'				
L4	S. 37° 00' 56" E.	43.34'				
L5	S. 15° 01' 23" E.	86.73'				
L6	S. 4° 03' 16" E.	73.52'				
L7	S. 20° 10' 36" W.	84.24'				
L8	S. 32° 49' 24" E.	405.13'				
L9	S. 47° 59' 03" W.	384.81'				
L10	S. 30° 51' 26" W.	355.47'				
L11	S. 8° 36' 55" W.	93.40'				
L12	S. 25° 21' 15" W.	426.38'				
L13	S. 64° 40' 21" W.	14.65'				
L14	S. 37° 04' 48" W.	18.60'				
L15	S. 31° 31' 02" E.	20.12'				
L16	S. 15° 36' 55" W.	124.87'				
L17	S. 52° 02' 31" W.	61.21'				
L18	S. 26° 10' 42" W.	216.64'				
L19	S. 9° 55' 58" W.	82.29'				
L20	S. 18° 12' 36" W.	371.90'				
L21	S. 2° 37' 13" E.	392.02'				
L22	S. 30° 14' 24" W.	114.30'				
L23	S. 60° 30' 37" W.	82.32'				
L24	S. 20° 31' 39" W.	374.33'				
L25	S. 49° 26' 52" W.	180.91'				
L26	S. 99° 18' 44" W.	112.47'				
L27	N. 74° 43' 41" W.	132.85'				

MEANDER POINT COORDINATES

1 / 2	2723548.73'	1911027.75'	54 / 55	2717022.56'	1910143.47'
2 / 3	2723537.18'	1911090.45'	55 / 56	2716909.63'	1910113.44'
3 / 4	2723371.45'	1911121.33'	56 / 57	2716755.13'	1910046.45'
4 / 5	2723233.18'	1911064.57'	57 / 58	2716632.57'	1909950.21'
5 / 6	2723083.43'	1911060.21'	58 / 59	2716533.44'	1909933.25'
6 / 7	2722828.60'	1911097.69'	59 / 60	2716403.68'	1909902.69'
7 / 8	2722548.30'	1911115.70'	60 / 61	2716353.13'	1909884.54'
8 / 9	2722258.63'	1911176.21'	61 / 62	2716305.21'	1909795.90'
9 / 10	2722001.95'	1911218.05'	62 / 63	2716227.20'	1909744.84'
10 / 11	2721737.69'	1911245.82'	63 / 64	2716126.80'	1909721.31'
11 / 12	2721523.12'	1911259.35'	64 / 65	2716073.95'	1909765.33'
12 / 13	2721390.46'	1911323.76'	65 / 66	2715965.84'	1909742.36'
13 / 14	2721180.12'	1911372.66'	66 / 67	2715856.48'	1909755.29'
14 / 15	2720989.31'	1911421.57'	67 / 68	2715762.70'	1909716.15'
15 / 16	2720825.17'	1911477.08'	68 / 69	2715690.03'	1909588.11'
16 / 17	2720625.55'	1911531.82'	69 / 70	2715547.41'	1909557.88'
17 / 18	2720585.64'	1911521.19'	70 / 71	2715454.81'	1909634.17'
18 / 19	2720442.68'	1911521.47'	71 / 72	2715407.82'	1909625.19'
19 / 20	2720241.25'	1911586.47'	72 / 73	2715325.05'	1909775.42'
20 / 21	2720086.28'	1911654.58'	73 / 74	2715253.51'	1909619.71'
21 / 22	2719807.09'	1911656.09'	74 / 75	2715160.78'	1909646.83'
22 / 23	2719659.59'	1911667.30'	75 / 76	2715067.50'	1909567.43'
23 / 24	2719596.23'	1911647.30'	76 / 77	2714947.54'	1909557.92'
24 / 25	2719576.04'	1911690.60'	77 / 78	2714846.16'	1909492.71'
25 / 26	2719477.11'	1911645.32'	78 / 79	2714736.34'	1909451.32'
26 / 27	2719393.09'	1911633.83'	79 / 80	2714609.03'	1909360.90'
27 / 28	2719349.66'	1911703.66'	80 / 81	2714566.20'	1909301.30'
28 / 29	2719254.75'	1911691.12'	81 / 82	2714453.14'	1909233.91'
29 / 30	2719199.11'	1911677.32'	82 / 83	2714340.62'	1909137.42'
30 / 31	2719183.54'	1911710.06'	83 / 84	2714265.37'	1909091.20'
31 / 32	2719068.37'	1911699.89'	84 / 85	2714167.14'	1909022.00'
32 / 33	2718947.53'	1911632.37'	85 / 86	271394.93'	1908707.75'
33 / 34	2718696.13'	1911605.30'	86 / 87	2713061.08'	1908629.21'
34 / 35	2718616.80'	1911495.27'	87 / 88	2713744.86'	1908578.98'
35 / 36	2718517.02'	1911403.47'	88 / 89	2713688.89'	1908509.35'
36 / 37	2718421.13'	1911251.01'	89 / 90	2713648.56'	1908517.93'
37 / 38	2718338.10'	1911132.93'	90 / 91	2713486.47'	1908397.60'
38 / 39	2718242.13'	1911092.28'	91 / 92	2713353.09'	1908245.27'
39 / 40	2718243.26'	1911023.31'	92 / 93	2713248.49'	1908105.81'
40 / 41	2718166.51'	1910827.68'	93 / 94	2713196.28'	1908091.16'
41 / 42	2718087.91'	1910803.65'	94 / 95	2713120.70'	1907940.74'
42 / 43	2717920.80'	1910754.67'	95 / 96	2713076.03'	1907891.57'
43 / 44	2717920.80'	1910630.90'	96 / 97	2713046.14'	1907773.96'
44 / 45	2717839.03'	1910549.21'	97 / 98	2713029.58'	1907601.89'
45 / 46	2717771.84'	1910392.77'	98 / 99	2712938.50'	1907490.74'
46 / 47	2717677.33'	1910500.30'	99 / 100	2712861.61'	1907389.76'
47 / 48	2717593.97'	1910431.19'	100 / 101	2712814.56'	1907302.97'
48 / 49	2717418.09'	1910331.66'	101 / 102	2712939.24'	1907185.88'
49 / 50	2717312.35'	1910279.45'	102 / 103	2712937.25'	1907117.31'
50 / 51	2717253.55'	1910238.13'	103 / 104	2712879.84'	1907093.02'
51 / 52	2717200.42'	1910137.94'	104 / 105	2712767.44'	1906981.15'
52 / 53	2717143.33'	1910090.09'			
53 / 54	2717088.56'	1910129.81'			

MEANDERS OF THE COPPER RIVER

1	S. 65° 48' 14" E.	46.38'	54	S. 11° 41' 36" E.	67.40'
2	S. 79° 33' 39" E.	63.76'	55	S. 14° 53' 37" W.	116.85'
3	S. 10° 33' 21" E.	168.58'	56	S. 23° 26' 32" W.	168.40'
4	S. 22° 19' 12" W.	149.47'	57	S. 38° 09' 19" W.	155.82'
5	S. 1° 40' 05" W.	149.82'	58	S. 13° 42' 41" W.	100.58'
6	S. 8° 22' 01" E.	257.57'	59	S. 19° 45' 01" W.	53.72'
7	S. 3° 40' 34" E.	290.68'	60	S. 61° 36' 25" W.	100.76'
8	S. 11° 15' 56" E.	260.06'	61	S. 0° 46' 39" W.	78.02'
9	S. 6° 00' 02" E.	265.73'	62	S. 36° 46' 01" W.	122.84'
10	S. 3° 36' 23" E.	214.99'	63	S. 38° 45' 01" E.	70.33'
11	S. 25° 53' 53" E.	147.47'	64	S. 11° 59' 46" W.	110.52'
12	S. 13° 05' 14" E.	215.96'	65	S. 6° 44' 39" E.	110.13'
13	S. 14° 59' 24" W.	197.53'	66	S. 22° 39' 11" W.	101.63'
14	S. 15° 09' 55" W.	170.07'	67	S. 60° 25' 33" W.	147.22'
15	S. 17° 16' 09" E.	130.49'	68	S. 11° 58' 05" W.	145.79'
16	S. 11° 25' 07" E.	153.24'	69	S. 39° 29' 06" E.	119.98'
17	S. 36° 06' 26" E.	176.95'	70	S. 10° 48' 57" W.	47.04'
18	S. 17° 53' 06" E.	211.67'	71	S. 31° 01' 09" W.	96.58'
19	S. 23° 43' 29" E.	169.27'	72	S. 31° 45' 21" E.	84.14'
20	S. 0° 26' 05" E.	199.19'	73	S. 16° 18' 14" E.	92.68'
21	S. 2° 49' 18" E.	227.78'	74	S. 40° 24' 44" W.	126.46'
22	S. 17° 31' 08" W.	66.44'	75	S. 4° 31' 50" W.	120.36'
23	S. 64° 59' 27" E.	47.78'	76	S. 32° 45' 08" W.	120.54'
24	S. 24° 35' 33" W.	108.80'	77	S. 20° 40' 57" W.	117.17'
25	S. 7° 47' 06" W.	84.80'	78	S. 55° 20' 33" W.	156.32'
26	S. 58° 07' 10" E.	92.23'	79	S. 38° 17' 47" W.	73.39'
27	S. 7° 31' 43" W.	95.73'	80	S. 30° 47' 53" W.	131.61'
28	S. 13° 55' 34" W.	57.32'	81	S. 40° 36' 51" W.	148.23'
29	S. 64° 33' 10" E.	36.25'	82	S. 62° 48' 39" W.	175.63'
30	S. 5° 02' 43" W.	115.62'	83	S. 59° 43' 40" W.	184.33'
31	S. 29° 11' 40" W.	138.43'	84	S. 33° 30' 52" W.	206.92'
32	S. 6° 08' 44" W.	252.85'	85	S. 30° 24' 20" W.	155.19'
33	S. 54° 12' 29" W.	135.64'	86	S. 23° 22' 23" W.	126.61'
34	S. 42° 36' 54" W.	135.59'	87	S. 51° 12' 35" W.	89.34'
35	S. 85° 06' 10"				

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 210
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Chitina Dip Net Fishery Permit Fee BRU Sport Fisheries
 Component Sport Fisheries
 Sponsor Representatives Coghill, Stoltze
 Requester House Resources Component No. 464

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024 F&G)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)
--	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1024 Fish and Game Fund	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)
TOTAL	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)	(181.3)

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

For the past three years (2000, 2001, 2002) the cost of a Chitina dip net fishing permit has been \$25.

Revenues from the fee have been utilized as follows:

- \$5 from each permit has been used to pay contractual costs for site waste management services including portable restrooms and garbage receptacles;
- \$2 from each permit has been retained to pay for administration of the permit program and services;
- \$18 from each permit has been allocated for contractual agreements with the Chitina and Ahtna Corporations for guaranteed access on corporation lands by permit holders and eligible family members.

Prepared by: Kelly Hepler, Director Phone 465-4180
 Division Sport Fish Date/Time 4/4/03 9:54 AM
 Approved by: Kevin C. Duffy, Commissioner Date 4/4/2003
 Agency Alaska Department of Fish and Game

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. HB 210 _____

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

The average number of permits sold annually for 2000 through 2002 is 7,253 (7,123 in 2000, 8,756 in 2001, and 5,880 in 2002). Funds generated from the sale of 7,253 permits equals \$181.3.

The removal of the fee requirement for the Chitina dip net permit eliminates the funding source that has been used for agreements for access across Native corporation lands, and for garbage pick-up and sanitary services.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 210
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
 Title Chitina Dip Net Fishery BRU Resource Development
 Component Claims, Permits & Leases
 Sponsor Coghill, Stoltze
 Requester (H) RES Component No. 2460

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: None
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill eliminates the \$25 fee for the Chitina dip net fishing permit and requires state agencies to publicize and mark state land that provides access to the fishery. The \$25 fee has been appropriated to Fish & Game in past years to pay for sewage and trash disposal, and to pay for the public's right to use land owned by Ahtna and Chitina Native Corp. Elimination of the fee eliminates the source of funding for sewage and solid waste cleanup for the approximately 7,000 dipnetters and their families who use this area.

DNR is working with other agencies regarding the responsibility for the signage as required in the bill.

Prepared by: Bob Loeffler, Director Phone 907-269-8625
 Division: Mining, Land & Water Date/Time 4/4/2003
 Approved by: Tom Irwin, Commissioner Date 4/4/2003
 Agency: Natural Resources

ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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North Pole, AK 99705
(907)-488-5725
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State Capitol
Room 204

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL

Sponsor Statement – Chitna Dipnetting Fee

HB 210 would eliminate the \$25 fee for a Chitna Dipnetting Permit. In 2000 the legislature imposed the increased fee to guarantee access to the fishery by utilizing \$18.00 per permit to pay to Ahitna and Chitna Corporations a trespassing fee for river access across their land.

Legislation promoted by Senator Pete Kelly provided funding to undertake a survey in 2001. In that same appropriation, money was allocated to publish a brochure and for DOTPF to go out and put up some signs to indicate where the public right-of-way does access the river and where private lands are.

The results of the survey indicate that the vast majority of access to the river is public land, thus there is no reason for people to trespass on private lands to access the Chitna fisheries. A key facet of this legislation is to make sure private properties are adequately marked to protect private property owners from trespasses.

In testimony last year, Gordy Williams, legislative liaison for Fish & Game, acknowledged that the Chitna dipnet fishery is the largest fishery in the state and that in 2001 the department issued over 8,000 household permits.

The elimination of the fee completely is a policy call that addresses Chitna being the only fishery in the state that has been singled out to pay a maintenance fee. Chitna should be maintained in the same manner as any other fishery in the state.

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Coghill bill would nix Chitina dipnet fee

By TOM MORAN

Tuesday, March 25, 2003 - News-Miner Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU--It won't cost any silver to dipnet in the Copper under a proposal by House Majority Leader John Coghill.

Coghill, R-North Pole, has introduced a bill to eliminate the \$25 fee currently charged to dipnet salmon in the Copper River at Chitina. He argues that a recent survey of the area has shown that the state shouldn't have to pay fees to local Native corporations to ensure river access, meaning most of the \$25 charge is unnecessary.

"The reason for having the fee to begin with was they were charging them a trespass fee," Coghill said. "People kept purporting that there was state access; it just never got checked out."

The dispute over right-of-way access to dipnetting spots at Chitina began two decades ago. The local Native corporations have long claimed the state has no right-of-way access to the Copper River at Chitina, but the Alaska Superior Court ruled in 1992 that there is a 300-foot right-of-way open to public use along the route of the long-defunct Copper River Railroad, which parallels the river.

But with no legal survey to establish the exact right-of-way, the dispute persisted. For the last 11 years the state has agreed to pay the Chitina and Ahtna Native Corporations a small fee each year to allow for public access, with the money coming from a fee charged to dipnetters.

The fee originally was \$10 a year and was raised to \$25 a year in 2000. The state sold about 6,800 permits in 2002--a down year--resulting in about \$170,000 in state income. Of the \$25 per pass, \$18 goes to the Native corporations, \$5 is for garbage collection and upkeep of the Chitina area and \$2 goes to the state to pay for issuing permits.

Then a 2001 survey by the Department of Transportation determined that about 3.2 miles of the 5-mile road running along the former railroad route, and containing many spots for river access, is within the state right-of-way.

Using the results of that study, Coghill has proposed dropping the fee. His bill would also order the Department of Fish and Game and the DOT to prepare a map for distribution indicating which areas are open to the public, and to clearly mark and signpost the boundaries of public rights of way.

"What I'm saying is, if there's state access, let's open it up," Coghill said. "The only thing I'm asking in this bill is that there's signage showing where there is private property."

The change would mean a significant portion of the area currently used for fishing would not be open to the public, and Coghill said it would be up to the Native corporations whether they want to charge their own fees for gaining access in those areas, which include the entire east side of the Copper River.

"It is good and prime land on the Native land," Coghill said. "They're sure able to do whatever assessment they want to for people coming across their land."

Coghill said he put the bill together based on a clamor from constituents.

"I have a lot of my North Pole constituents interested in this," he said. "A lot of people in Fairbanks, North Pole, along that area take advantage of the ability to go get fish for their own family use."

Were Coghill's bill to become law, the state would still have to come up with around \$47,600 a year to cover the costs of the permitting and upkeep of the area currently covered by \$7 of the \$25 fee. Coghill said he wouldn't support the bill costing the state more money and wants to get more information about the cost.

"I'll probably push the discussion to find out," he said. "It may get amended, I don't know."

Coghill's bill is not the first attempt to repeal the fee based on the results of the study: A bill introduced by the Senate Judiciary Committee last year would also have abolished the \$25 charge. That bill passed the Senate late last session but never worked its way to a House vote.

Coghill's bill has been referred to the House Resources and Finance committees. No hearings have been set.

Reporter Tom Moran can be reached at tmoran@newsminer.com or (907)463-4893.

HB

226

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Chair:
House Finance Subcommittees for,
Department of Public Safety
Department of Law

Member:
House Finance Committee
Legislative Council



Session:
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
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PO Box 464
Chugiak, AK 99567

REPRESENTATIVE BILL STOLTZE

Representative_Bill_Stoltze@legis.state.ak.us

Sponsor Statement for House Bill 226

“An Act relating to the sale, offer for sale, representation, and labeling of food or other agricultural products as organic, and to the state organic certification program; and providing for an effective date.”

In 2001 the final rule for the federal definition of “organic” was adopted; the law allowed for a transition period from mid-2001 to October, 2002, giving states 14 months to come into line with the federal definition of organic. House Bill 432 was introduced in April of 2002, and it contained language to make this change. It did not pass before the twenty-second legislative session adjourned, yet the need for the change still lingers.

House Bill 226 is simply a measure to bring the state of Alaska’s definition of organic agricultural products in line with the federal definition. It would create an Alaska organic certification program, providing in-state certification for organic agricultural producers, processors, and handlers.

At this time organic operators are paying to fly certification specialists to Alaska whose fees may be as high as \$1,500 to \$3,000 to verify Alaskan operations comply with the federal organic standards. With the passage of HB 226, qualified inspectors would complete the inspection process, with the final certification process being performed by a designated state official.

I ask for your consideration and support of HB 226 to alleviate the unnecessary burden on organic agricultural operators for the expense, and timing issues, created by not having an Alaskan organic certification program.

DISTRICT 16

BIRCHWOOD • BUTTE • CHUGIAK • EKLUTNA • FAIRVIEW LOOP
KNIK RIVER ROAD • LAZY MOUNTAIN • PALMER • PETERS CREEK

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Alaska Organic Association
P.O. Box 2992
Palmer, Alaska 99645

April 7, 2003

Representative Bill Stoltze
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Representative Bill Stoltze

On behalf of the Alaska Organic Association (AOA) I urge you to pass the Organic Bill HB 226 that allows the State of Alaska to become accredited with the National Organic Program (NOP) in order to certify Alaskan organic farms and food products.

Until October 21, 2002, when the National Organic Program (NOP) took over the accreditation of state and private agencies that certified organic operations, the Alaska Organic Association performed the role of certifier in Alaska. Now, the specifics of the federal government's accreditation application prohibit AOA from becoming accredited and continuing its organic certification program. Without the State of Alaska taking over this role, all organic growers and producers in this state will have to be certified by an out-of-state program. From a marketing standpoint it will be devastating for Alaskan organic growers and producers to have to stamp a label of certification from another state on their Alaska Grown produce. It will also be an embarrassment to the State of Alaska if it is unable to support a local viable sustainable industry. This year there are organic growers that will have to certify with the Washington State program at the expense of approximately \$2,000.00 or more. This excessive cost eliminates some Alaskan growers from certifying their produce as organic with the Federal government while begrudgingly being paid to Washington State by others.

Please refer to HB 226 that specifically addresses the issue of the State of Alaska becoming accredited with the federal government to certify organic operations. The organic growers in the State of Alaska need your support in assuring the passage of this bill so that we can be certified organic here in Alaska. We now face severe federal fines if we market organic produce without certification.

On behalf of the Alaska Organic Association and all organic growers in the State of Alaska, I thank you for your attention and support of this bill.

Sincerely,

River Bean, president
Alaska Organic Association

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 26, 2003

SUBJECT: Organic foods (Work Order No. 23-LS0880A)

TO: Representative Bill Stoltze
Attn: Barbara Bitney

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook *TBC*
Director

The draft dealing with organic foods contains in bill sec. 6 an "applicability" section that provides: "This chapter does not apply to meat, fish, or poultry." You ask why this provision is included in the draft. The draft amends AS. 03.58. That chapter now does not apply to meat, fish, or poultry. (AS 03.58.070(2)) I have found another chapter, not changed in this draft, that deals with the sale as organic of meat, fish, poultry, and processed food. (AS 17.06.010 - 17.06.070, see definition in AS 17.06.070(2))

TBC:med
03-358.med

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 226
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
 Title Organic Food BRU Agricultural Development
 Component Agricultural Development
 Sponsor Reps. Stoltze, Gatto, Harris, Wilson
 Requester (H) RES Component No. 455

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Travel	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Contractual	1.5					
Supplies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	37.0	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	37.0	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	37.0	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Funding is requested for a part-time Agricultural Inspector I position. In addition, funding is requested for training, travel to conduct inspections and certifications, and supplies.

Prepared by: Dean Brown Phone 761-3867
 Division Agriculture Date/Time 4/8/2003
 Approved by: Tom Irwin, Commissioner Date 4/8/2003
 Agency Natural Resources

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Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

April 7, 2003

SUBJECT: Organic food; sectional summary (HB226)

TO: Representative Bill Stoltze
Attn: Barbara Bitney

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook *TBC*
Director

Sec. 1. Prohibits a person from selling or labeling an agricultural product as "organic" unless it has been certified under federal law or under the state organic certification program established in this bill.

Sec. 2. Permits the Department of Natural Resources to establish a state organic certification program for agricultural products that meet federal requirements for approval. Permits the department to apply for accreditation as certifying agent under federal law.

Sec. 3. Permits the adoption of regulations to carry out this chapter on organic foods (AS 03.58) and to establish fees for services provided by the department.

Sec. 4. Provides that the section dealing with enforcement is in addition to remedies available under federal law.

Sec. 5. Provides that the chapter does not apply to meat, fish, or poultry. AS 17.06.010-17.06.070, not changed in this bill, applies to the sale as organic of meat, fish, poultry, or processed food.

Sec. 7. Repeals definitions that now appear applicable to this chapter.

Secs. 8 and 10. Permits the Department of Natural Resources to adopt regulations to implement the changes made in this bill, but the regulations do not take effect before the substantive bill sections take effect. This section is given an immediate effective date.

Sec. 9. The revisor is directed to change the name of the chapter.

TBC:med
03-369.med

Save

**Mark Rempel
Rempel Family Farm**

HC02 Box 7344
Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-5554
mrtempel@mtaonline.net
.....

February 26, 2003

Dear Representative Stoltze:

Thank you for your support of Alaska agriculture. I have been farming organically in the Matanuska Valley for over ten years and have been certified organic by Alaska Organic Association since 1999. There are some issues that I believe need to be addressed soon to keep Alaska agriculture moving ahead and not hesitating.

First, Alaska needs to become accredited to certify organic products in accordance with the USDA National Organic Policy. The NOP now outlaws all other standards of organic production in the U. S., so Alaska's law must conform to the federal law if we are to have a State certifying program.

Since Alaska has not conformed its organic law to the national standard, I am having to go out of state (to Washington) to maintain my status as a certified organic farmer for this season. I am ashamed and will not enjoy explaining to customers about the change. It also will cost me about four times as much as it did through Alaska Organic Association (\$500.00 as opposed to 2000.00).

Second, the Division of Agriculture needs to remain relatively unchanged. There seemed to be some need for better personnel dynamics, but the Division has fulfilled its defined mission well. The suggested change of mission expressed in the Legislative Audit could be explored, but that was not their defined mission. I believe that the conclusions of the auditors were not grounded in sound agriculture or government. People are the best entrepreneurs, not government. Finding new markets may need some assistance by government, but let people grow the industry at a sustainable pace so that we don't get another situation like Mt. McKinley Meats, Delta, Pt. McKenzie, etc.

We need the Division to interface with the USDA, one of the largest federal departments, or else we will not be able to effectively interface with that aspect of the Federal Government. Not only farmers would lose if that fell apart.

We need the Division for inspector services. Potato growers, organic growers, and the fishing industry need inspectors that are accessible and not peripheral to some other agency.

We need the Division as a cohesive face for existing and prospective farmers to deal with when they need regulatory guidance, information, and protection. Dealing with government is rarely easy and to scatter it as proposed by the Legislative Audit would be very hard on current Alaska Agriculture let alone improving its future.

I am opposed to having another bureaucrat director in the Division of Agriculture. We need a farmer. Larry DeVilbiss has farmed many different crops in the Matanuska Valley successfully, he is well liked by fellow farmers (conventional and organic alike) and he understands government well. Please, appoint and confirm Larry DeVilbiss Director of Division of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

Mark Rempel
Mark Rempel



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
P.O. Box 42560 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2560 • (360) 902-1800

March 25, 2003

Application Number: 1315

State: Alaska

Mark Rempel
Rempel Family Farm
HCO2-7344
Palmer AK 99645

Dear Mark Rempel:

Your application has been received. An inspection of your facility will take place later this year.

Cost Share - Though the 2002 National Farm Bill, you are eligible to recover 75% of your annual certification fees up to \$500. Although you are seeking certification through the Washington Department of Agriculture, the cost share reimbursement is allocated through the individual states. If you choose to apply for this Cost-Share Program you must contact the Alaska Department of Agriculture.

If you have any questions, Please contact Rachael Jamison at (360) 902-1951, FAX (360) 902-2087, email: rjamison@agr.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

Richard Carr
Organic Food Inspector



FROM :

FAX NO. :

Apr. 07 2003 11:46AM P1



Washington State Department of Agriculture
Organic Food Program

APPLICATION

ORGANIC CERTIFICATION COST-SHARE PROGRAM

The Organic Certification Cost-Share Program is designed to provide assistance to organic producers, processors, and handlers who receive and/or update their organic certification between October 1, 2002 and September 30, 2003. Cost-Share payments will be limited to 75 percent of an individual producer, processor, or handler's certification costs, up to a maximum of \$500 per certification.

Only producers, processors, and handler within Washington State are eligible to receive cost-share money from the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). If your certified farm or facility is located in a state outside of Washington State, you must contact your state department of agriculture for a cost-share application.

CONTACT PERSON		
BUSINESS NAME		
MAILING ADDRESS		
CITY	STATE	ZIP
PRIMARY PHONE NUMBER		ALTERNATE PHONE NUMBER
FAX NUMBER		EMAIL ADDRESS

In order to receive cost-share funds, eligible producers, processor, or handlers must complete this application and the W-9 form each time organic certification costs are incurred. Certification costs include those fees designated under chapter 15-157 WAC as "New Applicant Fee", "Facility Fee", "Site Fee", and "Certification Fee". Export fees, late fees, and transitional certification costs are not eligible for cost-share funds.

Please fill in the amount of certification costs. Certification Costs: \$ _____

If someone other than you or your company pays for your certification, please list the name and phone number of the entity who pays the certification costs.

NAME OF ENTITY WHO PAYS	PHONE NUMBER
-------------------------	--------------

Please complete and submit the enclosed W-9 form along with this application. The W-9 form must be submitted in order to receive the full amount available under the cost-share program.

Are you certified by Washington State Department of Agriculture? Yes No

If Yes, what is your certification number? Certification Number: _____

If No, you must be certified by a USDA accredited organic certification agency and you must attach a copy of your organic certificate to this application for cost-share funds.

Agreement [The person signing the application must be authorized to represent the firm.]

Signature of Representative _____ Date _____

Print Name _____ Title _____

SEND APPLICATION TO:
Washington State Dept of Agriculture
PO Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560

Alaska Organic Association
P.O. Box 2992
Palmer, Alaska 99645

April 7, 2003

Representative Bill Stoltze
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

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Alaska Organic Association

Support AK Organic Assoc.

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Attn: Barbara Bitney

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook *TBC*
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TBC:med
03-369.med

Cave

**Mark Rempel
Rempel Family Farm**

HC02 Box 7344
Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-5554
mtrempel@mtaonline.net

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Support Rempel Family Farm

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Mark Rempel
Mark Rempel

FROM :

FAX NO. :

Apr. 07 2003 11:43AM P1



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
P.O. Box 42560 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2560 • (360) 902-1800

March 25, 2003

Application Number: 1315

State: Alaska

Mark Rempel
Rempel Family Farm
HCO2-7344
Palmer Ak 99645

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Carr".

Richard Carr
Organic Food Inspector



FROM :

FAX NO. :

Apr. 07 2003 11:46AM P1



Washington State Department of Agriculture
Organic Food Program

APPLICATION

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Print Name _____ Title _____

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Olympia, WA 98504-2560

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